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# ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

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## JANUARY 1975

## MASSACHUSETTS

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
JOHN D. CROSIER, DIRECTOR
AFFILIATED WITH MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

# ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING DATA REPORT

## JANUARY 1975

## MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Division of Employment Security
John D. Crosier, Director

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3. Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory - Manpower Package
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    - a. ESARS Reports
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    - c. Labor Statistics Department
    - d. Occupational Industry Research Department
    - e. Training Services
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    - a. Bureau of Labor Statistics
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## 1. Highlights and Conclusions

Despite the beginning of a nation-wide recession in the Fall of 1973, a recession which was to become the longest and severest retarded economic period since the Great Depression, employment in Massachusetts climbed to 2,415,400 in fiscal year 1974, posting the largest average annual gain in workrolls (55,000) since the 1969 boom. Sparked by the boom in capital equipment, new defense orders, and new nondefense products, hard goods producing industries added 17,000 workers, more than enough to offset losses of 3,300 jobs in soft goods manufacturing industries which were already feeling the effect of the recession. However, growth in nonfactory job rolls grew by an average of 31,400 in fiscal 1974 as opposed to 40,500 in the previous year. This diminished rate of growth in nonmanufacturing employment coupled with an unusually large increase in the labor force, averaging 88,900 over the year, pushed the unemployment rate up to 7.4 percent for fiscal 1974 compared to 6.3 percent for fiscal 1973.

Employment in industries producing durable goods dropped slightly in fiscal 1975 as the recession intensified, but will improve somewhat as the economy recovers in fiscal 1976. Diminished consumer buying power due to inflated prices and high unemployment will drive the employment levels down considerably in industries producing soft goods in fiscal 1975 and will also further dampen growth in employment in the nonmanufacturing sector. Government legislation designed to increase disposable income in the last few months of fiscal 1975, together with a decline in inventories should create increased demand for goods and services in fiscal 1976 leading to a rise in employment in their respective areas.

Since the rate of insured unemployment in Massachusetts continued to be above four percent in 1975, the state remained eligible for the federal-state extended benefits program (TREX), plus a new program covering those not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits (SUAP), and a new program covering those who have exhausted all unemployment and extended benefits (FSB).

## 2. Description of State

### a. Definition of Area

According to the 1970 U. S. Census Massachusetts ranked tenth in population. Massachusetts is the financial and commercial center of New England. It ranks forty-fifth among the states in size with a land area of some 7,900 square miles. Worcester County, a leading industrial area in central Massachusetts, is the largest county. Nantucket County, an island 30 miles off Cape Cod, is the smallest county. The climate of the state is favorable to industrial enterprise, with temperatures averaging 28 degrees in January and 72 degrees in July.

Long renowned for its historical heritage, it has been rated high in many other aspects of the quality of its life in a survey made for the Department of Commerce and Development. In a survey of 22 major industrialized states in nine different categories Massachusetts was rated Number One overall. This was based on a rank of first place in the areas of Education, Recreation, Culture and Health, second place in Environment for Living and Transportation, fourth place in Environment for Business and Public Achievement, and fifth place in Physical Environment.

### b. Economic Developments and Outlook

In making an economic forecast for fiscal year 1975 and 1976 it is assumed that the following conditions will prevail:

1. The slowing down of the economy which began in the second quarter of fiscal year 1974 will continue through the last half of fiscal 1975 due to such uncertain factors as:

    a. Inflation
    b. The high cost of energy
    c. The Mideast situation
    d. Diminished business and consumer confidence

2. Nearly all industries will suffer somewhat from energy-related problems, especially from increased costs of materials. This is especially true in the Commonwealth where so much of its oil is imported.

3. Capital spending will continue but at a much slower pace due to slackened demand, high cost of materials, and tight money.

4. The Federal government will stimulate the ailing contract construction industry by implementing the new Housing and Community Development Act of August 1974 and increasing the supply of money via the Federal Reserve System.

5. Disposable income will increase with the passing of emergency legislation authorizing public service jobs and extended unemployment compensation, some form of income tax relief, and higher social security benefits for the elderly.

6. The rate of unemployment in the state will continue to be higher than the national rate.

On the basis of these assumptions the state's economy can be expected to follow these main trends through fiscal year 1976.

1. Manufacturing employment will show only spotty growth rather than the broad spectrum growth of fiscal year 1974.

2. Nonmanufacturing employment will advance at a slower rate as improvements in the housing industry fail to offset the negative effects of inflationary prices and energy related shortages upon trade and service industries.

3. The recession will bottom out during the second quarter of the fiscal year 1976 and begin a slow recovery during the second half of the year.

### c. Population Characteristics

The population of Massachusetts grew by 10.5 percent between 1960 and 1970 to 5,689,170 in the federal census count of that year. However, the state dropped from ninth to tenth place among the states, as the fast growing state of Florida took over the ninth spot. About 85 percent of the state's residents in 1970 lived in urban areas. Five Massachusetts cities had populations of 100,000 or more, Boston, Worcester, Springfield, New Bedford, and Cambridge, but all lost population between 1960 and 1970. The largest numerical gains over this decade were recorded in Framingham (up 19,522), Chelmsford (up 16,302), Peabody (up 15,878), Billerica (up 13,781), and Amherst (up 12,613).

## TABLE 1

### Summary Table for Economic Projections
### Fiscal Year 1976
(Fiscal Year Averages in Thousands of Jobs)

| ITEM | EXPERIENCE | | | ASSUMPTIONS | | EXPERIENCE | | | | ASSUMPTIONS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 1972 | FY 1973 | FY 1974 | FY 1975 | FY 1976 | FY 1972-1973 | | FY 1973-1974 | | FY 1974-1975 | | FY 1975-1976 | |
| | | | | | | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| LABOR FORCE 1/ | 2470.9 | 2518.7 | 2607.6 | 2664.5 | 2697.2 | +47.8 | + 1.9 | +88.9 | + 3.5 | +56.9 | + 2.2 | +32.7 | + 1.2 |
| EMPLOYMENT | 2307.1 | 2360.4 | 2415.4 | 2414.5 | 2357.2 | +53.3 | + 2.3 | +55.0 | + 2.3 | + 0.9 | 0.0 | +42.7 | + 1.8 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT | 163.8 | 158.3 | 192.2 | 250.0 | 240.0 | - 5.5 | - 3.4 | +33.9 | +21.4 | +57.8 | +30.0 | -10.0 | - 4.0 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | 6.6 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 9.4 | 8.9 | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx |
| INSURED LABOR FORCE 2/ | 1891.2 | 2060.2 | 2097.4 | 2152.9 | 2174.9 | +169.0 | + 8.9 | +37.2 | + 1.8 | +55.5 | + 2.6 | +22.0 | + 1.0 |
| COVERED EMPLOYMENT | 1801.1 | 1977.6 | 2001.8 | 2013.6 | 2030.2 | +176.5 | + 9.8 | +24.2 | + 1.2 | +11.8 | + 0.6 | +16.6 | + 0.8 |
| INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT | 90.2 | 82.6 | 95.6 | 139.3 | 144.7 | - 7.6 | - 8.4 | +13.0 | +15.7 | +43.7 | +31.4 | + 5.4 | + 3.7 |
| INSURED UNEMPLOY. RATE | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 6.7 | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx |

---

1/ Current Employment Series of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

2/ ES-202 Employment and Wages in Establishments Subject to the Massachusetts Employment Security Law.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

## TABLE 2. PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1974 TO FISCAL YEAR 1975 OF NONAGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS

| INDUSTRY | Employment* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fiscal Yr. Average 1974 | Estimating Change From FY 1974 to 1975 | | Fiscal Yr. Average 1975 |
| | | Amount | Percent | |
| agricultural Total | 2358.1 | - 0.9 | 0.0 | 2357.2 |
| anufacturing Total | 622.4 | -21.4 | - 3.4 | 601.0 |
| Durable Goods | 328.6 | - 2.9 | - 0.9 | 325.7 |
| Ordnance | 18.1 | + 1.7 | + 9.4 | 19.8 |
| Primary metal industries | 17.9 | - 0.6 | - 3.4 | 17.3 |
| Fabricated metal products | 43.0 | - 2.4 | - 5.6 | 40.6 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 77.3 | + 2.4 | + 3.1 | 79.7 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies | 88.0 | - 2.4 | - 2.7 | 85.6 |
| Transportation equipment | 19.2 | - 0.1 | - 0.5 | 19.1 |
| Instruments, photographic, optical goods, watches, clocks | 35.9 | + 0.3 | + 0.8 | 36.2 |
| All other durables | 29.2 | - 1.8 | - 6.2 | 27.4 |
| Nondurable Goods | 293.8 | -18.5 | - 6.3 | 275.3 |
| Food and kindred products | 34.1 | - 2.4 | - 7.0 | 31.7 |
| Textile mill products | 29.5 | - 3.4 | -11.5 | 26.1 |
| Apparel and related products | 46.3 | - 2.8 | - 6.0 | 43.5 |
| Paper and paper products | 32.0 | - 2.5 | - 7.8 | 29.5 |
| Printing and publishing | 42.5 | - 1.3 | - 3.1 | 41.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 18.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.0 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 35.0 | - 2.3 | - 6.6 | 32.7 |
| Leather and leather products | 26.8 | - 2.0 | - 7.5 | 24.8 |
| All other nondurables | 29.6 | - 1.8 | - 6.1 | 27.8 |
| onmanufacturing Total | 1735.7 | +20.5 | + 1.2 | 1756.2 |
| Contract construction | 108.9 | - 7.2 | - 6.6 | 101.7 |
| Transportation, communciations, electric, gas, sanitary services | 123.2 | - 1.3 | - 1.1 | 121.9 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 526.4 | + 3.7 | + 0.7 | 530.1 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 135.2 | + 1.5 | + 1.1 | 136.7 |
| Services, miscellaneous, and mining | 497.8 | +16.5 | + 3.3 | 514.3 |
| Government | 344.2 | + 7.3 | + 2.1 | 351.5 |
| Federal | 55.5 | - 2.8 | - 5.0 | 52.7 |
| State & local | 288.7 | +10.1 | + 3.5 | 298.8 |

urce: Current Employment Series of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security in Cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics as Adjusted to Employment and Wage Data of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

In Thousands of Jobs

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

## TABLE 3. PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1975 TO FISCAL YEAR 1976 OF NONAGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS

| INDUSTRY | Employment* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fiscal Yr. Average 1975 | Estimating Change From FY 1975 to 1976 | | Fiscal Yr. Average 1976 |
| | | Amount | Percent | |
| agricultural Total | 2357.2 | +41.4 | + 1.8 | 2398.6 |
| anufacturing Total | 601.0 | + 6.8 | + 1.1 | 607.8 |
| Durable Goods | 325.7 | + 8.4 | + 2.6 | 334.1 |
| Ordnance | 19.8 | + 1.2 | + 6.0 | 21.0 |
| Primary metal industries | 17.3 | + 0.7 | + 4.0 | 18.0 |
| Fabricated metal products | 40.6 | + 2.2 | + 5.4 | 42.8 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 79.7 | + 1.3 | + 1.6 | 81.0 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies | 85.6 | + 0.8 | + 0.9 | 86.4 |
| Transportation equipment | 19.1 | + 0.9 | + 4.7 | 20.0 |
| Instruments, photographic, optical goods, watches, clocks | 36.2 | + 0.8 | + 2.2 | 37.0 |
| All other durables | 27.4 | + 0.5 | + 1.8 | 27.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 275.3 | - 1.6 | - 0.6 | 273.7 |
| Food and kindred products | 31.7 | - 0.4 | - 1.3 | 31.3 |
| Textile mill products | 26.1 | - 1.0 | - 3.8 | 25.1 |
| Apparel and related products | 43.5 | - 0.6 | - 1.4 | 42.9 |
| Paper and paper products | 29.5 | + 0.3 | + 1.0 | 29.8 |
| Printing and publishing | 41.2 | + 0.7 | + 1.7 | 41.9 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 18.0 | + 0.3 | + 1.7 | 18.3 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 32.7 | + 0.3 | + 0.9 | 33.0 |
| Leather and leather products | 24.8 | - 0.9 | - 7.8 | 23.9 |
| All other nondurables | 27.8 | - 0.3 | - 1.1 | 27.5 |
| nmanufacturing Total | 1756.2 | +34.6 | + 2.0 | 1790.8 |
| Contract construction | 101.7 | + 3.2 | + 3.1 | 104.9 |
| Transportation, communciations, electric, gas, sanitary services | 121.9 | + 0.6 | + 0.5 | 122.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 530.1 | + 7.8 | + 1.5 | 537.9 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 136.7 | + 1.8 | + 1.3 | 138.5 |
| Services, miscellaneous, and mining | 514.3 | +15.7 | + 3.1 | 530.0 |
| Government | 351.5 | + 5.5 | + 1.6 | 357.0 |
| Federal | 52.7 | - 2.5 | - 4.8 | 50.2 |
| State & local | 298.8 | + 8.0 | + 2.7 | 306.8 |

urce: Current Employment Series of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security in Cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics as Adjusted to Employment and Wage Data of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

In Thousands of Jobs

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### 3. Employment Development and Outlook by Industry

Employment in manufacturing in Massachusetts dropped from a high of 703,300 in fiscal 1967 to a low of 597,000 in fiscal 1972. It consequently reversed its downward trend and rose to 608,700 in fiscal 1973. In fiscal 1974, despite the start of the recession in the second quarter, employment in manufacturing made an even more substantial gain than in the previous year and rose to 622,400, an average gain of 13,600 jobs. Except for the month of August, in the first six months of fiscal 1975, the trend in factory employment made a sharp reversal due to the intensification of the recession losing more than 25,000 jobs by December. However, two thirds of the drop was in the traditionally declining soft goods producing industries.

Payroll expansions in the ordnance industry which began in fiscal 1973 and continued throughout 1974 can be attributed to heavy outlays by the Pentagon to replenish war stocks depleted during the Vietnam era and more currently a concentrated effort to improve strategic defense weaponry. Currently Bay State firms are working on several major Armed Services modernization programs which include the design and development of:

1. Guidance and control units for Sparrow AIM-7F air to air-to-air missiles for the U. S. Navy and Army.

2. Transmitters and other equipment for Navy electronic warfare aircraft and Dragon Missiles for the Army.

3. An advanced command and control system for the Minuteman inter-continental ballistic missile system.

4. A Land Combat Support System for the Army.

5. A missile tracking radar system.

6. A system which gathers data in missiles launched over the Pacific from Air Bases in California.

7. Space modules used in support of Signal Data Converters for the Navy's P-3C Anti-Submarine Warfare Aircraft.

8. Fire-control systems and guidance-support equipment for the new Trident Program.

9. Training facilities for the Fleet Ballistics Missile Program.

10. Programable Data Terminals for Data Systems.

Additional defense work is expected and should provide a significant growth in employment in the ordnance industry through fiscal year 1976. Escalation of costs, however, could pose a big proglem in fulfilling contracts.

One of the smaller diversified industries in the Commonwealth, stone, clay, glass and concrete products, averaged 1,300 more jobs in fiscal 1974 than in fiscal 1973. Growth in employment continued through the first five months of fiscal 1975 and then began to drop off dramatically. No growth is expected in this area for the rest of 1975 because a softening of business levels has clouded the short-term outlook. Growth in the production of abrasives should resume in 1976. Improvement in employment in the rest of this sector will depend largely upon the revival of the ailing contract construction industry.

Employment in the primary metals industry declined consistently from a high of 23,600 in fiscal year 1967 to a low of 16,500 in fiscal 1972 before taking a cyclical upturn and increased to 17,500 in fiscal 1973 and 17,900 in fiscal 1974. Improvement in job rolls was the direct result of the following:

1. Increased demand for domestic steel due to an agreement between the United States and seven European countries to restrict imports of steel to 15 percent of the United States market from 1972 through 1974.

2. Increases in defense contracts awarded to Bay State firms.

3. The recent boom in manufacturing of capital equipment. This industry continued to expand in its job rolls until the second quarter of fiscal 1975 when the capital good boom began to level off.

Work rolls in this industry should drop off slightly during the next 18 months.

The fabricated metals industry was one of the first to recover from the 1970 recession. Work rolls started to climb in fiscal 1972, up an average of 900 over the previous year. The gain of 900 jobs was repeated in fiscal 1973. However, in fiscal 1974, despite the start of the recession in the second quarter, job rolls jumped by an average of 2,100 over fiscal 1973. The momentum can be attributed to the sharp rise in demand for fabricated metals in defense work and the increased production of capital equipment. With the uncertain state of the economy in the last months of 1974, this sector should continue on the downswing through the remainder of fiscal 1975. Some improvement can be expected in fiscal 1976 when the long awaited recovery in the ailing residential construction business begins, especially in such areas as heating and plumbing equipment.

The manufacturing industry which took the largest loss in employment in the 1970 recession was nonelectrical machinery. It dropped more than 8,000 jobs from fiscal 1970 to 1972, then registered the largest recovery in the manufacturing division in fiscal 1973 and 1974, gaining 3,900 jobs and 6,200 jobs respectively. Successful conversion to nondefense production and the recent boom in demand for capital goods accounted for the strong gain in job rolls. All segments of this industry demonstrated real growth with manufacturers of computers and computer peripheral equipment leading the way. More and more sophisticated computer data and production control equipment were produced. Also significant was the growth in the production of metal working machinery, special industrial machinery and turbine engines. The nonelectrical machinery industry will continue to lead the way in the growth of payrolls over the next 18 months.

The electrical machinery industry still remains the largest employer in the manufacturing division. Here again, recovery resulted from successful conversion from production for space and war needs to civilian production, capital goods spending and a new influx of defense contracts. In fiscal 1974, the largest gains in work rolls were generated by plants producing electronic components, electronic transmission and distribution equipment, communication equipment, and electric lighting and wire equipment. The slump in the housing industry accounted for much of the loss in jobs in firms producing household appliances and radio and TV equipment. During the first half of fiscal 1975 only producers of communication equipment and electronic components showed significant hirings. Even employment in electronic components fabricating plants began to fall off in November and December when the current recession started to accelerate. Employment in the electrical machinery producing industry should fall off by two to three thousand during fiscal 1975 and make a recovery of several hundred in fiscal 1976.

Work rolls in the food processing industry declined consistently over the past 20 years. Some of the job losses were the direct result of increased use of automation in recent years. However, the downtrend which accelerated during the first six months of fiscal year 1975 can also be attributed to consumer resistance to the high cost of some food items, especially sugar and sugar products and the depletion of important fish species by large, efficient Russian and Japanese vessels.

Among the industries which managed to retain some employment stability during the recession were those producing meat, bakery and macaroni products and canned and preserved fruits, especially cranberry sauce.

As economic conditions improve, employment in the food processing industry will begin to improve particularly as the limits of mechanization of production are reached.

The textile industry has been declining in productivity and employment for a good many years in the Commonwealth. Nevertheless, in fiscal 1973 and 1974 the industry entered what appeared to be a period of stability, netting a few hundred jobs over 1972. Much of the gain can be attributed to self-imposed quotas set by such Asian countries as Japan, Hong Kong, the Republic of China, and Korea in late 1971 together with the devaluation of the dollar in 1972 and 1973. In view of this success, according to a spokesman for the Northern Textile Association, the federal government has been working toward a global quota system to further protect the American textile industry. However, the drop in demand for textiles for consumer goods has negated the accomplishments of fiscal year 1973 and 1974. By December 1974 workrolls had dropped to an all time low of 26,000, a loss of nearly 4,000 over the year. Not until the current recession bottoms out in the second or third quarter of fiscal 1976 and consumer spending is stimulated can there be an improvement in employment in the textile industry.

Apparel still remains the largest employer in the nondurable goods division in Massachusetts. Of the four traditionally declining soft goods industries, apparel posted the smallest drop in employment over the past 25 years, down 21 percent. Most of the job losses in the last year were due to the depressed economy. Foreign competitors are picking up a larger share of the apparel market and this is no longer limited to low priced goods but higher priced items as well. Imposed quotas by foreign competitors has not been as effective in apparel as in the textile industry. Staffs in the apparel industry will continue to drop throughout the last half of fiscal 1975 but at a slower rate in late fiscal 1976.

The paper industry usually keeps pace with the entire economy. The last three recessions were short-lived so employment declined slightly. Since the current recession is much more severe, the drop is greater. December 1974 showed a 3,100 loss over the year and is expected to grow larger through the remainder of fiscal 1975. Work rolls in the paper industry should improve somewhat in fiscal 1976 but recoup only part of its loss.

Personnel in the printing and publishing industry has increased by 14 percent over the past 20 years. Albeit, the staffs decreased somewhat during each recession. The current recession is no exception. Employment started to improve in fiscal 1973 (following the 1970 recession) but fell off again in fiscal 1974 and the first half of fiscal 1975. Loss in jobs occurred mostly in commercial printing and book publishing. Job rolls in the newspaper, greeting cards, and bookbinding sectors remained fairly stable. Improvement should take place in the last half of fiscal 1976.

The chemical industry was one of the last to recover from the 1970 recession. Employment did not begin to increase until fiscal 1974. This improvement prevailed through the second quarter of fiscal year 1975, then a slight downturn became visible. The chemical industry has been a stable industry employing 18 to 20 thousand workers for the past two decades. The largely automated nature of the industry restricts the possibility of any considerable additions to work rolls. Average employment will not change very much between fiscal year 1974 and 1975, but should go up slightly in fiscal 1976 as the general economy improves.

Employment in the rubber and plastics industry made a substantial recovery from the 1970 recession in fiscal year 1973 picking up 2,000 additional workers during the year and another 1,000 in fiscal 1974. Unfortunately, the first six months of fiscal 1975 saw the entire 3,000 jobs wiped out. Staffing in the tire producing companies were the first to recede due to a sizeable cutback in auto production in 1974. As the national recession accelerated in the second quarter of fiscal 1974 and the demand for both capital and consumer goods fell, sizeable losses in employment occurred in many of the state's rubber and plastics firms.

Job rolls in leather and leather products continues to follow its downward slide. In 1974 average employment was 26,000, slightly more than a third of what it was in 1950. For years local firms in this labor-intensive industry have been suffering from antiquated plants and equipment and competition from cheaper labor abroad. To survive, some firms have begun substituting cost-saving synthetics for leather and using

labor-saving injection molding machines instead of stitchers. The shoe manufacturing sector had hoped to slow its decline in production and employment by becoming more competitive in design and styling, improving quality, and providing better marketing and customer services. However, according to a spokesman of the AFL-CIO, the effort may have come a little too late. Foreign competition is also using the latest equipment but with much cheaper labor. American wholesalers and retailers are bringing in more and more shoes from abroad. Employment in the leather and leather products industry is expected to continue its decline except for a few staple items such as mens' work shoes, children's shoes, specialty boots, skates and slippers. Some firms making leather accessories find demand to be strong.

Employment in the nonmanufacturing group of industries will increase but at approximately one third the rate of growth achieved in fiscal 1974. The current recession (already the largest on record since the Great Depression), spiraling inflation, and increased use of automation will keep new hirings at a minimum. However, as the economy improves in the second and third quarters of fiscal 1976, new hiring should accelerate.

Even though the boom in contract construction peaked nationally during the last quarter of fiscal 1973, employment in this sector in Massachusetts grew well into fiscal 1974, picking up 1,400 additional jobs over the year. The recession began to show its effect upon employment in contract construction in this state in April 1974 when work rolls dropped by 700 jobs in comparision to April 1973. By December the loss had expanded to 8,300 jobs over the year. Tight money, high interest rates, spiraling labor and material costs, and unemployment at a record high (240,100 in December 1974) brought new development, especially in housing, close to a standstill by the end of the first half of fiscal 1975. The State Department of Community Affairs reported a 60.3 percent drop in building construction in January. "Total value of the permits issued in January 1975 was $49.8 million, compared to $125.4 million in December and $116.5 million in January 1974", the report said. A recent F. W. Dodge report (McGraw Hill Publishing Co.) states that the cost of a typical new one-family home went up 50 percent between 1970 and 1974 and is expected to level off at 10 percent in 1975. George A. Christee, chief economist for F. W. Dodge reported that "contracts for new construction slipped to a four year low in January", but "an upturn in housing construction is only a month or two away". The basis for this optimism is that fluctuations in nonresidential building is often contracyclical. Nonresidential construction fell off drastically during the recent capital goods boom which is now beginning to level off. This levelling off of demand in turn has made more monies from lending institutions available. George A. Christee states that "with the savings inflow now improving the normal consequence of recession, as business borrows less and consumers save more - an upturn in homebuilding is imminent". According to Dow Jones, the nation's mutual savings bank had a

net deposit inflow of $675 million in February, almost twice the $341 million net inflow recorded in February 1974. Employment in housing should start to improve in the last quarter of fiscal 1975 and, according to past trends, in other areas of contract construction (industrial, commercial etc.) by the middle of fiscal 1976.

Transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitary services industries averaged close to 1,000 more jobs in fiscal 1974 over 1973. However, cuts in staffs began to register in the second quarter of fiscal 1975 as the recession started to accelerate. This was especially noticeable in the communications sector where demand for new telephones began to fall off. Furthermore, the communications and the public utilities divisions have now automated so extensively that employment changes will be kept at a minimum. Real gains are expected in public transportation and sanitation services, which do not lend themselves easily to automation. This will be noticed in the public transportation area as federal funds previously impounded are released and new funds appropriated. Employment will decline in fiscal 1975 but improve in fiscal 1976 as the economy comes out of the recession.

To meet the needs of an ever increasing population, payrolls in wholesale and retail trade will continue to grow, but the gains will be slight in comparison to the 9,500-person increase in fiscal 1974. The falling off of the capital goods boom, soaring prices, and the sharp rise in unemployment have taken toll of consumer spending. At the same time, the industry is becoming more and more automated and electronic data processing systems have cut down the number of employees required to operate large warehouse facilities as well as retail outlets. The demand for consumer goods could be boosted in fiscal 1976, if disposable income is increased by legislation now pending in Congress giving each worker a tax rebate and a tax cut is passed.

Finance, insurance and real estate should continue their record of moderate growth. Openings of new branch offices are requiring more personnel. After overcoming construction problems, a large skyscraper insurance company in Boston is scheduled to open in 1975 and is expected to put on a sizeable number of additional workers. Employment in real estate, which has been going through a period of declining sales due to the sagging economy and tight money, should improve as contract construction starts expanding over the next 18 months.

The service industry continued to grow at an annual average of about 15,000 jobs. Employment passed the half million in the last quarter of fiscal 1974 and has kept well over that figure throughout the first half of fiscal 1975.

The largest sector of this industry, the medical and health services, will continue to grow. In fact a number of hospitals are in the process of expanding their facilities. Budgetary restrictions will no doubt keep increases in educational services at a minimum.

The important research and development segment of the services has been the recipient of many contracts in recent months from defense and other governmental agencies as well as private businesses so that an increased need for technical and professional personnel is expected. The military contracts cover a variety of projects, such as:

1. Engineering services for development and implementation of a computer information system for the Defense Department.
2. Development of land combat support for the Army (testing equipment).
3. Design of a missile - tracking radar system to be used in the South Pacific by the Army.
4. Design and development of guidance systems used in the Navy's Trident Fleet Ballistics Missile Program.
5. Research on cesium atomic beam oscillator technology - objective, to develop a satellite-boom atomic clock.
6. Research in physical, chemical, biological and geological oceanography and oceanographic instrumentation for the Navy.
7. A study to determine how best to implement the Large Earth Survey Telescope aboard Syndronous Earth Observatory Satellite planned to be launched in 1980-81.
8. Development and testing of a new Hostile Weapons Locating System.
9. Research on aspects of the World-Wide Military Command and Control System for the U. S. Defense Communications Agency.

Private contracts also include a wide range of projects, such as:

1. Design and development of a complete two-terminal, high voltage direct current prototype power system.
2. Design of modern resource recovery plant, which will result in a waste recovery facility capable of processing 2,000 tons of municipal waste per day.
3. Development of new analytical methods for measuring carcinogenic agents in food stuffs for the National Cancer Institute.
4. Design of special X-ray systems.
5. Design and development of environmental protection systems to be used with nuclear power reactors in the United States and Canada.
6. Development of a Rankine Cycle automotive steam engine.

Government workrolls are expected to continue to grow to meet the ever expanding needs of the people, although all governmental levels are attempting to cut back in some areas for budgetary reasons.

Federal government employment has been declining since 1967 and should continue to drop through fiscal year 1976 in keeping with the policy in Washington to transfer governmental responsibilities to states and localities by means of the revenue sharing plan and manpower programs.

The resultant rise in state and local government personnel will more than compensate for federal losses. Under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA)several hundred workers were hired in fiscal 1975. Legislation now pending in Washington should provide for several thousand newly created public service jobs in 1976. In order to fulfill federal requirements the state has recently approved the hiring of 250 additional social workers. Employment in state and local government passed the 300,000 figure for the first time in October 1974. By fiscal 1976, employment should be close to an average of 307,000 workers.

## 4. Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupations

The Division of Employment Security in fiscal year 1974 registered fewer applicants but rendered more employment services than in fiscal 1973. (See Table 4 below). Most significant was the 31.2 percent increase in the number of applicants who were provided positive terminal services (either training or jobs), the 32.3 percent rise in total placements, and the 59.1 percent jump in placements of welfare recepients over the year.

Table 4

Comparison in DES Activity from FY 1973 to 1974

| | FY 1974 | FY 1973 | Numerical Change | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Applicants Available During Year | 433,823 | 498,823 | -65,000 | -13.0 |
| Applicants Provided Some Service During Period | 96,648 | 177,725 | -81,077 | -45.6 |
| Applicants Provided Positive Terminal Service | 68,062 | 51,876 | +16,186 | +31.2 |
| Individuals Referred to Nonagricultural Jobs | 114,750 | 121,523 | - 6,773 | - 5.6 |
| Total Placements | 104,755 | 79,193 | +25,562 | +32.3 |
| Applicants Placed | 63,346 | 47,356 | +15,990 | +33.8 |
| Applicants Placed After Employment Development | 15,818 | 15,832 | - 14 | 0.0 |
| Welfare Recipients Placed | 8,515 | 5,353 | + 3,162 | +59.1 |

From ESARS Reports MA 5-43, MA 5-45 and MA 5-54 dated 6/30/73
MA 5-44, MA 5-45 and MA 5-48 dated 6/30/74

Although many job placements took place through private services and agencies, the extent and nature of placements through the Division of Employment Security are good indicators of recent and future trends in the area of demand and supply of workers by major occupational category.

Placements in all occupational categories increased by 33.8 percent in fiscal year 1974 over 1973. (See Table 5 below.) Since the current recession began in the second quarter of fiscal 1974, this record is significant.

Table 5

Placements by Occupational Categories and Divisions

| Category (MA5-51) | Total Individuals Placed | | Numerical Change | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 1974 | FY 1973 | | |
| Professional, technical, managerial | 3,993 | 2,916 | + 1,077 | + 36.9 |
| Clerical | 10,983 | 8,412 | + 2,571 | + 30.6 |
| Sales | 4,132 | 3,235 | + 897 | + 27.7 |
| Domestics | 776 | 724 | + 52 | + 7.2 |
| Other Services | 10,715 | 7,698 | + 3,017 | + 39.2 |
| Farm, Fisheries and Forestry | 5,550 | 1,748 | + 3,802 | +217.5 |
| Processing | 2,685 | 2,295 | + 390 | + 17.0 |
| Machine Trades | 5,823 | 4,715 | + 1,108 | + 23.5 |
| Bench Work | 6,621 | 5,586 | + 1,035 | + 18.5 |
| Structural | 4,832 | 4,063 | + 769 | + 18.9 |
| Motor Freight | 2,334 | 2,239 | + 95 | + 4.2 |
| Packaging, Transportation Materials Handling | 10,774 | 7,750 | + 2,474 | + 31.9 |
| Other | 610 | 611 | - 1 | 0.0 |
| Total | 63,346 | 47,356 | +15,990 | 33.8 |

Source: ESARS Reports MA 5-54 dated 6/30/73
MA 5-51 dated 6/30/74

The Occupational Research Department for the DES has projected the demand for manpower by Occupations for the period 1970-1976. The net demand is seen as the sum of that due to growth of the economy and that due to replacements for deaths and retirements.

| Occupational Divisions | 1970 - 1976 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Net Demand | Due to Growth | Due to Deaths and Retirements | Average Growth Increase Per Year |
| Total - All Occupations | 715,113 | 130,700 | 584,413 | 21,783 |
| Professional, Technical, Kindred | 114,329 | 24,979 | 89,350 | 4,163 |
| Managers, Officials, Proprietors | 52,928 | 16,280 | 36,648 | 2,713 |
| Sales Workers | 66,354 | 21,342 | 45,012 | 3,557 |
| Clerical and Kindred Workers | 198,129 | 26,739 | 171,390 | 4,456 |
| Operatives | 80,579 | -11,413 | 91,992 | -1,902 |
| Service Workers | 126,098 | 31,141 | 94,957 | 5,190 |
| Laborers, except Farm | 17,485 | 6,991 | 10,494 | 1,165 |
| Farmers and Farm Managers | 2,147 | - 493 | 2,640 | - 82 |
| Craftsmen, Foremen, Kindred | 57,064 | 15,134 | 41,930 | 2,522 |

Source: Manpower Requirements for Massachusetts by Occupation, by Industry 1970-1976, Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, June 1973, pp 2, 3, 10.

The change due to growth over this span will be 5.4 percent or an average of 0.9 percent per year.

| Major Occupational Category | Percent Distribution | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1968 | 1970 | 1976 |
| Total - All Occupations | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, Technical, Kindred | 15.2 | 17.4 | 17.5 |
| Managers, Officials, Proprietors | 7.7 | 8.4 | 8.6 |
| Clerical and Kindred Workers | 18.9 | 19.9 | 20.0 |
| Sales Workers | 7.6 | 7.0 | 7.5 |
| Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred | 14.6 | 13.1 | 13.0 |
| Operatives and Kindred Workers | 21.3 | 17.6 | 16.3 |
| Service Workers | 11.1 | 12.6 | 13.1 |
| Laborers, except Farm and Mine | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Farmers and Farm Workers | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 |

Source: Manpower Requirements for Massachusetts by Occupation, by Industry, 1970-1976, Mass. DES.

The pattern of employment by occupation has changed perceptibly in several categories since 1968, but will be more stable up through 1976. Increasing percentages will be employed as sales and service workers, while the percentage of blue collar factory workers will continue to decline.

## 5. Recent Trends in Unemployment

The current recession began in the second quarter of fiscal year 1974 forcing the average number of unemployed persons up to 192,200, some 33,900 or 21.4 percent higher than the previous year's unemployment figure. With the acceleration of the recession during the first six months of fiscal year 1975, up an additional 12.5 percent with no immediate relief in sight, the average number of unemployed persons should reach 250,000 in fiscal 1975. Benefits from emergency legislation enacted by Congress early in 1975 to bolster the ailing economy will not take effect until the first or possibly the second quarter of fiscal 1976. Therefore, only slight improvement in the employment situation is expected in fiscal 1976. Average unemployment will drop to about 240,000.

Throughout 1974 all eight major Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the state were classified as areas of substantial unemployment. By early 1975 two areas, New Bedford and Lowell SMSA's are expected to be reclassified as of persistent unemployment.

### a. Trends in Insured Unemployment

Average weekly insured unemployment under the basic Unemployment Insurance program rose from 82,600 in fiscal year 1973 to 95,600 in fiscal year 1974, a 15.7 percent increase. During fiscal 1974, 101,640 claimants exhausted their benefits, an average of 8,470 per month and an increase of 23.3 percent from fiscal 1973. The insured unemployed total does not include these exhaustees, even though they may be receiving benefits under the extended benefits program.

The insured unemployment rate expanded from 4.0 percent in FY 1973 to 4.6 percent in FY 1974. (See Table 1.) A rate of 6.5 percent if foreseen for fiscal 1975 and 6.7 percent in fiscal 1976.

### b. Job Seekers in Massachusetts

The characteristics of a major proportion of job seekers in Massachusetts can be gathered from job application files of the Division of Employment Security.

The Division of Employment Security also keeps statistics on the characteristics of the insured unemployed. The following table represents a 5 percent sample of claimants filing for total unemployment benefits during the week ending November 23, 1974.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

| Category | Number | Percent Distribution |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 109,100 | 100.0 |
| Male | 64,956 | 59.5 |
| Female | 44,144 | 40.5 |
| | | |
| Total, under 45 | 67,876 | 62.4 |
| Under 25 | 25,238 | 23.2 |
| 25-34 | 27,513 | 25.3 |
| 35-44 | 15,125 | 13.9 |
| | | |
| Total, 45 and over | 41,224 | 37.9 |
| 45-54 | 15,340 | 14.1 |
| 55-64 | 16,785 | 15.4 |
| 65 and over | 9,099 | 8.4 |

Source: Table 1 ES-203 for November 1974

Sex by Current Duration

| Weeks of Current Unemployment | Total Insured Unemployed | |
|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent Dist. |
| Total | 109,100 | 100.0 |
| 1 - 2 | 22,288 | 20.5 |
| 3 - 4 | 15,739 | 14.5 |
| 5 - 14 | 42,576 | 39.0 |
| 15 and over | 28,496 | 26.0 |
| | | |
| Men | 64,956 | 100.0 |
| 1 - 2 | 12,266 | 18.9 |
| 3 - 4 | 9,868 | 15.2 |
| 5 - 14 | 25,607 | 39.4 |
| 15 and over | 17,215 | 26.5 |
| | | |
| Women | 44,144 | 100.0 |
| 1 - 2 | 10,052 | 22.8 |
| 3 - 4 | 5,872 | 13.3 |
| 5 - 14 | 16,969 | 38.5 |
| 15 and over | 11,251 | 25.4 |

Source: Table 3 ES-203 dated November 1974

## Table 6

## Job Applicants Listed as Available
## July Through December 1974

| Description of Applicants | Number of Applicants | Percent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 268,679 | 100.0 |
| Male | 151,545 | 56.4 |
| Female | 117,134 | 43.6 |
| | | |
| Highest School Grade | 268,679 | 100.0 |
| 0 - 7 | 14,587 | 5.4 |
| 8 - 11 | 93,937 | 35.0 |
| 12 | 98,980 | 36.8 |
| over 12 | 61,175 | 22.8 |
| | | |
| Handicapped | 18,592 | 6.9 |
| Poor | 102,838 | 38.3 |
| Disadvantaged | 82,430 | 30.7 |
| | | |
| Ethnic Group - Total | 268,679 | 100.0 |
| White | 240,741 | 89.6 |
| Negro | 23,980 | 8.9 |
| Oriental | 599 | 0.2 |
| American Indian | 192 | 0.1 |
| Other | 1,926 | 0.7 |
| INA | 1,241 | 0.5 |
| | | |
| Spanish Surname | 11,529 | 4.3 |
| Puerto Rican | 9,525 | 3.5 |
| Mexican American | 118 | 0.0 |
| Other | 1,886 | 0.7 |
| | | |
| Veterans | 52,170 | 19.4 |
| Vietnam Era | 27,364 | 10.2 |
| Recently Separated | 10,347 | 3.9 |
| Disabled | 2,069 | 0.8 |
| | | |
| Age - Total | 268,679 | 100.0 |
| Under 20 | 47,492 | 17.7 |
| 20 - 21 | 28,140 | 10.5 |
| 22 - 24 | 39,875 | 14.8 |
| 25 - 29 | 44,624 | 16.6 |
| 30 - 39 | 47,000 | 17.5 |
| 40 - 44 | 17,186 | 6.4 |
| 45 - 54 | 27,873 | 10.4 |
| 55 - 64 | 14,093 | 5.2 |
| 65 and over | 2,396 | 0.9 |

Source: ESARS Table 06 and 91 dated December 30, 1974

### c. Supplementary Unemployment Benefits Program

Since the rate of insured unemployment in Massachusetts continued to be above four percent, the state remained eligible for TREX extended benefits. This federal-state program adds up to nine weeks to the basic 30 weeks of UI coverage and was in effect throughout calendar 1974, with 917,688 weeks claimed for total benefits.

Under the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance ACT (EJUAA) a new program SUAP (Special Unemployment Assistance Program) went into effect in January 1975 providing cash benefits during calendar year 1975 to workers who are currently not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. Weekly benefits will be paid for a period up to a maximum of 26 weeks to eligible beneficiaries during the one year period of the program. Included in this group are state and local government workers, domestic workers, and farm workers. If they are or become unemployed during the life of the program, and their employment-covered and uncovered-is sufficient to meet the State qualifying requirements, they then will be eligible to receive benefits. Weekly benefit amounts and number of weeks of benefits will be based upon State law.

Under the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act another program FSB (Federal Supplemental Benefits Program) also went into effect January 1975 which provides supplemental unemployment compensation to workers who are covered by unemployment insurance but who have exhausted all their rights to both regular and extended unemployment compensation. Weekly benefits will be paid for a period of up to a maximum of 13 additional weeks to eligible beneficiaries. Benefits are payable on the basis of the same triggers as extended benefits.

## 6. Universe of Need for Manpower Services

According to the concept of the Manpower Administration the Universe of Need for Manpower Services represents the sum of all the different individuals, both unemployed and underutilized, who may be in need of job-related assistance at some time during fiscal year 1976 (See Table 7 The total universe of need is an estimate of the numbers of disadvantaged, other poor persons who do not fit the criteria of disadvantaged, those in the near-poverty range, and nonpoor individuals. Disadvantaged persons are defined as poor persons or members of poor families who do not have suitable employment and are one or more of the following: a school drop-out, a minority group member, under 22 years of age, over 45 years of age, or handicapped. A person is considered poor if he is a member of a family whose annual income is below specified poverty levels (see page 25) or who receives cash welfare payments, regardless of actual income.

## Plan of Service Manpower Data Summary

Massachusetts — For Fiscal Year 1976

| Item | Number of Individuals | |
|---|---|---|
| | State | State Rural |
| 1. Total Civilian Population (FY 1976) | 5,911,000 | 875,706* |
| a. Age Distribution: | | |
| 16 through 21 years | 629,426 | 78,285 |
| 22 through 44 years | 1,636,336 | 216,254 |
| 45 years and over | 1,931,011 | 283,998 |
| b. Members of Minority - Total | 288,844 | 15,056 |
| 16 years and over | 158,452 | 8,675 |
| 2. Total Civilian Labor Force (12 month average for year ending FY 1976) | 2,697,200 | 392,000 |
| a. Employed, Total (12 month average) | 2,457,200 | 358,500 |
| b. Unemployed (12 month average) | 240,000 | 33,500 |
| (1) Unemployment Rate | 8.9 | 8.5 |
| 3. Universe of Need for Manpower Services for Fiscal Year 1976 (Number of different individuals in year) | 905,606 | 137,100 |
| a. Poor | 179,067 | 18,600 |
| (1) Disadvantaged | 162,819 | 12,200 |
| (2) Other Poor | 16,248 | 6,400 |
| b. Non-Poor | 726,539 | 118,500 |
| (1) Near-poverty | 212,248 | 28,300 |
| (2) All Other Non-Poor | 514,291 | 90,200 |
| 4. Unemployed & Underutilized Disadvantaged: by Category (12 month average) | 162,819 | 12,200 |
| a. Unemployed | 54,672 | 3,500 |
| b. Underutilized | 108,147 | 8,700 |
| (1) Employed part-time for economic reasons | 24,524 | 1,400 |
| (2) Employed full-time, but with family income at or below poverty level | 37,441 | 1,300 |
| (3) Not in labor force but should be | 46,182 | 6,000 |
| 5. Welfare Recipients | 110,300 | 13,500 |
| 6. Estimated School Dropouts (Forecase period)** | 21,000 | 5,300 |
| 7. Estimated Number of Veterans Needing Manpower Services (Forecast period) | 127,300 | 16,700 |
| a. Number of Vietnam-Era Veterans Needing Manpower Services (Forecast period) | 65,000 | 10,300 |
| 8. Estimated Number of Minorities needing Manpower Services | 101,500 | 2,800 |
| 9. Total Number of Different Individuals Unemployed During the Year | 720,000 | 104,600 |

* Based on 1970 Census Data

** Applicants with less than 12 years of school in Universe of Need — 229,900

It is anticipated that approximately 905,600 individuals will need employment related assistance in fiscal year 1976. Of this total 179,100 will be classified as poor, with 162,800 of them considered disadvantaged also. The much larger remaining group of 726,500 nonpoor includes 212,200 who will be in near-poverty.

Some 54,700 of the disadvantaged are predicted to be unemployed, and almost twice this number underutilized. In this latter group 46,200 will not even be in the labor force, but should be. It is assumed that nearly all underutilized disadvantaged persons will be unemployed at least some time during FY 1976. In considering these figures the distinction should be kept in mind between the estimated average number of unemployed projected for FY 1976 (240,000) and the total number of different individuals expected to be unemployed (720,000) at different times during the year.

## 7. Characteristics of the Disadvantaged

The Labor Department definition of a disadvantaged individual is a poor person, (or a member of a poor family) who lacks suitable employment and is one or more of the following:

1. a school dropout (any pupil who leaves school for any reason except death) before 12th grade graduation or completion of a terminal program.
2. A member of a minority group.
3. Under 22 years of age.
4. Over 45 years of age, or
5. Handicapped.

A person is considered to be poor if he or his family received welfare payments or if annual net income does not exceed the following limits.

(May 1974 - April 1975)

| Family Size | Continental U.S. Nonfarm | Farm |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | $2,330 | $1,980 |
| 2 | 3,070 | 2,610 |
| 3 | 3,810 | 3,240 |
| 4 | 4,550 | 3,870 |
| 5 | 5,290 | 4,500 |
| 6 | 6,030 | 5,130 |
| 7 | 6,770 | 5,750 |

For families with more than seven members, add $740 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $630 for each additional member in a farm family.

These income criteria are renewed annually in the light of changes in the cost of living. As of April 30, 1975 they will be increased by over 11 percent to reflect the 1974 wave of inflation.

### a. Educational Attainment

According to the 1970 U. S. Census and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory analysis, the median school years completed by those 25 years of age and older was 12.3 for whites, 11.7 for negroes, 11.8 for Spanish Americans and 12.1 for other races. Whereas 64.3 percent of whites were high school graduates, the proportions were only 45.7 percent for negroes, 46.9 percent for Spanish Americans, and 51.9 percent for other races. School enrollment rates for persons 16-21 years old in April 1970 were 66.3 percent for the white population, 52.2 percent for Negroes, 68.0 percent for other races, and 46.1 percent for Spanish-Americans. Of males 16-21 years old, some 90,482 (15.0 percent) were not enrolled in school; of this total 56,115 were high school graduates and 34,367 were school dropouts. The lack of at least a high school diploma made finding work more difficult. Some 35.0 percent of the dropouts were either unemployed or not in the labor force compared to a 19.0 percent rate for graduates.

### b. Age Factors

The working prime of life is considered by many to be the years from 22 to 44. Those above and below this age bracket often encounter special obstacles in securing and retaining employment. Lack of experience or sufficient training, emotional immaturity, adult alienation from youth and lack of job seniority cause job difficulties for the young.

Persons over 44 encounter discrimination because they may be physically less vigorous, less able to relocate because of family and other responsibilities, a suspected lesser adaptability to learning new skills, routines and assignments, obsolete skills, and a preference of many employers for workers with a longer productive life ahead of them.

### c. The Handicapped

According to the 1970 federal census there were 283,731 persons between the ages of 16 and 64 years who were disabled or handicapped. About half of these (52.4 percent) were in the labor force. Their unemployment rate was 8.1 percent, while for handicapped negroes it was up to 13.1 percent, and for Spanish Americans it was 9.7 percent. Of those not in the labor force 98,527 could not work and 92,081 had been disabled for six months or more. The disabled include an estimated 10,000 or more Vietnam war veterans who are receiving service connected disability compensation.

### d. Minority Group Status

Members of minority groups also are considered disadvantaged, ipso facto, although their status also is often affected by educational and, in many cases, by language difficulties.

Non-whites are the largest numerical group in this category, comprising 211,546 or 3.7 percent of the State's population in 1970. Over half resided in the city of Boston, with most of the rest living in the other large cities of the state. As against an overall increase of 10.5 percent in the state's population from 1960-1970, the number of non-whites jumped by 68.7 percent due primarily to extensive in-migration and secondarily to their higher birth rates.

The largest non-white groups is the Black, whose numbers increased by 57.2 percent to 175,817 in the decade of the sixties. Most of the increase resulted from migration from the southern states, plus some arrivals from the Caribbean area. Nearly 60 percent were resident in the city of Boston and 72.3 percent in the Boston SMSA. Another 13.5 percent dwelt in the Springfield SMSA.

The second largest non-white group is the Chinese, which consisted of 14,012 at the census count. Coming mostly from the Hong Kong area their immigration has grown noticeably since the liberalization of the immigration laws in the 1960's. They have not expanded beyond the limited boundaries of Chinatown to several other neighborhoods in Boston and in isolated locations elsewhere. The traditional attachment of this racial group to the narrow occupational field of restaurant and laundry work for the men and apparel trades for the women, along with their educational and language barriers, make it difficult for the Chinese to take advantage of existing employment opportunities.

Other non-white groups with 4,000 or more members are American Indians (4,475), whose generally rural or small town background make their adjustment to urban life difficult. This also applies to the Japanese (4,393). Smaller contingents of Filipinos, Koreans, and Hawaiians also live in the state.

In 1970 the Spanish surname population, 37.6 percent of which was Puerto Rican and 10.7 percent Cuban, was more widely dispersed in the state than the Negroes, with over one quarter (27.7 percent) living in the city of Boston and 55.8 percent in the Boston SMSA. The Puerto Rican population is almost as large (28.2 percent) in the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke SMSA as in the City of Boston (30.0 percent).

There is a considerable amount of disagreement as to the numbers of Spanish Americans in the state. Many Puerto Ricans spokesmen believe there is a considerable undercount. The movement of Puerto Ricans to cities of the Northeast to seek better employment and back to their homeland make an accurate assessment of their numbers difficult. Some spokesmen estimate that up to 40,000 Puerto Ricans live in the city of Boston. Although Puerto Ricans are entitled to all the rights of other American citizens, because of their usually rural background, an average schooling of the sixth grade, and imperfect command of the English language, they find full intergration into the economy difficult. Most of them work in low paying service occupations such as food handling and unskilled factory jobs and they are forced to live in dilapidated slum housing areas.

The fastest growing immigrant group in recent years has been the Portuguese. This group had the advantage of moving into long established Portuguese communities in southeastern Massachusetts and in a few Greater Boston cities. They also share many of the handicaps similar to the Puerto Ricans such as large families, little education in their homelands, and few skills. Portuguese from the Cape Verde islands are considered to be Blacks and share many of the problems of that group. Between June 30, 1965 and June 30, 1972 the number of Portuguese aliens in the state jumped from 12,383 to 42,893. The largest concentration was in New Bedford where those of Portuguese descent comprise an estimated 6.0 percent of the population.

Proportions of the minority race members in the state labor force are slightly smaller than their proportion in the total population. For example, the Negroes represent 2.5 percent of the labor force as against 3.1 percent of the population, and Spanish Americans comprise 0.9 percent of the labor force as against 1.1 percent of the population.

## Table 8

Massachusetts

### Occupations of Employed Persons, by Sex and Minority Status, 1970 and 1974

| Occupation | BOTH SEXES | | | | | FEMALE | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Black | Other Races | Spanish American | Total | White | Black | Other Races | Spanish American |
| All Occupations - Number 1974 | 2447.0 | 2373.6 | 61.2 | 12.2 | 22.0 | 985.1 | 952.6 | 27.6 | 4.9 | 7.9 |
| Percent 1970 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Prof., Technical & Related | 17.4 | 17.6 | 11.6 | 28.0 | 16.9 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 12.7 | 20.1 | 14.1 |
| Engineers | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 2.2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Medical & Health Workers | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 3.1 |
| Teachers, Elem. & Sec. Schools | 3.4 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| Other Professional | 8.8 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 15.4 | 9.9 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 10.0 | 7.7 |
| Managers & Administrators, Nonfarm | 8.4 | 8.5 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.7 |
| Sales | 7.1 | 7.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| Retail Stores | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Other Sales Workers | 3.1 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Clerical | 19.9 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 31.9 | 24.9 | 29.4 |
| Secretaries, Stenos., & Typists | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 10.5 |
| Other Clerical Workers | 14.4 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 22.4 | 16.1 | 18.9 |
| Craftsmen, Foremen & Related | 13.1 | 13.2 | 9.7 | 4.8 | 10.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Construction Craftsmen | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 2.0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Mechanics & Repairmen | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 3.2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Machinists & Other Metal Craftsmen | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Other Craftsmen | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 4.0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Operatives Except Transport | 14.6 | 14.4 | 20.2 | 17.7 | 27.1 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 19.1 | 28.9 | 30.3 |
| Durable Goods Manufact. | 6.0 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 3.8 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 8.8 |
| Nondurable Goods Manufact. | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 9.5 | 13.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 19.1 | 15.5 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 2.7 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| Transport Equipment Operatives | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Laborers, Nonfarm | 3.5 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Service Exc. Private Household | 11.9 | 11.6 | 19.5 | 20.9 | 11.5 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 21.5 | 14.6 | 13.6 |
| Cleaning & Food Service | 6.1 | 6.0 | 8.6 | 15.5 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 5.5 |
| Protective Service | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Personal, Health & Other Serv. | 4.1 | 4.0 | 9.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 14.9 | 7.2 | 8.0 |
| Private Household Workers | 0.7 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Farm Workers | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 |

Note: NA - Not Available
Source: Census of Population, 1970 and Massachusetts State Employment Service

An occupational breakdown by general classification shows that whereas a majority of white persons are employed in the white collar jobs, blue collar jobs are the major source of unemployment for Negroes and Spanish Americans.

Unemployment at the time of the 1970 census amounted to 3.8 percent of the civilian labor force, 3.7 percent for whites, 6.7 percent for blacks, 6.6 percent for Spanish Americans, and 4.2 percent for other races.

Table 9

Percent Distribution of Occupations by Race

| | All Races | White | Black | Spanish American | Other Races |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Collar Workers | 52.7 | 53.1 | 37.9 | 41.9 | 50.5 |
| Blue Collar Workers | 34.2 | 34.2 | 38.6 | 43.5 | 26.8 |
| Service Workers | 12.5 | 12.2 | 23.0 | 12.8 | 22.2 |
| Farm Workers | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.5 |

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory-Manpower Package No. 1

School enrollment rates for persons 16-21 years old were 66.3 percent for the white population, 52.2 percent for blacks, 68.0 percent for other races, and 46.1 percent for Spanish Americans.

The following table shows the extent to which the services of the Division of Employment Security are being offered to and utilized by minority groups.

Table 10

Summary of Services to Individual Applicants
by Division of Employment Security - Fiscal Year 1974

| Categories of Individual Applicants | Total Intake | Disadvantaged | Negro | Spanish Surname |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Applicants and Renewals | 278,676 | 64,666 | 24,570 | 10,599 |
| Applicants Available During Period | 433,823 | 110,958 | 37,422 | 14,885 |
| Placed in Employment | 63,346 | 20,583 | 7,131 | 2,594 |
| Enrolled in Training | 7,321 | 4,879 | 1,551 | 1,068 |
| Provided Other Kinds of Service* | 164,710 | 54,276 | 19,424 | 7,590 |

Source: ESARS Table 91 dated June 30, 1974

* Includes Referral to Job, Referral to Supportive Services, Enrollment in Orientation, Counseling, Testing, and Job Development Contacts.

## 8. Characteristics of Individuals Other than the Disadvantaged in the Universe of Need for Manpower Services

Most of the individuals requiring employment-related assistance during fiscal year 1976 will not be classified as disadvantaged. This is typical of a severe retarded economic period like the present recession. After 21 months of declining economic conditions the current recession is expected to bottom out slowly in the first half of fiscal 1976, followed by a slight increase in demand for labor in the second half. Unfortunately, labor is usually the last factor of production to expand as our economy starts to pull out of a recession. In fiscal 1976 unemployment should average about 240,000 and the non-poor (not disadvantaged) should exceed 700,000 persons (See Table 7). Since most of these people are skilled workers, their manpower needs will be in job placement rather than in training services.

## 9. Barriers to Employment of the Disadvantaged Programs to Overcome Such Barriers

Barriers to employment may be physical, personal, social, educational, or economical. The greatest single barrier to employment of low-income heads of families, both men and women, is their inadequate preparation for the kinds of jobs available in our modern economy. But this becomes a greater handicap during a depressed economic period like the current recession. During the recession the disadvantaged find themselves competing with highly trained people forced to take secondary jobs even for a temporary period, but this shrinks the available secondary job market.

In this highly technological society, it is surprising to find such a low educational level for both whites and blacks as revealed in the recent 1970 Census survey. Some 41.0 percent of the white population (25 years and older) had less than a four year high school education while 53.1 percent of the black population (25 years and older) were in this educational group.

The principal physical barrier to employment is the removal of many types of jobs to the suburbs beyond easy commuting distance from the inner cities where the disadvantaged are concentrated. This problem is compounded by the inability of the disadvantaged to move to the suburbs.

An anlysis of the reasons given for not working indicates that health services must be included in programs for the disadvantaged and that outreach counseling right into the homes is needed. The main thrust, however, should continue to be education, training, and retraining.

## Training Programs

The Division of Employment Security (DES) administers several training programs for interested and qualified unemployed and underemployed workers.

### a. WIN II

In fiscal year 1973, the Work Incentive Program (WIN) which was institutionally oriented entered phase II and adopted an on-the-job training approach. It then became known as the Work Incentive/Jobs Optional Program (WIN/JOP) or, as it is sometimes referred to, WIN II.

WIN II is a major national effort to help people on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) become productive workers. The new program offers job-finding aid to AFDC recipients who are ready to work and such services as job training, counseling, medical aid, and child care to those who need this help in order to get ready for work. In this State it is operated jointly by the Division of Employment Security and the Welfare Department.

Under the law welfare recipients covered by the work requirement rule can lose their benefits if they refuse any step from registering for WIN to accepting an appropriate job. But they have the right to a hearing to determine whether they do or do not have good cause for refusing WIN services or a job.

AFDC recipients have positive incentives for participating in the program. Most important is the "income disregard" which makes working more profitable than just collecting welfare payments. The participant does not have the first $30 of her salary plus one-third of the remainder deducted. In addition at least two dollars a day for work-related expenses are not subtracted from her benefits.

Since the key to success of the program is opening up jobs for participants, phase II has built in additional incentives for employers to hire and train WIN II candidates. Besides the regular OJT compensation for training costs and loss of productivity, the employer can now receive a 20 percent tax credit on their wages. In addition under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1971, if an employer builds facilities to train or provide day care primarily for the children of trainees, he can take a tax writeoff faster than the normal depreciation allowance.

Even though WIN II is a comparatively new program it has already established a good record with more and more employers showing interest in the program.

Inasmuch as it is considered a top priority program by this Administration, its funds are not expected to be cut in fiscal year 1976. By March 1974, 1,064 persons were placed in the WIN II program.

In November 1973 DES, working together with the Welfare Department, added a new segment to the program called WIN/PSE which now includes on-the-job training in the public sector. Any agency was eligible if it was a unit of State or Local government or one of its subdivisions, or a private nonprofit organization established for a public purpose. In October 1974, funds ran out in this program; however, during the year some 274 people were placed in the WIN/PSE program.

### b. The Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA)

With the advent of CETA in FY 1975, DES is in the process of phasing out the following MDTA institutional programs:

1. At the Dimock Community Health Center, Boston, courses in nurses aid, inhalation therapy, and surgical technician.
2. At the Quincy Vocational School, clerical occupations.
3. At the Model Cities Educational Unit, Lowell, basic education.
4. In various educational institutions throughout the state, some 78 individual referral projects in different occupations.

In fiscal year 1975, under CETA, DES has entered into contracts for manpower and related services with the six prime sponsors representing the cities of Boston, Cambridge, Lowell, New Bedford, Springfield, and Worcester, and also with the Office of Manpower Affairs (OMA) the designated sponsor for the Balance of State. The Balance of State is divided into 19 sub-grantee areas.

The Division of Employment Security has contracts with the following:

1. Five prime sponsors (Boston, Cambridge, Lowell, Springfield, and Worcester to operate their on-the-job (OJT) programs

2. Five prime sponsors (Boston, Cambridge, New Bedford, Springfield, and Worcester) and OMA to operate their Allowance Payments Systems for enrollees while attending training or work experience programs.

3. All six prime sponsors to furnish employment services such as intake, outreach, employment development, job development, counseling, testing, placement and follow-up.

4. OMA to administer the OJT in 12 of their 19 subcontractees including the following:

    1. Brockton
    2. Chelsea
    3. Fall River
    4. Lawrence
    5. Marlboro
    6. Medford
    7. Northampton
    8. Norwood
    9. Plymouth
    10. Salem
    11. Southbridge
    12. Yarmouth

5. OMA to furnish Employment Services to 10 subcontractees, including the following:

    1. Brockton
    2. Chelsea
    3. Fall River
    4. Gardner
    5. Lawrence
    6. Marlboro
    7. Medford
    8. Norwood
    9. Plymouth
    10. Quincy

6. OMA to operate the Law Offenders Service Program throughout the State, which incidentally the DES has been administrating since 1971.

7. In conjunction with the State Welfare Department, for OMA, to operate the General Relief Division Program, to get people off General Relief and into the labor market.

### c. LOSD

Since 1971, DES through its Law Offender Services Division (LOSD) has been bringing employability services to the offender needing help with employment. Now, Law Offender Services is joining with CETA Manpower forces to bring employability services for offenders to more communities. Special emphasis will be on services to District Court Probationers. The team of counselor, job developer and community worker will attempt, as in the past to assist the job seeker, who has had a negative experience in the justice system, to seek out alternatives and plan for the future. The challange to find meaningful jobs/and or alternatives in training will be especially great in this time of recession.

Table 11

Service to Law Offenders
February and March 1975

| LOSD Teams | Intake | Direct Placement | Independent Placement | School | Manpower Programs (OJT, Job Corps, OTC) | Negative |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | | | | | | |
| Cambridge & Somerville | 24 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Brockton | 76 | 45 | 2 | - | 11 | 1 |
| Lowell | 26 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Lynn | 20 | 5 | - | - | 3 | - |
| Western | 96 | 11 | - | - | 5 | - |
| Boston | 167 | 44 | - | - | 11 | - |
| Central | 178 | 34 | - | - | 36 | 3 |
| Worcester | 154 | 76 | - | - | 10 | - |

### d. Services for the Handicapped

The Division of Employment Security administers a statewide program of services for the handicapped. Special emphasis is given to helping disabled Vietnam veterans return to the labor market.

In accordance with Public Law 565, each local DES office has one staff member, a trained Specialist for Services to the Handicapped (SSH), whose function is to assist handicapped applicants secure employment or training. The administrative staff at DES furnishes the bulletins, training and promotional information, field visits and evaluation necessary to achieve the desired results. The administrative staff also maintains liaison with Federal and State agencies and other nongovernmental organizations directly concerned with the handicapped for the purpose of exchanging information, developing new programs, techniques and expanding promotional activities for the employment of the handicapped.

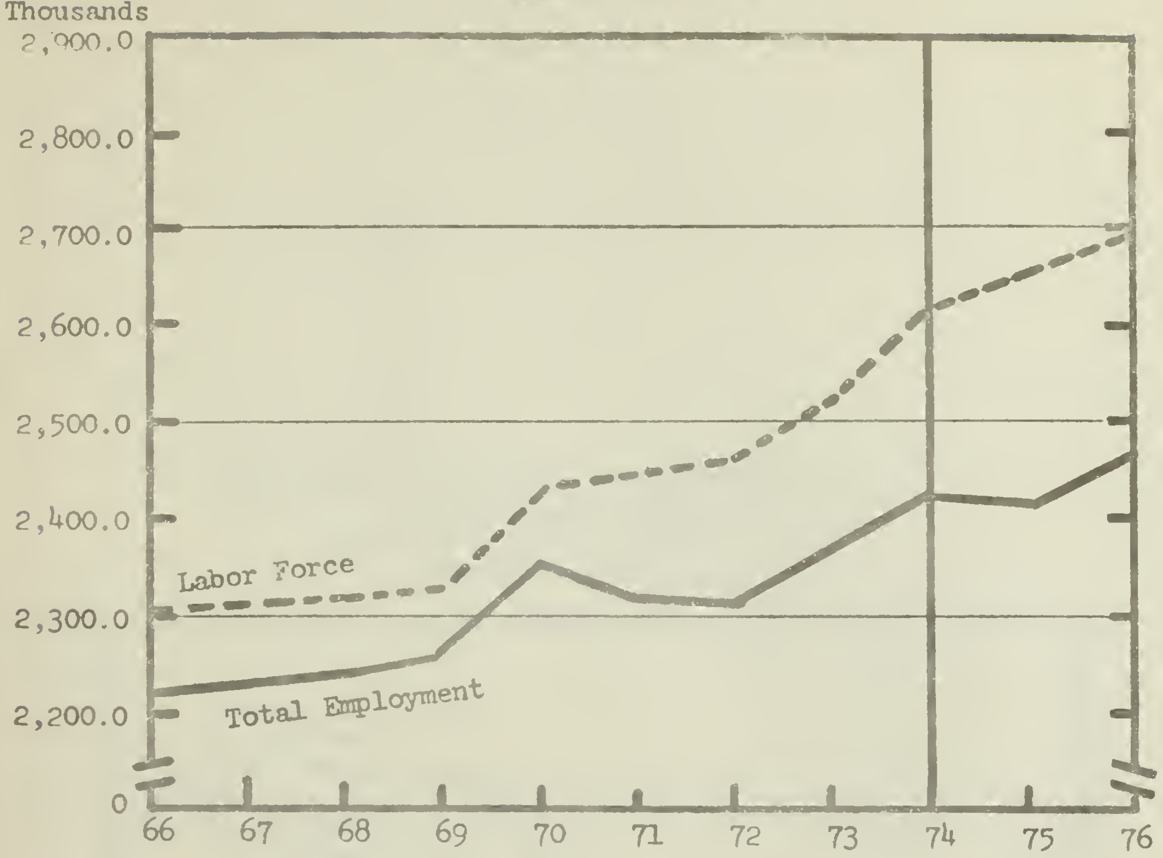
There are written agreements between the DES and the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission (MRC), Commission for the Blind, and Commission of Mental Health to provide employment services for applicants who are ready for competitive employment.

The administrative staff of DES and MRC, working through their local offices, will continue to encourage community committees which have been formed for the annual "Employ the Handicapped Week". The goal for fiscal year 1976 is to have committees working to enhance employment opportunities on a continuing basis.

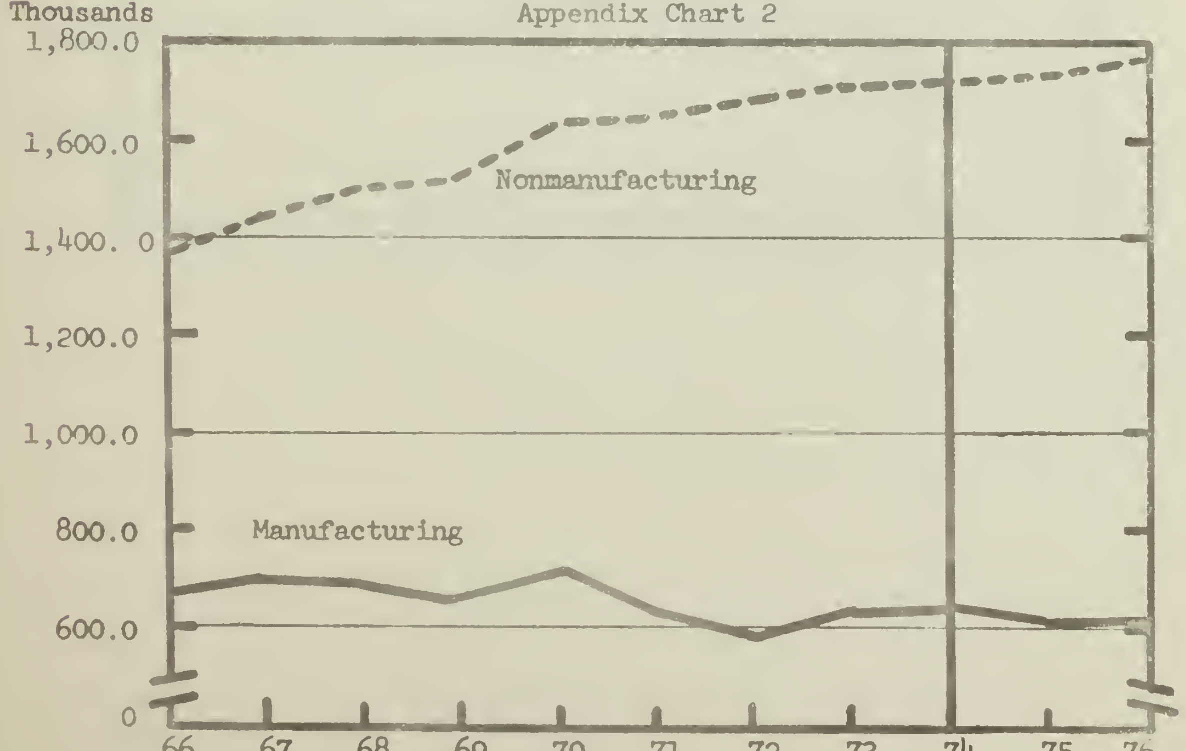
The DES also participates in a program involving such clubs as Rotary and Kiwanis in order to enhance employment possibilities for the handicapped person.

# APPENDIX

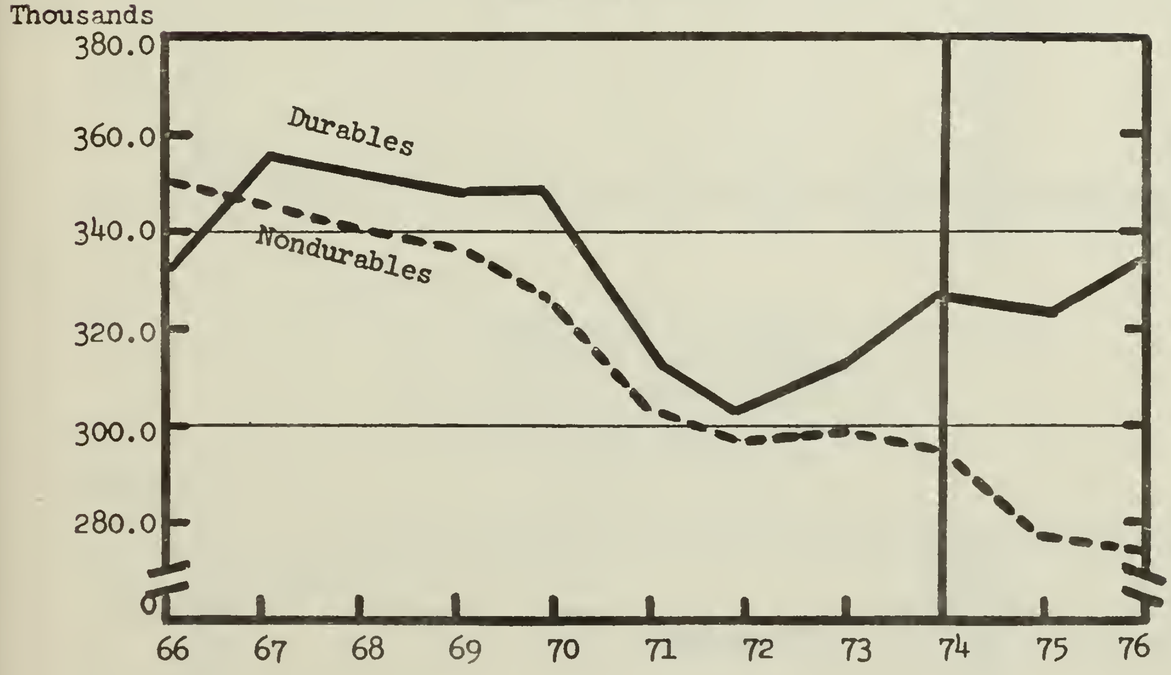
Labor Force and Total Employment
Fiscal Years '66-'74 projected to
Fiscal Years '75-'76
**Appendix Chart 1**



Employment in Manufacturing and
Nonmanufacturing Fiscal Years '66-'74
Projected to Fiscal Years '75-'76
Appendix Chart 2



## Employment in Durable and Nondurable Goods
## Fiscal Years '66-'74
## Projected to Fiscal Years '75-'76
## Appendix Chart 3



Employment in Electrical Machinery
and Machinery (Except Electrical)
Fiscal Years '66-'74
Projected to Fiscal Years '75-'76
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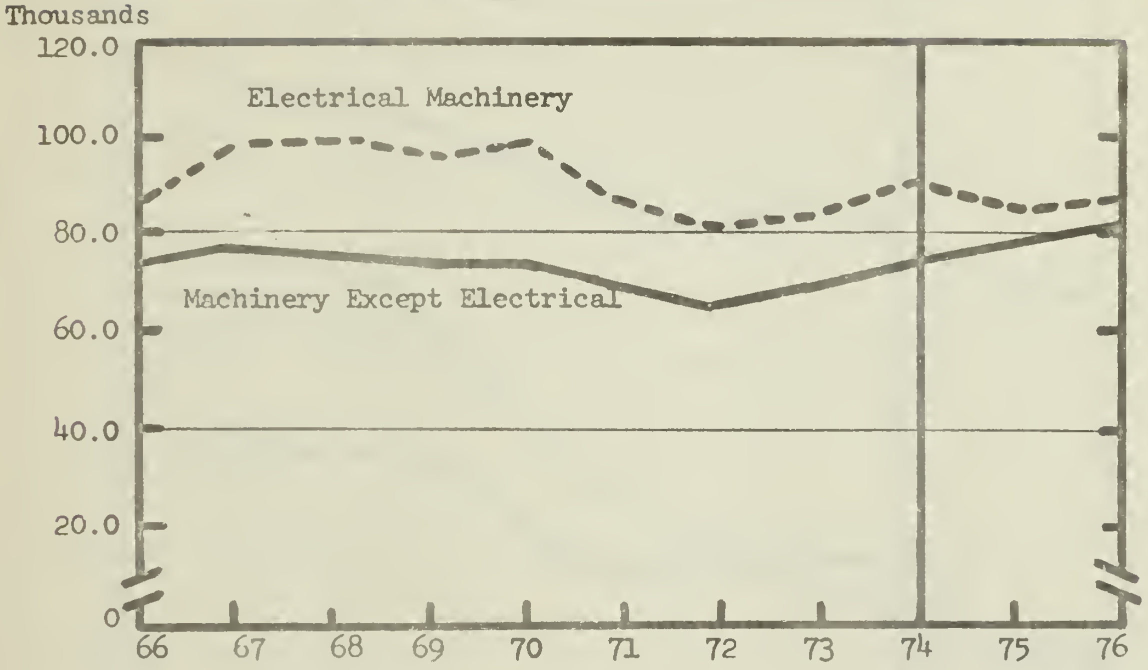
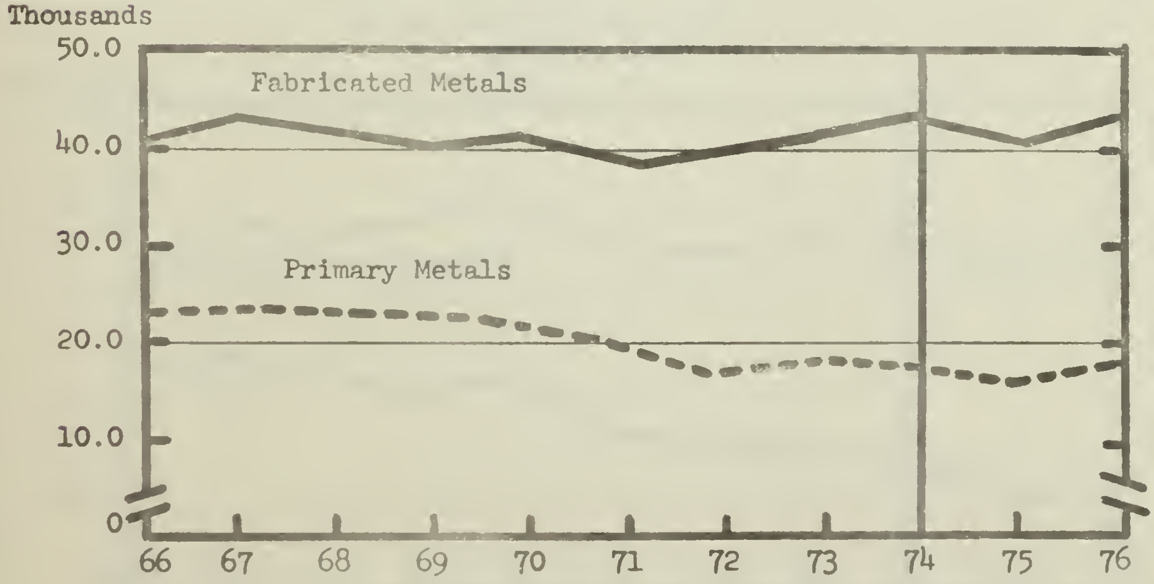
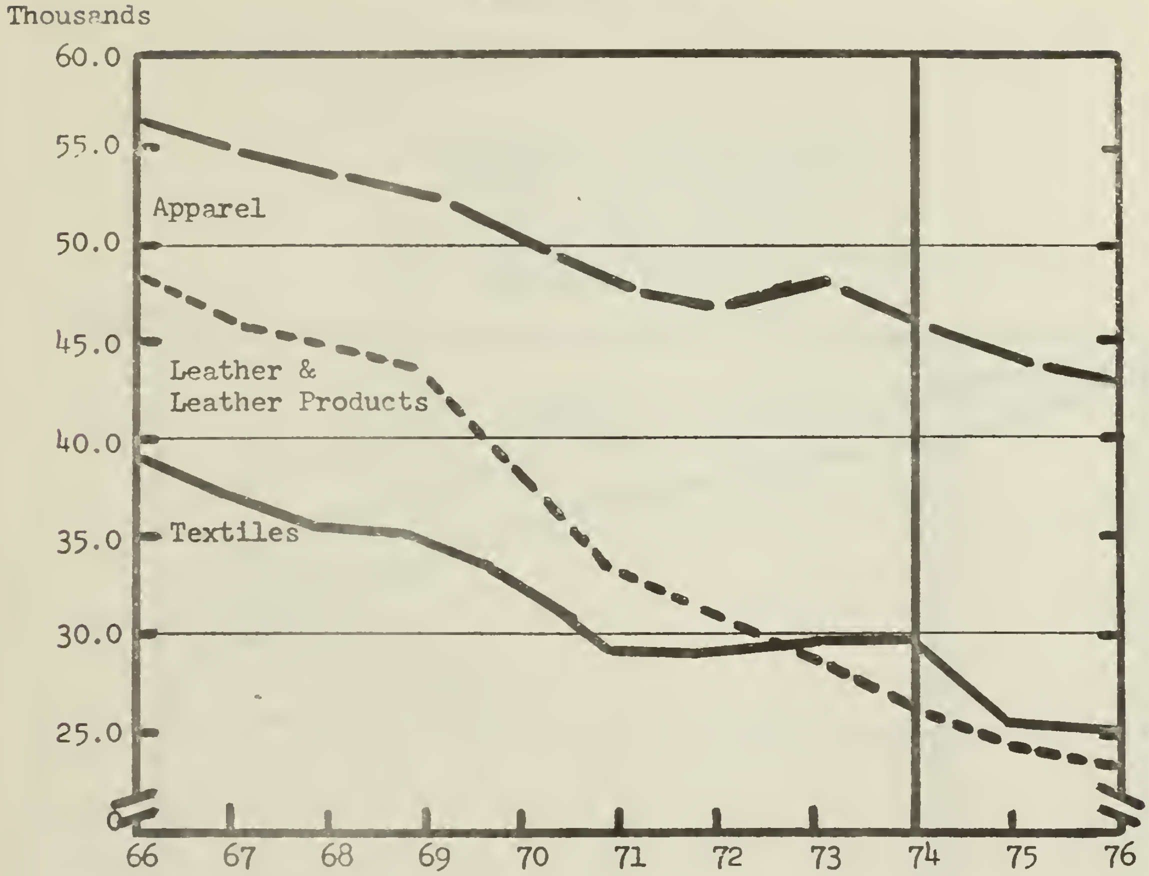


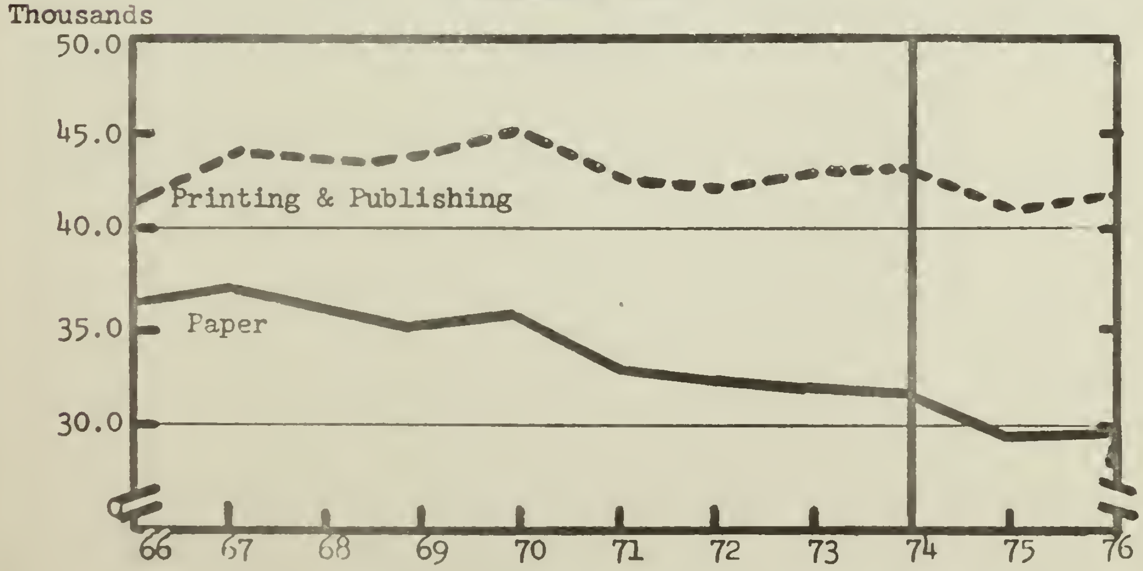
Employment in Primary
and Fabricated Metals Industries
Fiscal Years '66-'74
Projected to Fiscal Years '75-'76
Appendix Chart 5



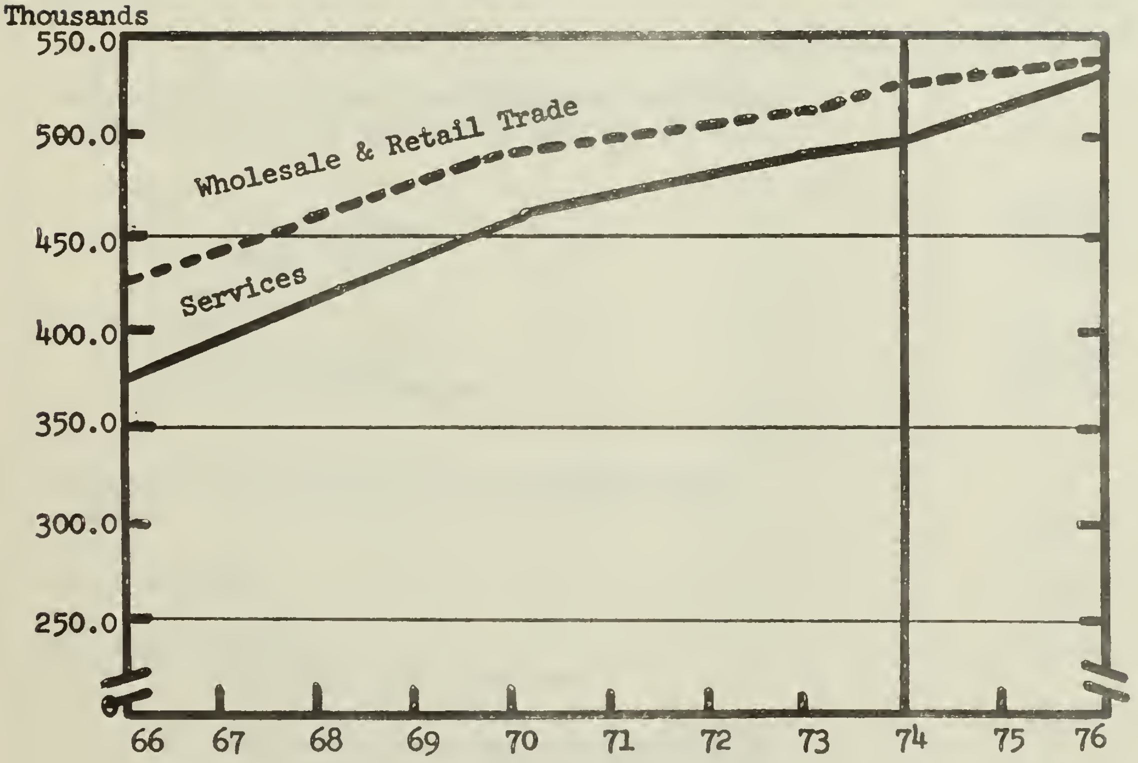
## Employment in Textiles, Apparel and Leather and Leather Products
Fiscal Years '66-'74
Projected to Fiscal Years '75-'76
**Appendix Chart 6**



## Employment in the Printing and Publishing and the Paper Industries
Fiscal Years '66-'74
Projected to Fiscal Years '75-'76
**Appendix Chart 7**



### Employment in Wholesale and Retail Trade and Services
### Fiscal Years '66-'74
### Projected to Fiscal Years '75-'76
### Appendix Chart 8



## APPENDIX TABLE 1

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts
### Universe of Need for Manpower Services
### Fiscal Year 1976

| | Number of Individuals<br>Planning Assumptions for FY 1976 |
|---|---|
| 1. Total Universe of Need for Manpower Services (Number of different individuals in year) | 905,606 |
| a. Poor | 179,067 |
| (1) Disadvantaged | 162,819 |
| (2) Other Poor | 16,248 |
| b. Nonpoor | 726,539 |
| (1) Near-Poverty | 212,248 |
| (2) All Other Nonpoor | 514,291 |
| 2. Unemployed and Underutilized Disadvantaged, Total | 162,819 |
| a. Unemployed | 54,672 |
| b. Underutilized | 108,147 |
| (1) Employed part-time for economic reasons | 24,524 |
| (2) Employed full-time but with family income at or below poverty level | 37,441 |
| (3) Not in labor force but should be | 46,182 |
| 3. Total Number of Different Individuals Unemployed in Year. | 720,000 |

## APPENDIX TABLE 2

### Massachusetts-Income in 1969 of Families

|  | Total | White | Negro | Spanish Surname |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total families | 1,390,982 | 1,346,002 | 38,319 | 13,995 |
| Less than $ 1,000 | 22,453 | 20,241 | 1,967 | 700 |
| $ 1,000 to $ 1,999 | 24,286 | 22,451 | 1,647 | 458 |
| 2,000 to 2,999 | 42,797 | 39,488 | 2,999 | 882 |
| 3,000 to 3,999 | 47,480 | 43,770 | 3,329 | 965 |
| 4,000 to 4,999 | 53,162 | 49,521 | 3,237 | 1,080 |
| 5,000 to 5,999 | 62,906 | 59,089 | 3,341 | 1.203 |
| 6,000 to 6,999 | 71,464 | 67,976 | 3,082 | 989 |
| 7,000 to 7,999 | 87,262 | 83,953 | 2,740 | 1,034 |
| 8,000 to 8,999 | 98,349 | 95,319 | 2,563 | 834 |
| 9,000 to 9,999 | 100,870 | 98,110 | 2,322 | 828 |
| 10,000 to 11,999 | 202,277 | 197,421 | 4,067 | 1,455 |
| 12,000 to 14,999 | 227,376 | 222,826 | 3,769 | 1,432 |
| 15,000 to 24,999 | 271,951 | 268,012 | 2,936 | 1,699 |
| 25,000 to 49,999 | 65,797 | 65,342 | 283 | 378 |
| 50,000 or more | 12,552 | 12,483 | 37 | 58 |
| Median income | $10,835 | $10,943 | $6,856 | $7,697 |

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1970

## APPENDIX TABLE 3

Spanish Surname Population
in Massachusetts - 1970 Federal Census Figures

| Location | 1970 Census Figures |
|---|---|
| Total State | 64,860 |
| Boston SMSA | 36,190 |
| (City of Boston) | 17,984 |
| Brockton SMSA | 1,235 |
| Fall River SMSA (Mass. portion) | 384 |
| Fitchburg SMSA | 952 |
| Lawrence-Haverhill SMSA (Mass. portion) | 3,162 |
| Lowell SMSA | 1,533 |
| New Bedford SMSA | 1,386 |
| Pittsfield SMSA | 465 |
| Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick R.I. (Mass. portion) | 771 |
| Springfield-Holyoke-Chicopee (Mass. portion) | 10,314 |
| Worcester SMSA | 2,416 |
| Balance of State | 6,052 |

Data based on sample

MASS. MA 20.27/2: Mass./977

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# ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

## FISCAL YEAR 1977

## MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION
OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
JOHN D. CROSIER, DIRECTOR
AFFILIATED WITH EMPLOYMENT
AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

# ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

## FISCAL YEAR 1977

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

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## 1. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The second recession of the decade in Massachusetts intensified in fiscal year 1975. The pace was unparalleled since the Great Depression. At 7.2 percent in August 1974 the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment was already the highest on record since the recession of 1958. The unemployment rate grew without interruption throughout fiscal 1975 reaching doubled-digit dimensions in early 1975 and culminating in a record high of 12.0 percent in June.

The recession was plagued by double-digit inflation, high costs of energy, tight money, and unstable international conditions, all of which made industrial expansion extremely difficult. Recovery was further hampered by a depressed contract construction industry (especially in the housing sector) which usually prospers during a recession.

A slow but definite recovery began in the first half of fiscal year 1976. Economic improvement took on a pattern not unusual for a period directly after a long and severe recession. Increased consumer confidence due to a rise in disposable income (recent tax cuts) and a general optimism concerning future economic conditions resulted in increased demand for consumer goods such as textiles, apparel and footwear. Enlarged demand coupled with low inventories maintained by manufacturers during the recession led to the rise in payrolls in these sectors. By December 1975 the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate had declined to 10.8 percent, and a downward trend had been firmly established. The rise in demand for consumer goods in early fiscal 1976 will be followed by an increase in demand for investment capital in the last half of fiscal 1976. This demand should accelerate somewhat in fiscal 1977* bringing about a further drop in the rate of unemployment.

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* New fiscal year 1977 October 1, 1976-September 1977.
Prior fiscal years, July 1,-June 30.

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE AND LABOR AREAS

### a. Geographic Definitions and/or Redefinitions of Massachusetts Labor Areas

The Employment and Training Administration National Office has approved the following geographic definitions and/or redefinitions of Massachusetts Labor Areas.

Attached is a listing of each Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Major Labor Area and Smaller Labor Area and the Cities and Towns each area encompasses.

The following areas conform to the Office of Management and Budget definition for SMSA.

Boston SMSA
Brockton SMSA
Fitchburg-Leominster SMSA
Lawrence-Haverhill SMSA

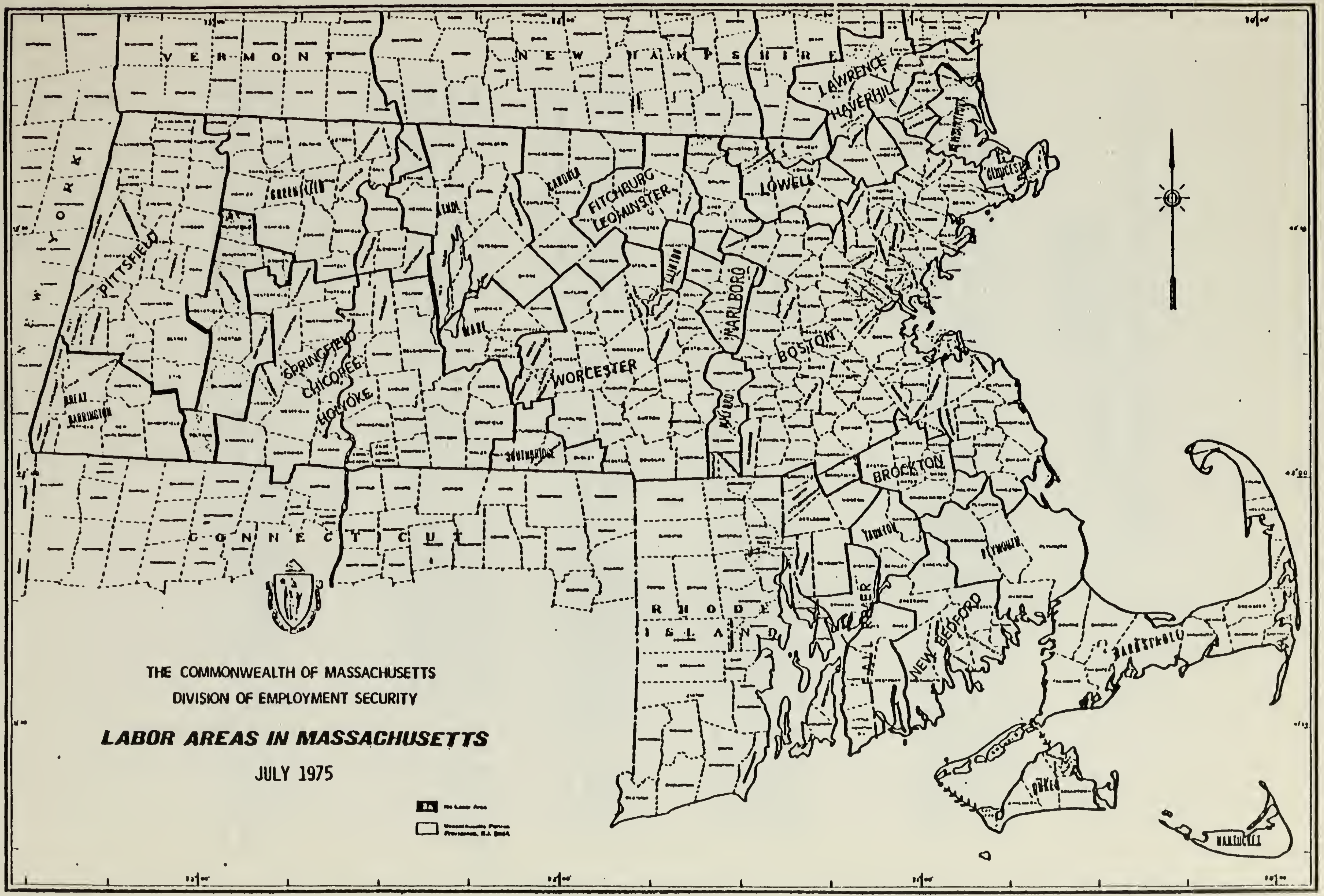
The following areas are labor areas rather than SMSA's. Changes from SMSA's have been approved by U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (Irvin Wingeard).

Fall River Labor Area
Lowell Labor Area
New Bedford Labor Area
Pittsfield Labor Area
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke Labor Area
Worcester Labor Area
Massachusetts portion of the Providence-Pawtucket, R. I. Labor Area

Listed below are smaller labor areas approved by the Employment and Training Administration.

Athol
Barnstable County
Clinton
Dukes County
Gardner
Gloucester
Great Barrington
Greenfield
Marlborough
Milford
Nantucket County
Newburyport
Plymouth
Southbridge
Taunton
Ware

Balance of State (15 towns) no labor area



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

**LABOR AREAS IN MASSACHUSETTS**

JULY 1975

The following labor areas have been deleted:

Bourne-Wareham-Rochester
North Adams
Provincetown-Truro

Labor market statistics will conform to new respective area definitions starting with the employment and unemployment estimates for the month of August 1975. These labor market statistics are used whenever allocations of funds are made for CETA, PWEDA and whenever contract preference is given under DMP-4.

## Labor Areas

A "labor area" consists of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance. It is an economically intergraded geographical unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. Labor areas usually include one or more entire counties, except in New England where towns are considered the major geographical units.

Major labor areas usually have at least one central city with a poulation of 50,000 or more. In most instances boundaries of major labor areas coincide with those of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as determined by the Office of Management and Budget in consultation with a Federal interagency committee.

Geographical boundaries of all classified areas are listed in a Employment and Training Administration publication entitled "Directory of Important Labor Areas". Revisions in labor area boundaries are listed monthly in the "Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment" bulletin.

## b. Description of State

According to the 1970 U. S. Census Massachusetts ranked tenth in population. Massachusetts is the financial and commercial center of New England. It ranks forty-fifth among the states in size with a land area of some 7,900 square miles. Worcester County, a leading industrial area

in central Massachusetts, is the largest county. Nantucket County, an island 30 miles off Cape Cod, is the smallest county. The climate of the state is favorable to industrial enterprise, with temperatures averaging 28 degrees in January and 72 degrees in July.

Long renowned for its historical heritage, it has been rated high in many other aspects of the quality of its life in a survey made for the Department of Commerce and Development. In a survey of 22 major industrialized states in nine different categories Massachusetts was rated Number One overall. This was based on a rank of first place in the areas of Education, Recreation, Culture and Health, second place in Environment for Living and Transportation, fourth place in Environment for Business and Public Achievement, and fifth place in Physical Environment.

### c. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The population of Massachusetts grew by 10.5 percent between 1960 and 1970 to 5,689,170 in the federal census count of that year. However, the state dropped from ninth to tenth place among the states, as the fast growing state of Florida took over the ninth place. About 85 percent of the state's residents in 1970 lived in urban areas. Five Massachusetts cities had populations of 100,000 or more, Boston, Worcester, Springfield, New Bedford, and Cambridge, but all lost population between 1960 and 1970. The largest numerical gains over this decade were recorded in Framingham (up 19,522), Chelmsford (up 16,302), Peabody (up 15,878, Billerica (up 13,781), and Amherst (up 12,613). By fiscal 1977 the population of Massachusetts is expected to reach 5,854,526, up 2.9 percent since 1970.

The 1975 civilian labor force annual average of 2,735,000 was an increase of 3.7 percent over the 1974 annual average of 2,638,000. The average civilian labor force is expected to reach 2,770,000 by fiscal 1977.

### d. Economic Developments and Outlook Through Fiscal Year 1977

In making an economic forecast for fiscal years 1976 and 1977 it is assumed that the following conditions will prevail:

1. Inflation will cool down from last years national average of 8.7 percent to a projected 5.9 percent in 1976.

2. Barring any unusual and as yet unforeseen labor dispute settlements, wage rates will rise but not so fast as to add new fuel to inflation.

3. The recent tax cuts will continue and may even increase further by mid-year.

4. Because of tax cuts, wage increases, more overtime (already noted in the early months of recovery), and the slowdown in inflation, real earnings are now up over a year ago. The result will be a rise in consumer confidence and spending.

5. Business investment in plants and equipment normally lags in the early stages of recovery and is expected to do so again. Many firms are not running at full capacity.

6. All types of energy will be available but the cost may be detrimental to desired growth.

7. A loosening of the Federal Reserve System's tight money policy of fiscal year 1975 is expected. This should lead to a significant increase in the availability of investment capital in the state for the next fiscal year.

8. The National unemployment rate is expected to average 8.2 percent in fiscal year 1976 and 7.6 percent in fiscal year 1977.

On the basis of these assumptions the state's economy can be expected to follow these main trends through fiscal year 1977:

1. Barring seasonal fluctuations, total nonagricultural employment will show gradual improvement throughout the last half of fiscal year 1976 and all of fiscal 1977.

2. With the exception of transportation equipment, hard goods producing industries will record a loss in average employment in fiscal 1976 over 1975. These losses will be regained in fiscal 1977. As the national economy improves the demand for capital goods increases. However, in the last half of fiscal year 1976, payrolls will begin to rise because of an increased demand for such consumer products as photographic, medical, and optical goods, watches and clocks, and later for bigger ticket items such as TV's, stereos, furniture, and automobiles.

3. In the soft goods manufacturing division, payrolls in firms producing textiles, apparel and footwear will respond to improved consumer confidence and spending. All of the other sectors producing nondurable goods will post a loss in average employment in fiscal 1976 over 1975. These losses will also be regained in fiscal 1977.

4. Not only will jobs lost in the recent recession be restored but there will also be a significant increase in new jobs in the manufacturing division in fiscal 1977, accounting for three-quarters of the rise in average nonagricultural employment in that year.

5. The nonmanufacturing division will continue to supply 75 percent of the jobs in the state in fiscal years 1976 and 1977; nevertheless, real growth will continue to be hampered by the depressed contract construction industry. Only two categories, wholesale and retail trade and services, bolstered by increased consumer spending, will show real improvement in employment over the next two years.

6. Because of the length and severity of the recent recession, which made recovery slow and difficult, the average unemployment rate in Massachusetts is estimated to be 10.8 percent in fiscal year 1976, but should drop to 9.4 percent in fiscal 1977.

## Employment Development and Outlook by Industry

In the hard goods sector of the manufacturing industries, ordnance posted the largest gain in employment in fiscal 1975, up 2,300 over the previous year. Payroll expansion in ordnance, which began in fiscal 1973, appears to be levelling off and should average slightly over 20,000 workers in fiscal years 1976 and 1977. Recent growth can be attributed primarily to heavy outlays by the Pentagon to replenish war stocks depleted during the Vietnam era and more currently to a concerted effort to improve stategic defense weaponry. In recent years, the Hawk missile has been shipped directly or under the umbrella of the Pentagon's Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program to countries in the Middle East, Europe, and Asia.

Massachusetts firms are now working on several major Armed Services modernization programs, which include the designing and development of:

1. An advanced command and control system for the minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile system.
2. Navigational marine radar for the Coast Guard.
3. A missile-tracking radar system for the Navy.
4. A pre-production prototype of a new solid-state Loran-C transmitter, the official National Navigation system for the Coast Guard.
5. The Fire-control system and guidance-support equipment for the Trident Program. The engineering and design stage is completed. Company is now in production.
6. Shipboard antennas and antenna housing for the Navy electronic systems command.

7. Night driver viewers for Army combat vehicles.
8. U. S. Navy's electronic warfare jamming systems.
9. Electron tubes and adapters for the U. S. Defense Electronic Supply Center.
10. Atmospheric measuring devices for the U. S. Air Force Systems Command.
11. Fluid Analysis Spectrometers for the U. S. Air Force Logistic Center.
12. The Hawk Missile.

Jobrolls in the primary metals industry declined consistently from a high of 23,600 in fiscal year 1967 to a low of 16,500 in fiscal 1972 before making a cyclical upturn. Employment rose to 20,400 by fiscal 1974. Due to the severity of the new recession, payrolls began to decline again in the second quarter of fiscal 1975. By the end of fiscal 1975, workrolls appeared to have bottomed out at 17,500, a level which is expected to prevail throughout fiscal 1976 and improve somewhat in fiscal 1977.

Most primary metals are not finished products but components of finished products, making production for inventory extremely difficult. Bay State producers of primary metals furnish a wide range of items, some of which are:

1. Injection molding for the automobile and household appliance industries, both of which have seen better days.
2. Castings, pipe, fittings, and other materials for nuclear plants. Because of environmental problems orders in this area have fallen off considerably.
3. Forgings for jet engines and air-frames for planes. The falloff in commercial aircraft business is slowly being replaced by military orders.

4. Lamination of metals for the jewelry industry, which has done very well over the past year.

5. Materials for the computer industry, which has grown steadily throughout the recession.

Employment in the fabricated metals industry had its best year on record in fiscal 1974, averaging 45,400 workers. However, due to the severity of the recession in fiscal year 1975, payrolls dropped from 46,500 in June 1974 to 39,100 in June 1975. In the early months of fiscal 1976 employment remained just under 40,000. As the year progressed slow recovery became evident and by the end of the year should reach 42,000. Some recovery has already appeared in the cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware segment of this industry. Since these are finished goods an inventory can be built up against future sales. This slow pace of recovery should prevail throughout fiscal 1977.

Even though the recession began in the second quarter of fiscal 1974, average employment in the nonelectrical machinery industry in fiscal 1974 reached 79,500, up 7,800 jobs over the year, the highest 12-month gain on record. Payrolls remained high averaging over 82,000 during the first half of fiscal year 1975; nonetheless, the recession took its toll of jobs in the last half of the year and by June 1975 declined to 78,100, 4,400 less than June 1974. Only the sector producing computers continued to show increases in employment. An A. D. Little Co. study of the computer industry predicts an average growth rate of 10 percent per year over the next four years. Much of the growth will be in foreign markets. One large firm attributes 39 percent of its volume to shipments abroad. Now that Massachusetts companies have captured the giant share of the mini-computer market, they are currently moving into the medium-size computer field. According to the A. D. Little analysis, "the volume of computer industry shipments is controlled more by the introduction of a new generation of larger machines than by economics".

Increased exports abroad is expected to contribute enormously to recovery in other segments of the nonelectrical machinery industry in 1976 and 1977. Introduction of new and more productive models of equipment will determine the survival of many firms in this very diversified and highly competitive industry. A good example is the new types of machinery now being produced in Massachusetts for the textile and plastics industries. Employment dropped off a bit further in the early months of

fiscal 1976. However, as the economy recovers, demand for capital goods will increase and payroll figures will rise again.

The electrical machinery industry still remains the largest employer in the manufacturing division. In June 1974 employment peaked at 96,800, and then declined almost continuously throughout fiscal 1975 bottoming out at 85,000 in June 1975, with a resulting loss of nearly 12,000 jobs. The segment producing electronic components, modules, and accessories for the computer industry remained fairly steady. Most of the other segments posted losses. Because of the depressed contract construction industry, and inflated prices which caused consumers to cut use of electricity in homes, there was no growth in kilowatt-hour consumption of electricity in the past two years. Utility companies orders for power and distribution transformers dropped off. Nevertheless, utility companies are projecting an annual growth rate for electricity of five percent for the next decade. Demand for power transformers is already increasing. The slump in the contract construction industry also decreased the demand for telephones in the state from 90,000 to 30,000. This accounts for the layoffs in firms producing telephones and related equipment over the past year. Firms producing electronic components and accessories for the automobile and stereo industries felt the effect of the recent slump in these industries. Recovery is now beginning to surface. It will take until fiscal 1977 before most of the losses from the recent recession are restored.

Payrolls in the transportation equipment industry declined steadily from a high of 29,200 in fiscal 1967 to a low of 19,200 in fiscal 1974. Fiscal 1974 was the year of the energy crisis, reduced automobile sales, and a labor-management dispute in the General Dynamics shipbuilding company. When the dispute was settled in the shipbuilding company in July 1974, construction started on several liquefied natural gas tankers and workrolls began to rise again. Except for the ordnance industry, transportation equipment was the only manufacturing industry to record a gain in employment from June 1974 to June 1975, up 4,600 jobs. By the beginning of fiscal 1976 the energy crisis had subsided and, since car inventories were low at that time, the automobile industry was able to start a slow but definite recovery. In January 1976, U. S. Naval contracts for ship repair work amounting to $11 million were awarded in part to the shipyard in East Boston which will beef up its workforce by 100 to 150 men, and in part to a new company established in a shipyard

(formerly the South Boston Naval Annex) which will hire 350 skilled workers immediately. Due to the slump in commercial airlines business, employment in the aircraft engine industry has fallen off. Recent announcement of a large contract for military aircraft engines to be awarded a large Bay State firm is still pending and production is not expected to begin until the early 1980's.

The instrument, photographic and optical goods, and the watches and clocks industry has demonstrated constant growth in payrolls over the past 25 years. By fiscal year 1974 average employment had reached 39,300, more than double the 1950 level. In the recessionary year that followed, fiscal 1975, workrolls kept dropping reaching 38,100 in June 1975, 2,500 below June 1974. During the early months of fiscal 1976, with the beginning of recovery, improvement in employment appeared in sectors producing such consumer goods as photographic and optical items, and watches and clocks. Areas dependent upon increased capital investment do not anticipate too much improvement in payrolls until fiscal 1977.

Following a recession of long duration, industries producing consumer soft goods are the first to recuperate. This was evident in the early months of fiscal 1976. Diminished inventories and increased disposable incomes spurred recovery in several nondurable goods industries.

Personnel in the food and kindred products industry peaked in fiscal 1953 at 50,500 workers, and has been on the decline ever since. In fiscal 1975, jobrolls hit a new low of 30,800. The sector which has lost the most workers is meat processing. This was due in part to increased use of automation and more recently to spiraling prices. While prices on processed meat were going up, consumers were substituting fish products and created a slight boom in the fish processing industry. Producers of cranberry products also did very well, especially with the introduction of such new items as cranapple juice, cranberry cooking sauce, cranberry coctails, and numerous cranberry bakery products. Work staffs in the food and kindred products industry will continue to decline slightly in fiscal 1976 but should improve somewhat in fiscal 1977 unless automation progresses as it has making additional hiring unnecessary.

Textiles is one of the few industries to jump ahead of the general pace of recovery despite the less than robust condition of two prime markets, housing and autos. The industry's biggest stimulus is coming from fashion-conscious consumers, who are shedding their uncertainty about

the future and indulging long-suppressed urges for new clothing, notably sportswear, leisure suits, and sport shirts. Fabrics range from multicolored prints on semi-transparent polyester and cotton to the "trashy look" of blue denims. During the first six months of fiscal 1976, payrolls jumped 2,600 jobs. This healthy growth is expected to persist through fiscal 1977.

The same forces that helped revise the long downward trend in textiles have been at work in the apparel industry. In the first six months of fiscal year 1976, payrolls in the garment industry rose by 2,700 workers. Most significant has been the rise in orders for casual wear: shirts, blouses, pants, and leisure suits. Automation has finally taken hold in this industry. Not only are plants using computerized cutting equipment, but are now substituting a new "glueing process" in many areas of production formerly requiring the stitching process. Newer techniques have further aided Bay State firms to ward off undesirable competition from abroad. Employment is not expected to decline as a result of automated equipment but to expand with increased demand for Massachusetts products.

The paper industry usually keeps pace with the entire economy. The last three recessions were short-lived so employment dropped only slightly. Since the recent recession was much more severe, the decline was greater. The paper industry showed a loss of 5,600 jobs from June 1974 to June 1975. Slight recovery in the paper industry is already visible in the form of increased hours worked. However, no real gain in jobs is anticipated until fiscal 1977 when recovery will be well under way.

Spokesmen for the printing and publishing industry see an improvement in business since a stagnant period bottomed out last summer when personnel hit a record low of 39,000. Expansion seems to have come for a variety of reasons and despite some formidable roadblocks.

Chief among the stimulating factors is a "communications explosion" that appears to have hit the newsprint and pamphlet medium. "Everybody with a point of view wants to put out something, and there's a market for it", said one printer. Instead of underbidding each other to death, competing for the same old business, firms who specialize in newpaper and phamphlet formats are managing to survive as a result

of this new business. Also, as the economy improves, businesses need more printed materials, such as order blanks and numerous other business forms, that seem to fuel the wheels of commerce. Some printers are going into "die-cutting", a new method of manufacturing and printing cards on which small items are sold. Other firms are investing in expensive new equipment and expanding into new fields like sheet-fed, four-color offset press work. One firm which was strictly a book and journal publisher invested a half-million dollars in a completely computerized photocomposition department, for a plunge into the commercial printing field. Part of the improvement of the last few months has come from the rise in the number of community newspapers.

Offsetting the improving trend in the printing business is its highly competitive nature. Too many printers, ranging from the "trade school graduate with a press in his cellar to million dollar shops" are scrapping for business. Nevertheless it may be a blessing in disguise, since the different kinds of presses and print processes, as well as the different sizes of operations, have resulted in some firms making it in different niches rather than competing directly with one another. Another cause of hardship is the capital-intensive nature of the business, the high cost of paper compounded by the high-priced technology that has entered the field.

The chemical industry has been stable, employing 18 to 20 thousand a year over the past two decades. The largely automated nature of the industry restricts the possibility of any considerable additions to workrolls. Slight gains has been reported in firms producing plastic resins, drugs, soaps and cosmetics. Average payrolls will not change very much between fiscal year 1975 and 1976, but should go up somewhat in fiscal 1977 as the general economy improves.

As the demand for capital and consumer goods fell in fiscal year 1975, the severest year of the recession in Massachusetts, sizeable losses in employment occurred in the state's rubber and plastics industry. Most inventories dropped to new lows. Recovery was first noticed in the second quarter of fiscal 1976 in that sector which produced such consumer goods as rubber soles, golf balls, and tires (at first, for tricycles and motorcycles, and later for automobiles). At the same time, payrolls improved in several areas producing plastic consumer goods covering a wide range of personal and household products.

A spokesman for the General Electric Co. Pittsfield, recently reported that their industrial plastics division made a healthy rebound from the last half of fiscal year 1975 when business problems resulted from the economic slump in the United States and abroad. Leading the upturn were successful market diversification among the product lines. This included such items as their Lexan packaging program, Noryl extrusion program, phenolics, and flame-retardant resins. In addition, structural foam achieved wider applications in auto hardtops and in European auto markets. The spokesman further stated that "The division's thrust for 1976 will be to sustain and build upon the recovery. Aggressive strategies are being implemented to embrace the business position as the worldwide leader in engineered plastics". Payrolls in the rubber and plastic industry should rise slowly as the economy improves in fiscal years 1976 and 1977.

Of the traditionally declining soft goods producing industries in Massachusetts, the one that established the most consistent downward trend in payrolls over recent years is the leather and leather products industry. However, for the first time on record the industry is now showing a tendency to level off. It may even show slight gains in payrolls in the near future. This change came about for the reason that caused employment in the textile and apparel industries to increase. There is a rise in consumer spending and a desire to shake off the doldrums of the recent recession. This is especially noticeable in the men's and women's new shoe styles. They have become "dressier" This improvement is also visible in firms producing luggage, handbags, wallets and belts. Also benefiting from increased demand is the leather tanning and finishing sector.

Except for 1958, 1975 was the only year on record in which average employment in total nonmanufacturing industries failed to surpass that of the previous year. Operating costs were pushed so high in the past few years by spiraling inflation that hirings in all segments of nonmanufacturing were kept to a minimum. In addition, more and more automation was substituted for labor. However, the biggest decline in payrolls in the nonmanufacturing category must be attributed to the chronically ailing contract construction industry.

The present state of the contract construction industry is a far cry from that which existed during the boom years of the early 1970's.

The first important difference is the status of subsidy programs. During the Boom years of 1970, '71 and '72, a total of more than 600,000 new apartment units were built in the country under the various Federal subsidy programs. The 1973 freeze on these programs retarded construction of new units.

Secondly, there is the difference in financing, building, and operating costs. Compared with the early phase of the last apartment building cycle (and the same conditions prevail in commercial and industrial development), short-term interest rates for construction money are at least 50 percent higher, and long-term rates for permanent financing are up by perhaps 30 percent. Construction costs over the five years have risen more than 50 percent from an average of $12,800 per apartment to $19,000. Furthermore, real estate operating costs reflected the 60 percent rise in fuel and electricity prices. Comparing these inflated costs with the 25 percent rise in rental income since 1970 lead developers (and lenders) to conclude "The arithmetic doesn't work".

In the third place, in 1970, on the eve of the greatest apartment boom ever known in the country, the rental vacancy rate revealed the dire shortage of apartment space created by the low level of new building during the 1960's and a burgeoning demand for space resulting from rapid demographic change.

In the fourth place, money was "freer", that is, available and at decent interest rates. The Federal Reserve System wasn't chasing runaway inflation. Therefore, a boom like the last one is just not in the cards right now, not without 1971 type shortages, not without 1971-type subsidies, and not without 1971-type building and operational costs.

Despite the many drawbacks, the rate of single family homes or apartment building starts is not expected to stay at its current level indefinitely. However, the consensus of opinion of Bay State developers is that new construction in their area will be very slow in fiscal 1976 with only slight improvement in fiscal 1977.

As the economy makes its transition from recession to recover, industry typically finds itself with considerable excess capacity-the result of cutting back on production in order to trim inventories in the recession phase of the cycle. During the last half of fiscal 1975, many Massachusetts firms experienced heavy inventory liquidation, with consequent cutbacks in production. At the start of fiscal 1976, when industrial production was finally beginning to advance, only about 75 percent of available space was in use. This slack precluded investment in new facilities. Since it may take most of fiscal 1976 to absorb a good part of this excess capacity, it may be fiscal 1977 before an upturn in nonresidential building takes hold. This will apply to commercial as well as industrial building.

Realizing the severity of the decline in contract construction jobrolls, the State government initiated the "Accelerated Construction Program" in spring 1975. Some $324 million of State and Federal funds were pumped into new construction on repairs of public facilities in the following agencies: Department of Public Works, Bureau of Building Construction, Metropolitan District Commission, Division of Water Pollution Control, Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, and the Department of Community Affairs. The projected figure for 1976 is $421 million. Not only has this program provided additional jobs in State government but since much of the work is given out to private contractors, the program has helped alleviate the shortage of work in the contract construction industry.

The transportation, communication, and public utilities industry was one of the few industries in the state which was able to show small but steady growth in job rolls through the recessionary years of the early 1970's. However, the second recession of the decade had become so severe in fiscal 1975 that 10,700 jobs were lost between June 1974 and June 1975. This was due to negative growth in demand for electricity and a 66 2/3 percent drop in orders for new telephones. Employment in the telephone communications sector peaked in September 1974 at 39,200 jobs and lost 5,000 over the next six months.

The gain of 2,100 jobs in wholesale and retail trade in fiscal year 1975 over the previous year was the smallest 12-month increase in personnel in this sector on record. Between June 1974 and June 1975 there was actually a loss of almost one thousand jobs. As consumer confidence returns in fiscal 1976 and 1977, spending will expand and both wholesale and retail outlets will enlarge their work staffs. At the same time the industry is becoming more and more automated. Electronic data processing systems will cut down the number of employees required to operate new large warehouses as well as retail stores.

Payrolls in the finance, insurance and real estate industry climbed consistently over the past 25 years reaching a record high of 139,400 in fiscal year 1975. Employment will drop somewhat in fiscal 1976 and early fiscal 1977 due primarily to the drop in building and the slump in capital investment. New hirings will appear in the latter part of fiscal 1977 as building starts to perk up and excess plant capacity is utilized.

For the past several years aggregate employment in the services industries continued to grow at an annual average of between 10,000 and 15,000 jobs. Employment passed the half million mark in the first quarter of fiscal 1975 and has averaged well over that figure to date. The largest sector of this industry, the medical and health services, will continue to grow. A number of hospitals are now in the process of expanding their facilities. Budgetary restrictions will no doubt keep increases in educational services at a minimum.

The highly technical research and development segment of the services industry has been the recipient of many contracts in recent months from defense and other governmental agencies as well as private businesses so that an increased need for professional personnel is expected. Contracts cover a variety of projects, such as:

1. Developing the F-404 engine for the U. S. Navy's F-18 lightweight fighter plane.
2. Developing the F-101 engine for the U. S. Air Force B-1 Strategic bomber.
3. Increasing the effectiveness of the U. S. Navy's electronic warfare jamming systems.
4. Development of AN/VVS-2 Night Driver's Viewers for combat vehicles for U. S. Army Night Vision Laboratory.
5. Investigating the geokinetic environment and doing geophysical research for the USAF Electronic System Division.
6. Research on the Joint Tactical Information System for the USAF.
7. Developing an ultra-high-temperature, water-cooled gas turbine that will generate twice the power of those now used by the nation's electric utilities, burn lower-grade fuels, and operate at temperatures 1,000° F higher.

8. Feasibility studies for hydro-electric power plants.

9. The design of a prototype transuranic particle accelerator.

Government personnel is expected to grow to meet the ever expanding needs of the people, even though all governmental levels are attempting to cut back in some areas for budgetary reasons.

Federal government employment has been declining since 1967. During the early 1970's this was due largely to cuts in defense and space programs and military installations. Employment continued to drop through fiscal year 1975 in keeping with the recent policy in Washington to transfer governmental responsibilities to states and localities by means of revenue sharing and manpower programs. Slight improvement in work staffs should appear in this sector coinciding with economic recovery in late fiscal year 1976 and fiscal 1977.

Personnel in state and local government which has been increasing constantly in the past will continue to grow through fiscal year 1977 but at a much reduced pace. Under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA), several thousand people in need of jobs were put to work in fiscal year 1975 and the first half of fiscal 1976, pushing the total number of people employed in state and local government beyond 310,000 for the first time. However, since the future of CETA at this moment is vague, certain segments of the program are already being phased out, and local taxes are at the breaking point, further increases in the level of employment in this area are very questionable.

## TABLE I

### Summary Table for Economic Projections
Fiscal Year 1977
(Fiscal Year Averages in Thousands of Jobs)

| ITEM | EXPERIENCE | | | ASSUMPTIONS | | EXPERIENCE | | | | ASSUMPTIONS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 1973 | FY 1974 | FY 1975 | FY 1976 | FY* 1977 | FY 1973-1974 | | FY 1974-1975 | | FY 1975-1976 | | FY 1976-1977 | |
| | | | | | | Number | Per. | Number | Per. | Number | Per. | Number | Per. |
| LABOR FORCE# | 2518.7 | 2603.5 | 2686.2 | 2730.3 | 2770.0 | +84.8 | + 3.4 | +82.7 | + 3.2 | +44.1 | + 1.6 | +39.7 | + 1.5 |
| EMPLOYMENT | 2357.2 | 2423.3 | 2440.3 | 2435.0 | 2510.0 | +66.1 | + 2.8 | +17.0 | + 0.7 | - 5.3 | -0.02 | +75.0 | + 3.1 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT | 161.5 | 180.2 | 245.9 | 295.3 | 260.0 | +18.7 | +11.6 | +65.7 | +36.5 | +49.4 | +20.1 | -35.3 | -12.0 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | 6.4 | 6.9 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 9.4 | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx |
| INSURED LABOR FORCE | 1870.6 | 1942.6 | 1972.5 | 1953.0 | 1980.0 | +72.0 | + 3.8 | +29.9 | + 1.5 | -19.5 | - 1.0 | +27.0 | + 1.4 |
| COVERED EMPLOYMENT | 1788.0 | 1847.4 | 1832.0 | 1820.0 | 1860.0 | +59.4 | + 3.3 | -15.4 | - 0.8 | -12.0 | - 0.7 | +40.0 | + 2.2 |
| INSURED UNEMPLOYMENTϕ | 82.6 | 95.2 | 140.5 | 133.0 | 120.0 | +12.6 | +15.3 | +45.3 | +47.6 | - 7.5 | - 5.3 | -13.0 | - 9.8 |
| INSURED UNEMPLOY. RATE | 4.4 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.1 | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx | xx |

# - Current Employment Series of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

* - New Fiscal Year 1977; Oct 1, 1976 Through Sept. 30, 1977. Fiscal Years 73, 74, 75 and 76 are July 1 Through June 30.

ϕ - Does Not Include Claimants on Extended Benefits Programs and Those Individuals Who Have Exhausted All Benefits and Are Still Unemployed.

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## TABLE 2: PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1975 TO FISCAL YEAR 1976 OF NONAGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS

| INDUSTRY | Employment* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fiscal Year Average 1975 | Estimating Change From FY 1975 to 1976 | | Fiscal Yr. Average 1976 |
| | | Amount | Percent | |
| onagricultural Total | 2,351.5 | -14.7 | - 0.6 | 2,336.8 |
| Manufacturing Total | 613.3 | -15.2 | - 2.5 | 598.2 |
| Durable Goods | 341.4 | -13.0 | - 3.8 | 328.4 |
| Ordnance | 20.6 | - 0.3 | - 1.5 | 20.3 |
| Primary metal industries | 19.2 | - 1.7 | - 8.9 | 17.5 |
| Fabricated metal products | 42.6 | - 2.5 | - 5.9 | 40.1 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 81.0 | - 3.6 | - 4.4 | 77.4 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies | 90.9 | - 2.3 | - 2.5 | 88.6 |
| Transportation equipment | 20.4 | + 0.3 | + 1.5 | 20.7 |
| Instruments, photographic, optical goods, watches, clocks | 39.6 | - 0.9 | - 2.3 | 38.7 |
| All other durables | 27.1 | - 2.0 | - 7.4 | 25.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | 271.9 | - 2.1 | - 0.8 | 269.8 |
| Food and kindred products | 30.8 | - 0.6 | - 2.0 | 30.2 |
| Textile mill products | 26.1 | + 0.7 | + 2.7 | 26.8 |
| Apparel and related products | 43.0 | + 2.2 | + 5.1 | 45.2 |
| Paper and paper products | 30.4 | - 1.7 | - 5.6 | 28.7 |
| Printing and publishing | 40.3 | - 0.8 | - 2.0 | 39.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 19.2 | - 0.1 | - 0.5 | 19.1 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 32.1 | - 1.4 | - 4.4 | 30.7 |
| Leather and leather products | 23.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.7 |
| All other nondurables | 26.3 | - 0.4 | - 1.5 | 25.9 |
| Nonmanufacturing Total | 1,738.2 | + 0.4 | 0.0 | 1,738.6 |
| Contract construction | 88.4 | -16.3 | -18.4 | 72.1 |
| Transportation, communciations, electric, gas, sanitary services | 118.9 | - 6.0 | - 5.0 | 112.9 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 525.5 | + 5.4 | + 1.0 | 530.9 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 139.4 | - 2.1 | - 1.5 | 137.3 |
| Services, miscellaneous, and mining | 505.2 | +11.5 | + 2.3 | 516.7 |
| Government | 360.8 | + 7.9 | + 2.2 | 368.7 |
| Federal | 57.5 | + 1.0 | + 1.7 | 58.5 |
| State & local | 303.3 | + 6.9 | + 2.3 | 310.2 |

Source: Current Employment Series of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security in Cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics as Adjusted to Employment and Wage Data of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

* In Thousands of Jobs

Form 0229
New 3-75

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
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## Table 3: Projections From 10/1/75 Through 9/30/76 to Fiscal Year 1977 OF NONAGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS

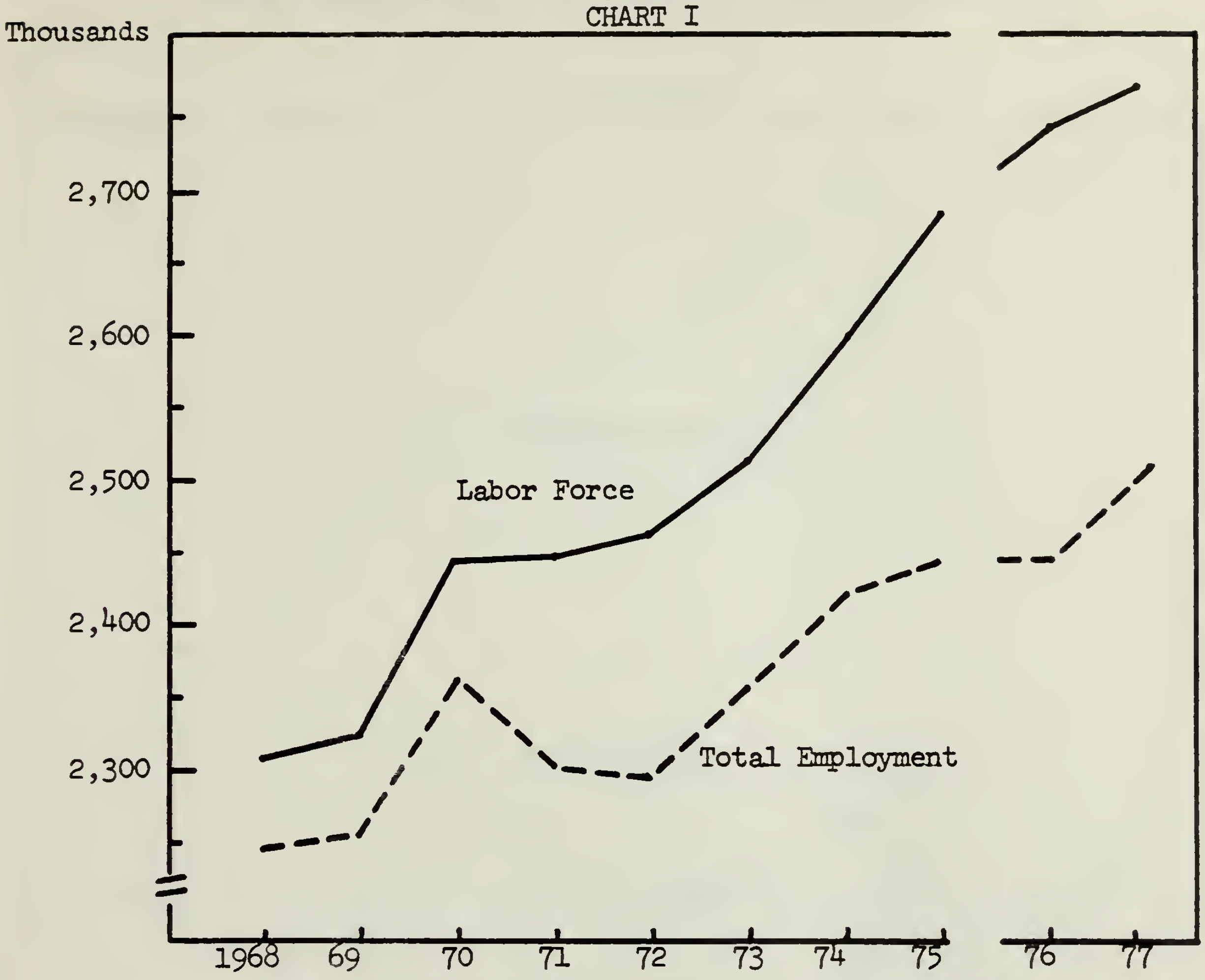
| INDUSTRY | Employment* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10/1/75 thru 9/30/76 Average** | Estimated Change Over Year | | Fiscal Yr. Average 1977** |
| | | Amount | Percent | |
| nagricultural Total | 2,344.2 | +36.1 | + 1.5 | 2,380.3 |
| anufacturing Total | 603.4 | +27.4 | + 4.5 | 630.8 |
| Durable Goods | 331.0 | +16.4 | + 5.0 | 347.4 |
| Ordnance | 20.2 | + 0.1 | + 0.5 | 20.3 |
| Primary metal industries | 17.7 | + 1.8 | +10.2 | 19.5 |
| Fabricated metal products | 40.7 | + 2.4 | + 5.9 | 43.1 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 78.1 | + 3.7 | + 4.7 | 81.8 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies | 89.3 | + 3.9 | + 4.4 | 93.2 |
| Transportation equipment | 20.6 | + 0.8 | + 3.9 | 21.4 |
| Instruments, photographic, optical goods, watches, clocks | 39.2 | + 2.7 | + 6.9 | 41.9 |
| All other durables | 25.2 | + 1.0 | + 4.0 | 26.2 |
| Nondurable Goods | 272.4 | +11.0 | + 4.0 | 283.4 |
| Food and kindred products | 30.4 | + 1.1 | + 3.6 | 31.5 |
| Textile mill products | 27.4 | + 2.1 | + 7.7 | 29.5 |
| Apparel and related products | 45.9 | + 2.9 | + 6.3 | 48.8 |
| Paper and paper products | 29.0 | + 0.9 | + 3.1 | 29.9 |
| Printing and publishing | 39.6 | + 1.0 | + 2.5 | 40.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 19.3 | + 0.9 | + 4.7 | 20.2 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 31.0 | + 1.2 | + 3.9 | 32.2 |
| Leather and leather products | 23.9 | + 0.8 | + 3.4 | 24.7 |
| All other nondurables | 25.9 | + 0.1 | + 0.4 | 26.0 |
| onmanufacturing Total | 1,740.8 | + 8.7 | + 0.5 | 1,749.5 |
| Contract construction | 69.4 | - 4.8 | - 6.9 | 64.6 |
| Transportation, communciations, electric, gas, sanitary services | 113.2 | - 3.7 | - 3.3 | 109.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 532.4 | + 5.5 | + 1.0 | 537.9 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 136.8 | + 1.2 | + 0.9 | 138.0 |
| Services, miscellaneous, and mining | 519.1 | + 7.9 | + 1.5 | 527.0 |
| Government | 369.9 | + 2.6 | + 0.7 | 372.5 |
| Federal | 59.0 | + 1.2 | + 2.0 | 60.2 |
| State & local | 310.9 | + 1.4 | + 0.5 | 312.3 |

ource: Current Employment Series of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security in Cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics as Adjusted to Employment and Wage Data of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

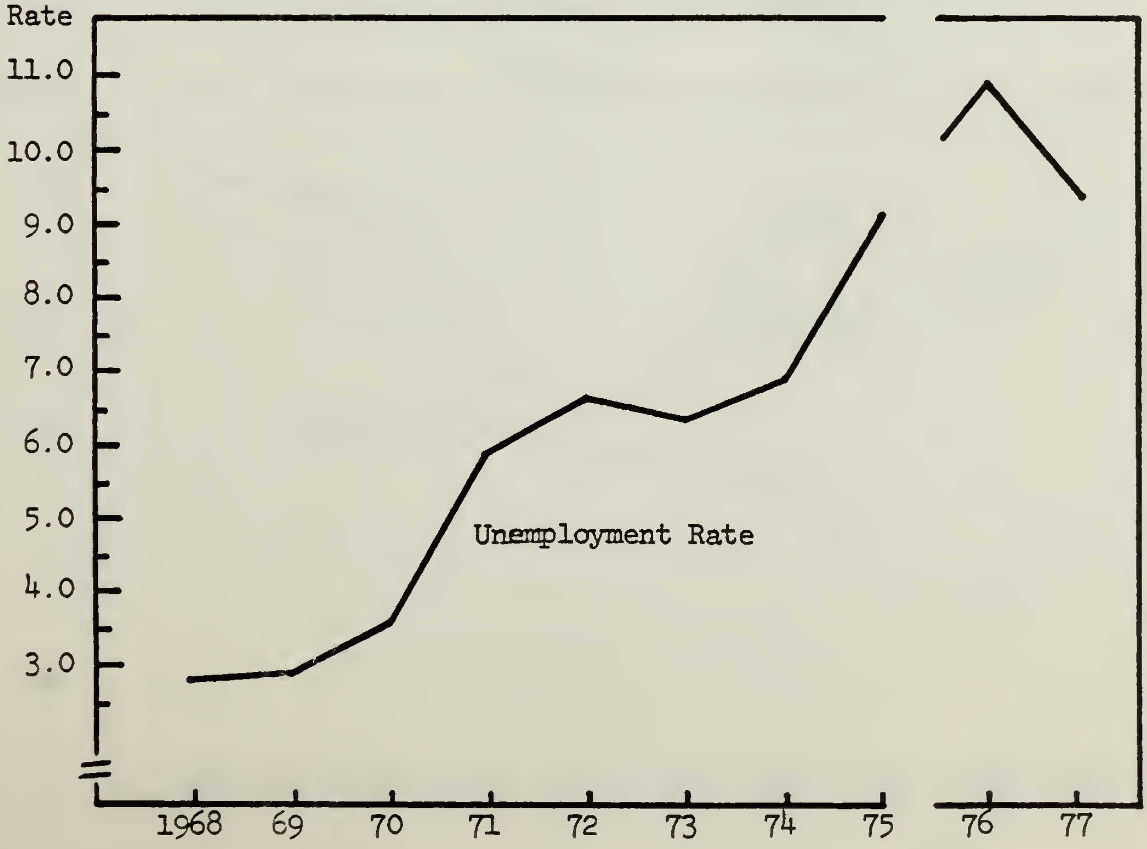
* In Thousands of Jobs

* The New Fiscal Year (Oct. 1, 1976 through Sept. 30, 1977) as Compared with the Previous Year (Oct. 1, 1975 through Sept. 30, 1976)

Labor Force and Total Employment
Fiscal Years 1968-75; Projected to Fiscal Years 1976-77
CHART I

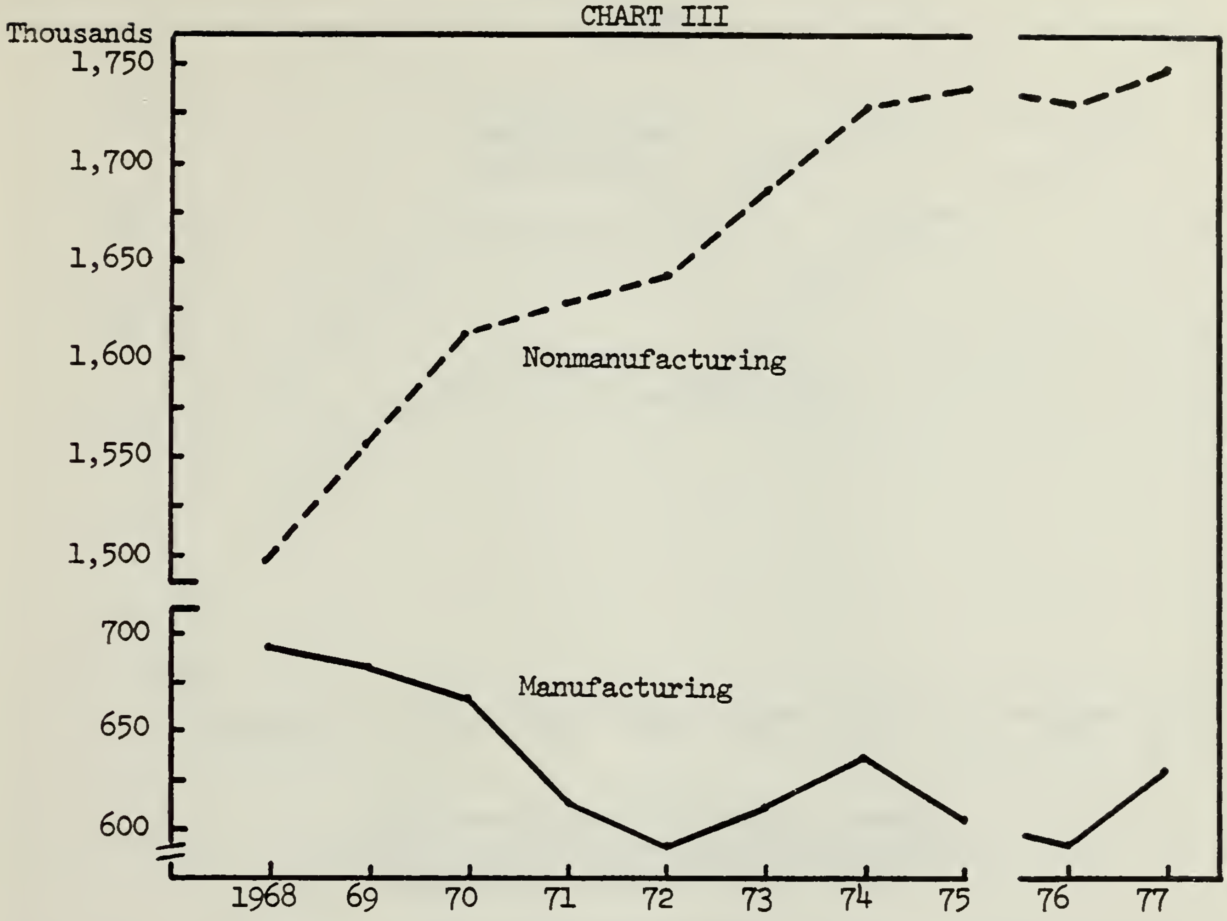


Unemployment Rate, FY 68-75; Projected to FY 76-77
CHART II



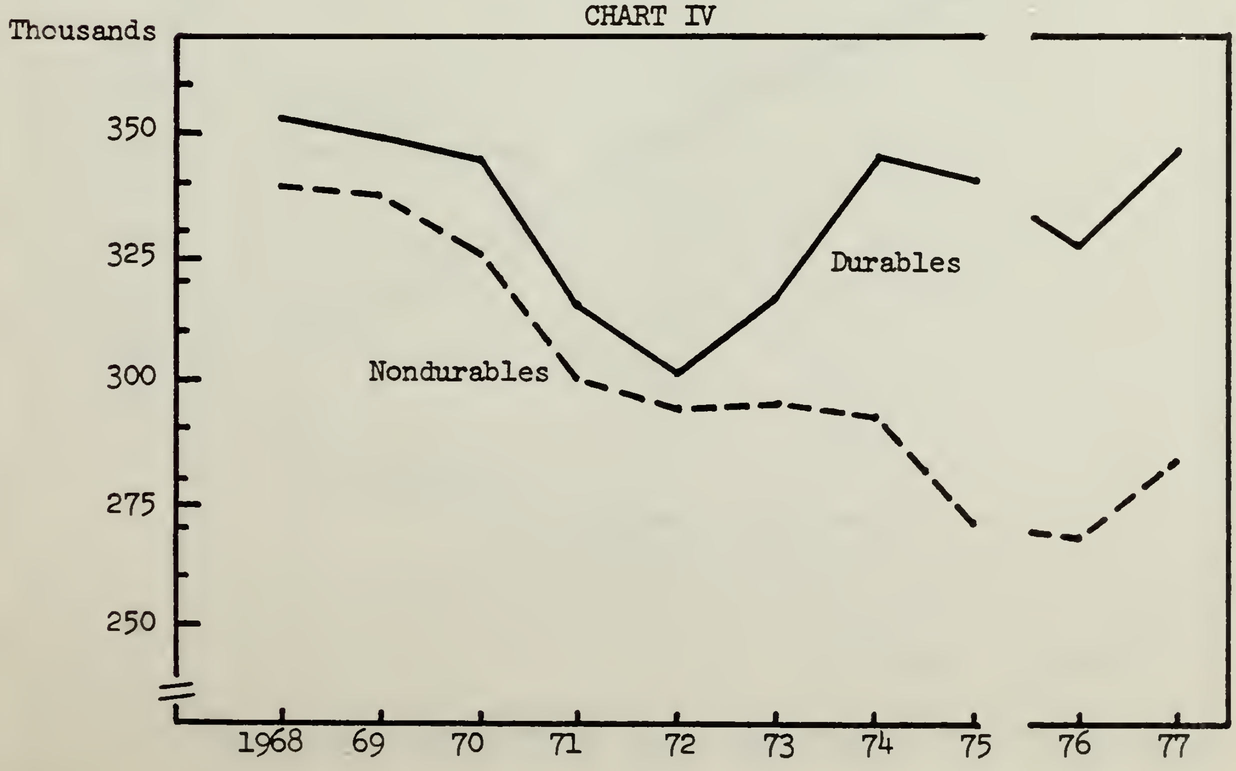
Employment in Manufacturing and
Nonmanufacturing; Fiscal Years 1968-75
Projected to Fiscal Years 1976-77

CHART III



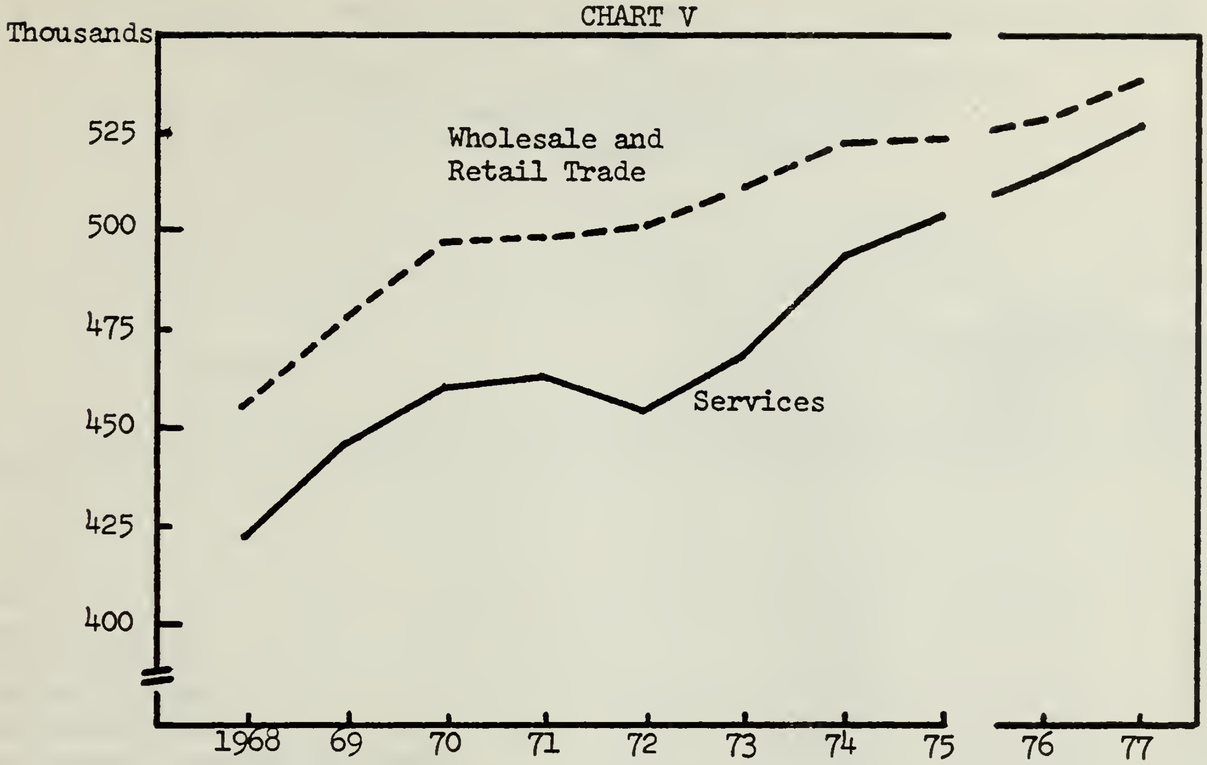
Employment in Manufacturing
Durable vs. Nondurable Goods; Fiscal Years 1968-75
Projected to Fiscal Years 1976-77

CHART IV



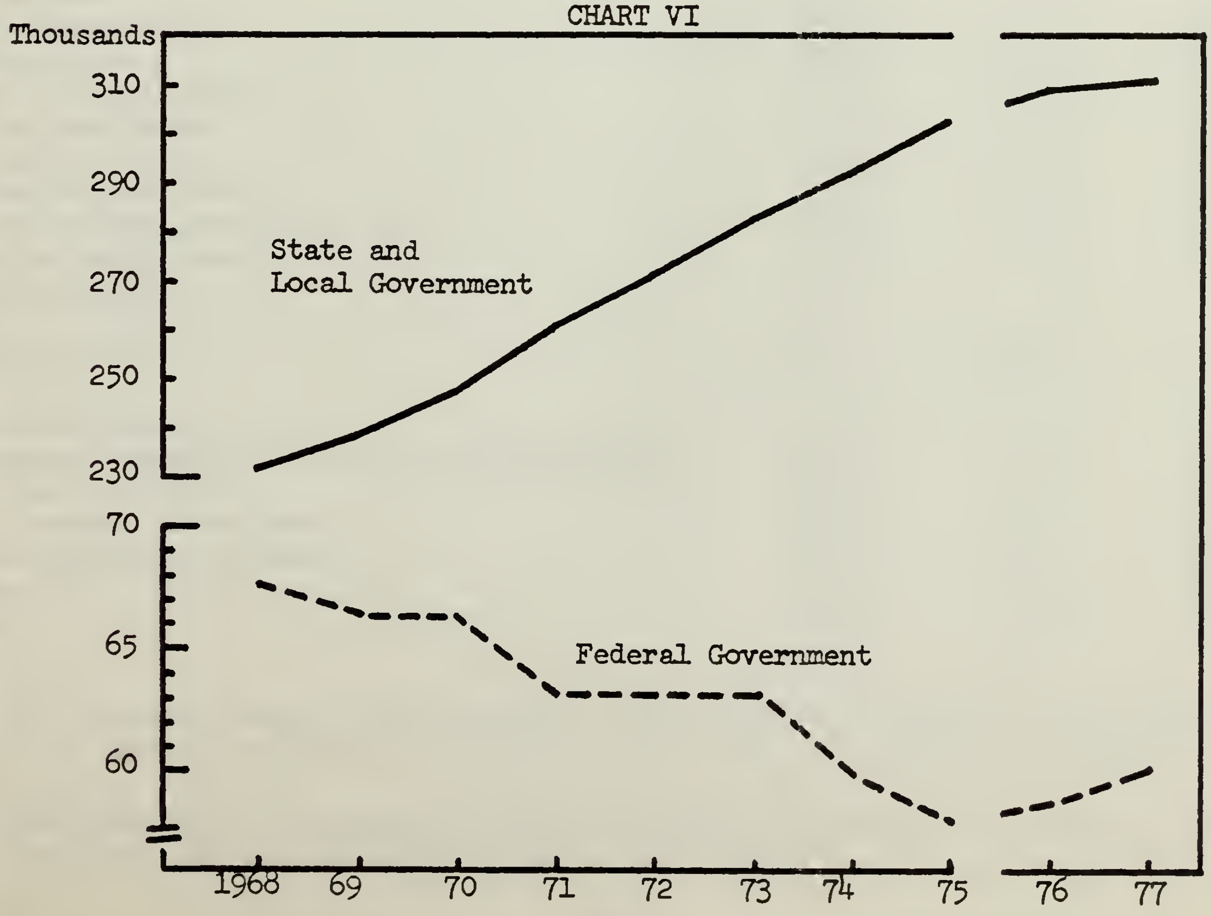
Employment in Wholesale and Retail Trade and Services, Fiscal Years 1968-75; Projected to Fiscal Years 1976-77

CHART V



Employment in Government: Federal and State and Local, Fiscal Years 1968-75; Projected to Fiscal Years 1976-77

CHART VI



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
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## TABLE 4 PROJECTIONS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1974 TO FISCAL YEAR 1985
## OF
## NONAGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS

(in Thousands of Jobs)

| INDUSTRY | EMPLOYMENT | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1974 Average | Estimated Change 1974 1985 | | 1985 Average |
| | | Amount | Percent | |
| onagricultural Total | 2,372.6 | +245.0 | + 10.3 | 2,617.6 |
| Manufacturing Total | 630.2 | - 3.8 | - 0.6 | 626.4 |
| Durable Goods | 347.2 | + 22.1 | + 6.4 | 369.3 |
| Ordnance | 19.6 | + 1.2 | + 6.1 | 20.8 |
| Primary metal industries | 18.0 | - 0.4 | - 2.2 | 17.6 |
| Fabricated metal products | 47.6 | + 1.0 | + 2.1 | 48.6 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 80.3 | + 6.4 | + 8.0 | 86.7 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies | 95.1 | + 3.1 | + 3.3 | 98.2 |
| Transportation equipment | 17.6 | + 6.1 | + 34.7 | 23.7 |
| Instruments, photographic, optical goods, watches, clocks | 41.0 | + 4.2 | + 10.2 | 45.2 |
| All other durables | 28.0 | + 0.5 | + 1.8 | 28.5 |
| Nondurable Goods | 283.0 | - 25.9 | - 9.2 | 257.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 31.0 | - 6.8 | - 21.9 | 24.2 |
| Textile mill products | 28.8 | - 2.9 | - 10.1 | 25.9 |
| Apparel and related products | 44.1 | - 10.0 | - 22.7 | 34.1 |
| Paper and paper products | 32.3 | - 2.7 | - 8.4 | 29.6 |
| Printing and publishing | 42.6 | + 3.3 | + 7.8 | 45.9 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 18.8 | + 0.5 | + 2.7 | 19.3 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 34.3 | - 0.1 | - 0.3 | 34.2 |
| Leather and leather products | 24.1 | - 7.2 | - 29.9 | 16.9 |
| All other nondurables | 27.0 | 0 | 0 | 27.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing Total | 1,742.4 | +248.8 | + 14.3 | 1,991.2 |
| Contract construction | 97.4 | + 19.3 | + 19.8 | 116.7 |
| Transportation, communciations, electric, gas, sanitary services | 123.0 | + 7.0 | + 5.7 | 130.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 528.4 | + 64.0 | + 12.1 | 592.4 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 139.8 | + 20.0 | + 14.3 | 159.8 |
| Services, miscellaneous, and mining | 498.8 | + 96.6 | + 19.4 | 595.4 |
| Government # | 355.0 | + 41.9 | + 11.8 | 396.9 |
| Federal | 58.2 | - 0.5 | - 0.9 | 57.7 |
| State & local | 296.8 | + 42.4 | + 14.3 | 339.2 |

Source: 1974 Averages Based on ES-202 Data. 1985 Averages Projected by the Joint Effort of the Occupation/Industry Research Dept., DES, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# Government Totals (Federal and State & Local) are Based on the Current Employment Series of the Mass. Division of Employment Security.

## 3. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY THROUGH 1985

The Occupational Research Department for the Division of Employment Security in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics has projected employment by industries in Massachusetts for the period 1974-1985 (See Table 4). The net demand is seen as the sum of that due to growth of the economy.

Over the period 1974-1985, growth in manufacturing payrolls will center largely in the hard good producing industries. The nonelectrical machine sector, bolstered by a prospering computer manufacturing industry, will lead the way. Following closely behind will be the transportation equipment segment, with expansion in shipbuilding, motor vehicles, engines and turbines. A substantial increase in jobrolls is also expected in the instrument industry especially with firms producing optical and health services equipment and supplies.

Employment in industries in the soft goods sector will continue to decline over the next 10 years. However, in the traditionally declining textiles, apparel and footwear industries, the rate of decline will have slowed down considerably as our foreign competitors' costs rise and Massachusetts firms turn more toward automation.

The State's economy will become more service-oriented over the next decade and should generate some 248,800 additional jobs in the nonfactory division. Thirty-nine percent of this total will be in the services category, with medical, health, and educational areas supplying the bulk of the jobs. Total government will provide an additional 17 percent of the new jobs in nonmanufacturing despite the fact that payrolls in federal government will drop off somewhat. Employment in state and local government will rise significantly because of the recent effort by the Administration (revenue sharing etc.) to shift many government services away from Washington and into the local areas where the Administration feels the people can be better served. Each of the remaining sectors of the nonmanufacturing division will register considerable growth in employment over the next decade.

## 4. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

### a. Labor Requirements

The total demand for labor during the 1970-1980 span of years is the sum of the demand arising from industry growth and that needed for replacement of workers who leave the labor force because of death or retirement. The ten-year growth component will amount to approximately 202,000 while more than four times this number - 954,000 - will be needed as replacements. On the average, therefore, approximately 115,570 additional workers will be required each year during the ten-year span.

Table 5

Estimated Annual Job Openings
1970 - 1980

| All Occupations | Net Demand | Due to Growth | Due to Death and Retirement |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total - All Occupations | 115,570 | 20,150 | 95,420 |
| Professional, Technical, Kindred | 23,480 | 7,530 | 15,950 |
| Managers, Officials, Proprietors | 11,270 | 4,090 | 7,180 |
| Sales Workers | 10,510 | 2,320 | 8,190 |
| Clerical and Kindred Workers | 33,860 | 5,960 | 27,900 |
| Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred | 7,920 | 1,070 | 6,850 |
| Operatives and Kindred Workers | 9,540 | -2,870 | 12,410 |
| Service Workers | 17,310 | 2,180 | 15,130 |
| Laborers, except Farm and Mine | 1,610 | 140 | 1,470 |
| Farmers and Farm Workers | 70 | - 270 | 340 |

Source: "Manpower Requirements for Massachusetts by Occupation, by Industry", Occupational Research Department, Division of Employment Security

Table 6

Job Placements Made by the Employment Service
Massachusetts Division of Employment Security
by Occupational Categories and Divisions

| Category | Total Persons Placed FY 1975 | Total Persons Placed FY 1974 | Numerical Change | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Professional, Technical, Managerial | 7,562 | 3,993 | +3,569 | +89.4 |
| Clerical | 13,107 | 10,983 | +2,124 | +19.3 |
| Sales | 3,369 | 4,132 | - 763 | -18.5 |
| Domestics | 796 | 776 | + 20 | + 2.6 |
| Other Services | 11,380 | 10,715 | + 665 | + 6.2 |
| Farm, Fisheries and Forestry | 6,590 | 5,550 | +1,040 | +18.7 |
| Processing | 1,867 | 2,685 | - 818 | -30.5 |
| Machine Trades | 3,984 | 5,823 | -1,839 | -31.6 |
| Bench Work | 4,540 | 6,621 | -2,081 | -31.4 |
| Structural | 7,933 | 4,832 | +3,101 | +64.2 |
| Motor Freight | 2,035 | 2,334 | - 299 | -12.8 |
| Packaging, Transportation Material Handling | 10,066 | 10,774 | - 708 | - 6.6 |
| Other | 551 | 610 | - 59 | - 9.7 |
| Total | 68,913 | 63,346 | +5,567 | + 8.8 |

Source: ESARS Reports MA 5-51 dated 6/30/74 and 6/30/75

Although many job placements took place through private services and agencies, the extent and nature of placements through the Division of Employment Security are also good indicators of recent and future trends in the area of supply and demand of workers by major occupational category (see Table 6).

Growth in employment in the professional, technical and kindred division will be substantial over the next five years. Demand will be particularly strong for medical and health workers, accountants, and engineers. Further expansion of coverage under insurance type programs and a rising standard of living will spur demand for workers in the medical and health fields. With the increased use of computers in the late 50's it was expected that demand for accountants would diminish. Instead, computers have expanded and

proliferated the services an accountant can perform, ranging from inventory control to sophisticated financial analysis. The big demand for aero-astronautical engineers of the late 60's has been replaced by electrical and industrial engineers in the 70's. This trend is expected to prevail over the next five years. The projected annual openings of 6,000 teaching positions is just a small percentage of those who graduate and plan to teach in this state. Growing emphasis on early childhood education and special programs for disadvantaged children may result in larger enrollments and smaller student-teacher ratios and thereby may increase the demand for teachers over the next few years.

Strong replacement requirements make the total demand for clerical workers the largest among the major occupational divisions. To the replacement need must be added the requirements for additional workers stemming from the constant increasing demand for reports, studies and analysis. Increased paper work will accompany the expansion of large and complex organizations while routine clerical work may be reduced through increased use of computers or other business equipment. Many clerical workers especially secretaries, receptionists and others dealing with the public will not be affected by automation. Demand for social workers is expected to increase over the next five years. Seventy to eighty percent of this increase will flow from the need for replacement. Within the services category, occupations in health, food, and cleaning service activities are projected to grow the most rapidly.

Much of the future employment growth will come from increased urbanization, the added medical care required for the growing and aging population, and the more frequent use of service facilities as income levels rise and more women take jobs outside of the home.

All of the remaining occupational divisions, except operatives and kindred workers and farmers and farm workers, are expected to sustain positive growth rates. Increased use of automation of machine operations including computer total programming, has significantly reduced the need for many semi-skilled operative jobs in recent years. This trend should continue over the next few years.

## 5. RECENT TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

In the last quarter of 1974 the recent recession went from bad to worse. Except for April 1975, the number of unemployed grew sharply each month until reaching the highest figure on record in June since the Depression of the 30's, (343,400, and an unadjusted rate of unemployment, of 12.3 percent). Even though economic conditions started to improve during the first half of fiscal 1976, and the rate of unemployment dropped from 12.3 to 10.4 percent between July and December, the number of idled workers still averaged 307,100, another post Depression high for a six months period.

Economic recovery began in fiscal 1976 but the pace of recovery was extremely slow. Improved consumer confidence was reflected in an increase in demand for some consumer items. As a result, payrolls rose in such soft goods producing areas as textiles, apparel and footwear and in some sectors producing low ticket hard goods items. By the fall of 1975 an increase in employment was reported in wholesale and retail trade.

Because of the length of the recent recession, (approximately two years) and the many problems yet to be overcome, such as: unfavorable conditions for a recovery in contract construction, high costs of energy, tight money, and unstable international conditions, real improvement in the economy will not take hold until well into fiscal year 1977. Unemployment will average 295,300 people in fiscal 1976 (with a rate of 10.8 percent), and drop to 260,000 in fiscal 1977 (with a rate of 9.4 percent).

## 6. ESTIMATE OF INDIVIDUALS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES IN MASSACHUSETTS

An estimated 247,986 persons 18 and over will be considered economically disadvantaged in fiscal year 1977 and in need of some kind of employment and training service (See Table D for Massachusetts).

### a. Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged

Economically Disadvantaged Individual (Replaces "Poor"). An individual who is a member of a family (1) which receives cash welfare payments, or (2) whose annual income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

## Table A

## Characteristics of the Population
Massachusetts
Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average

| | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | White | Nonwhite | White | Nonwhite |
| Total | 2,667,380 | 123,376 | 2,922,975 | 140,822 |
| 0-15 | 773,706 | 47,379 | 741,386 | 46,952 |
| 16-19 | 215,123 | 9,826 | 214,566 | 10,370 |
| 20-24 | 238,467 | 12,382 | 261,621 | 13,875 |
| 25-34 | 372,324 | 20,333 | 402,482 | 27,071 |
| 35-44 | 270,584 | 12,324 | 283,828 | 14,912 |
| 45-64 | 556,473 | 15,685 | 626,745 | 19,208 |
| 65+ | 240,703 | 5,447 | 392,347 | 8,434 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population | 5,854,526 |
| Female | 3,063,797 |
| Black | 224,066 |
| Other | 32,200 |
| Spanish | 83,434 |

## Table B

## Characteristics of the Labor Force
## Massachusetts
## Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average

| Age | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White | Nonwhite | White | Nonwhite |
| Total | 1,548,990 | 59,688 | 1,113,634 | 47,688 |
| 16-19 | 149,857 | 5,233 | 151,519 | 5,251 |
| 20-24 | 199,440 | 9,858 | 186,144 | 7,634 |
| 25-34 | 364,255 | 18,742 | 210,797 | 14,074 |
| 35-44 | 267,859 | 11,282 | 160,937 | 8,559 |
| 45-64 | 503,586 | 13,296 | 365,086 | 11,086 |
| 65+ | 63,987 | 1,278 | 39,057 | 1,085 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Labor Force | 2,770,000 |
| Female | 1,161,322 |
| Black | 72,020 |
| Other | 15,235 |
| Spanish | 43,766 |

## Table C

## Characteristics of the Unemployed
## Massachusetts
## Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average

| Age | White Male | | Nonwhite Male | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Unemployed | Rate | Number Unemployed | Rate |
| Total | 132,470 | 8.6 | 10,062 | 16.9 |
| 16-19 | 28,163 | 18.8 | 2,367 | 45.2 |
| 20-24 | 24,653 | 12.4 | 1,798 | 18.2 |
| 25-34 | 27,527 | 7.6 | 2,792 | 14.9 |
| 35-44 | 16,347 | 6.1 | 1,295 | 11.5 |
| 45-64 | 27,329 | 5.4 | 1,462 | 11.0 |
| 65 and over | 8,452 | 13.2 | 348 | 27.2 |

| Age | White Female | | Nonwhite Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Unemployed | Rate | Number Unemployed | Rate |
| Total | 110,058 | 9.9 | 7,410 | 15.5 |
| 16-19 | 23,552 | 15.5 | 1,267 | 24.1 |
| 20-24 | 17,092 | 9.2 | 1,531 | 20.1 |
| 25-34 | 17,862 | 8.5 | 1,772 | 12.6 |
| 35-44 | 12,304 | 7.7 | 1,553 | 18.1 |
| 45-64 | 33,061 | 9.1 | 1,210 | 10.9 |
| 65 and over | 6,185 | 15.8 | 77 | 7.1 |

## Table C

(continued)
### Characteristics of the Unemployed
### Massachusetts
### Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average

| Category | Number Unemployed | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|
| White Male | 132,470 | 8.6 |
| White Female | 110,058 | 9.9 |
| Nonwhite Male | 10,062 | 16.9 |
| Nonwhite Female | 7,410 | 15.5 |
| | | |
| Total Unemployed | 260,000 | 9.4 |
| Female | 117,468 | 10.1 |
| Black | 15,405 | 21.4 |
| Other | 2,067 | 13.6 |
| Spanish | 5,720 | 13.1 |
| Vietnam Era Veteran | 12,600 | xx |

## Table D

## Additional Planning Data Projections
## Massachusetts
## Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average

Employed Part Time for Economic Reasons

| Category | Total Employment | Part Time Employment for Economic Reasons |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 2,510,000 | 117,563 |
| White Male | 1,416,520 | 53,828 |
| White Female | 1,003,576 | 57,204 |
| Nonwhite Male | 49,626 | 3,027 |
| Nonwhite Female | 40,278 | 3,504 |

Persons 14 and Over, Receiving Welfare Payments

| | |
|---|---|
| Total | 210,623 |
| White Male | 49,973 |
| White Female | 128,901 |
| Nonwhite Male | 5,975 |
| Nonwhite Female | 25,774 |

Economically Disadvantaged (18 and over)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total | 247,986 |
| White | 214,745 |
| Black | 22,838 |
| Other | 3,282 |
| Spanish | 7,121 |

## Table A

### Characteristics of the Population
### CETA Balance of State Area
### Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average

| Age | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White | Nonwhite | White | Nonwhite |
| Total | 1,635,105 | 75,361 | 1,791,716 | 86,329 |
| 0-15 | 474,265 | 29,043 | 454,440 | 28,782 |
| 16-19 | 131,862 | 6,023 | 131,518 | 6,357 |
| 20-24 | 146,167 | 7,590 | 160,378 | 8,506 |
| 25-34 | 228,239 | 12,464 | 246,721 | 16,595 |
| 35-44 | 165,868 | 7,555 | 173,979 | 9,142 |
| 45-64 | 341,139 | 9,616 | 384,167 | 11,775 |
| 65+ | 147,565 | 3,340 | 240,513 | 5,172 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population | 3,588,511 |
| Female | 1,878,045 |
| Black | 137,129 |
| Other | 19,710 |
| Spanish | 51,062 |

## Table B

### Characteristics of the Labor Force
CETA Balance of State Area
Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average

| Age | Male | | Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White | Nonwhite | White | Nonwhite |
| Total | 947,829 | 36,593 | 682,600 | 29,236 |
| 16-19 | 91,862 | 3,209 | 92,881 | 3,220 |
| 20-24 | 122,257 | 6,044 | 114,106 | 4,680 |
| 25-34 | 223,288 | 11,489 | 129,219 | 8,628 |
| 35-44 | 162,500 | 6,916 | 98,654 | 5,247 |
| 45-64 | 308,698 | 8,151 | 223,798 | 6,796 |
| 65+ | 39,224 | 784 | 23,942 | 665 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Labor Force | 1,696,258 |
| Female | 711,836 |
| Black | 44,151 |
| Other | 9,341 |
| Spanish | 26,832 |

## Table C

### Characteristics of the Unemployed
### CETA Balance of State Area
### Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average

| Age | White Male | | Nonwhite Male | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Unemployed | Rate | Number Unemployed | Rate |
| Total | 76,995 | 8.12 | 5,848 | 15.98 |
| 16-19 | 16,369 | 17.82 | 1,375 | 42.85 |
| 20-24 | 14,329 | 11.72 | 1,045 | 17.29 |
| 25-34 | 16,000 | 7.17 | 1,623 | 14.13 |
| 35-44 | 9,501 | 5.85 | 753 | 10.89 |
| 45-64 | 15,884 | 5.15 | 850 | 10.43 |
| 65 and over | 4,912 | 12.52 | 202 | 25.77 |

| Age | White Female | | Nonwhite Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Unemployed | Rate | Number Unemployed | Rate |
| Total | 63,971 | 9.37 | 4,308 | 14.73 |
| 16-19 | 13,690 | 14.74 | 737 | 22.89 |
| 20-24 | 9,935 | 8.71 | 890 | 19.02 |
| 25-34 | 10,382 | 8.03 | 1,030 | 11.94 |
| 35-44 | 7,152 | 7.25 | 903 | 17.21 |
| 45-64 | 19,217 | 8.59 | 703 | 10.34 |
| 65 and over | 3,595 | 15.02 | 45 | 6.77 |

## Table C

(Continued)
**Characteristics of the Unemployed**
CETA Balance of State Area
**Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average**

| Category | Number Unemployed | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|
| White Male | 76,997 | 8.1 |
| White Female | 63,971 | 9.4 |
| Nonwhite Male | 5,848 | 16.0 |
| Nonwhite Female | 4,308 | 14.7 |
| | | |
| Total Unemployed | 151,122 | 8.9 |
| Female | 68,279 | 9.6 |
| Black | 8,955 | 20.3 |
| Other | 1,201 | 12.9 |
| Spanish | 3,506 | 13.1 |
| Vietnam Era Veteran | 7,330 | xx |

## Table D

### Additional Planning Data Projections
CETA Balance of State Area
Projected Fiscal Year 1977 Average

Employed Part Time for Economic Reasons

| Category | Total Employment | Part Time Employment for Economic Reasons |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,545,135 | 72,398 |
| White Male | 870,832 | 33,092 |
| White Female | 618,630 | 35,262 |
| Nonwhite Male | 30,744 | 1,875 |
| Nonwhite Female | 24,929 | 2,169 |

Persons 14 and Over, Receiving Welfare Payments

| | |
|---|---|
| Total | 132,903 |
| White Male | 31,533 |
| White Female | 81,337 |
| Nonwhite Male | 3,770 |
| Nonwhite Female | 16,263 |

Economically Disadvantaged (18 & Over)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total | 152,016 |
| White | 131,639 |
| Black | 14,000 |
| Other | 2,012 |
| Spanish | 4,365 |

Poverty-Level Guidelines
Effective April 1, 1976

| Family Size | Continental Nonfarm | United States Farm |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | $2,800 | 2,400 |
| 2 | 3,700 | 3,160 |
| 3 | 4,600 | 3,920 |
| 4 | 5,500 | 4,580 |
| 5 | 6,400 | 5,440 |
| 6 | 7,300 | 6,200 |

### b. Balance of State

In the implementation of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), the Balance of State is considered one large Prime Sponsor and is composed of every city and town in Massachusetts not included in a Prime Sponsor consortium. These cities and towns have been organized into 18 subgrantee areas with one city or town serving as the program agent for the respective subgrantee area. The 18 subgrantees include: Chelsea, Fall River, Gardner, Greenfield, Hopedale, Lawrence, Marlboro, Medford, Newton, Northampton, Norwood, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Quincy, Salem, Southbridge, Taunton and Yarmouth. Under this designation, the Prime Sponsor allocates funds according to local needs.

An estimated 152,016 persons 18 and over (See Table D for the Balance of State) will be considered economically disadvantaged in fiscal year 1977 and in need of some kind of employment and training service.

### c. Characteristics of Individuals Other Than The Disadvantaged in Need of Employment and Training

Many of the individuals requiring employment-related assistance during fiscal year 1977 will not be classified as disadvantaged. This is typical of a slow period of recovery following a severe and long recession. Unfortunately, labor is usually the last factor of production to expand as the economy starts to pull out of a recession. This applies to skilled as well as nonskilled labor. The manpower needs of skilled workers will be in job placements rather than in training services.

## 7. BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE DISADVANTAGED PROGRAMS TO OVERCOME SUCH BARRIERS

Barriers to employment may be physical, personal, social, educational, or economical. The greatest simple barrier to employment of low-income heads of families, both men and women, is their inadequate preparation for the kinds of jobs available in our modern economy. This, however becomes a greater handicap during a depressed economic period whether it be a recession or a slow period of recovery following a recession. During these times the disadvantaged find themselves competing with highly trained people forced to take secondary jobs even temporarily, thereby diminishing the available secondary job market.

In this highly technological society, it is surprising to find such a low educational level for both whites and blacks as revealed in the 1970 Census survey. Some 41.2 percent of the white population (25 years and older) had less than a four year high school education while 53.1 percent of the black population (25 years and older) were in this educational group.

The principal physical barrier to employment is the removal of many types of jobs to the suburbs beyond easy commuting distance from the inner cities where the disadvantaged are concentrated. This problem is compounded by the inability of the disadvantaged to move to the suburbs.

An anlysis of the reasons given for not working indicates that health services must be included in programs for the disadvantaged and that outreach counseling right into the homes is needed. The main thrust, however, should continue to be education, training, and retraining.

### a. Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA)

In 1974 the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 was implemented in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with grants made directly to Prime Sponsors. There are eight Prime Sponsors, seven of which represent consortia of municipalities based in the following cities: Boston, Cambridge, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, New Bedford, and Brockton, plus a large sponsor - the Balance of State. The Balance of State is composed of every city and town in Massachusetts not included in a Prime Sponsor consortium. These cities and towns have been organized into 18 subgrantee areas with one city or town serving as the program agent for the respective subgrantee area. The 18 subgrantees

include: Chelsea, Fall River, Gardner, Greenfield, Hopedale, Lawrence, Marlboro, Medford, Newton, Northampton, Norwood, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Quincy, Salem, Southbridge, Taunton, and Yarmouth. Under this designation, the Prime Sponsor allocates funds according to local needs.

CETA offers a number of opportunities under Title I, Title II and Title VI of the Act. Title I is devoted to jobs, work experience, or classroom training. Title II and VI are emergency public service employment functions of the Act, Title II being somewhat stricter in that the community using Title II funds is thereby pledged to continue a certain percentage of the jobs on a permanent basis and participants are eligible for the same job benefits accorded regular employees.

Report number 54A is a quarterly summary of client characteristics for the quarter ending 12/31/75 published by the U. S. Department of Labor, Employment & Training Administration. The tables include all persons participating in CETA programs throughout the state.

### b. Work Incentive Program (WIN)

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) is a major national effort to help people receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) become productive workers. In Massachusetts, the WIN program is operated jointly by the Division of Employment Security and the Department of Public Welfare. Under the law, AFDC applicants and recipients can lose their benefits by failing to register for or participate in the program. Under WIN, job ready applicants and recipients are given such services as counseling, training (both classroom and on-the-job), medical aid, child care and other services required to remove the impediments to employability. The WIN program has positive incentives built into its structure which make participating in the program and obtaining employment more profitable than merely collecting AFDC welfare payments. The following table compares the performance of the Massachusetts WIN program during fiscal 1975 with the first three quarters of fiscal 1976 (July 1975 - March 1976). One improvement to note during fiscal 1976 is an increase in the percentage of WIN registrants who are going off AFDC entirely after entering full time unsubsized employment.

Table 7

Massachusetts WIN Program
Fiscal Year 1975 and July-March of Fiscal Year 1976

| | Fiscal Year 1975 | July through March of Fiscal Year 1976 |
|---|---|---|
| Registrants | 32,029 | 25,517 |
| Appraisals | 17,949 | 15,330 |
| Institutional Training | 1,053 | 1,145 |
| On-the-Job Training | 1,341 | 1,153 |
| Entered Full Time Unsubsidized Employment | 6,621 | 4,111 |
| Employed After Registration and Deregistered from WIN (off AFDC entirely) | 2,391 | 2,553 |
| Percent off AFDC Who Entered Employment | 36 | 62 |

Sources: WIN Form MA 5-98, 6-30-75
WIN Interim TWX Report, March 1976

c. Law Offender Services Division (LOSD)

The Law Offender Services Program started in 1971 as a part of the Division of Employment Security bringing employability services to the offender needing help with employment. LOSD is now CETA funded and comes under the Office of Economic Affairs. Services are rendered in the following locations: Boston, Brockton, Central District, Western District, Fall River, Lowell and Lynn. Table 8 is a review of LOSD covering the period from February through October 1975.

Table 8

Law Offenders Service Division (LOSD)
February 1975 - February 1976

| | Intake | Hired | Referral to Other Programs | Negative Termination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Team Total | 4,045 | 1,737 | 379 | 1,052 |

Source: Management Information System - Office of Economic Affairs

Summary of Referrals:

> The consistant referrals to LOSD teams come from 17 different courts in addition to area parole and probation officers; from 20 state and county correctional institutions (including pre-release) and from 12 miscellaneous community agencies; as well as the Federal Parole-Probation system and two legal aid agencies
>
> Referrals breakdown into these averages: 65 percent ex-offender status (parole, pre-release probation); 20 percent diversion status; 10 percent treatment status, and five percent walk-in status.

### d. Services to Veterans

By law veterans, and especially disabled veterans, have preference to all job openings, training and supportive services. To care for the above mentioned needs, every Employment Service office has a Veterans Employment Representative. For Fiscal Year 1976, through March 31, 1976, over 12,000 veterans were placed, over 3,000 through individual job development. In addition to placement, the veteran may also be offered counseling and testing; referral to training; or referral to supportive services. The recently separated veteran is invited to the Employment Office. He is informed of his reemployment rights, the Unemployment Benefit Law; GI Bill of Rights benefits, etc. A sixty day follow through is carried on for all veterans in the active file by the Veterans Employment Representative until the VER knows he is either placed, needs our services no longer, or all roads to contact him have failed.

[illegible]

REPORT NO: 54 A　　U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -　　PAGE 0885
RUN DATE: 02/21/76　　QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS　　DATA AS SUBMITTED THRU: 02-20-76

REGION-STATE: 01-MA　　REPORTED AS OF: 12-31-75

| CETA TITLE: I | | TOTAL CLIENTS | | TOTAL TERMINATIONS | | ENTERED EMPLOYMENT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE TOTAL | | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| TOTAL | | 22.382 | 100.0 | 10.597 | 100.0 | 5.490 | 100.0 |
| SEX | MALE | 12,555 | 56.1 | 6,012 | 56.7 | 2,972 | 54.1 |
| | FEMALE | 9.827 | 43.9 | 4,585 | 43.3 | 2,518 | 45.9 |
| AGE | 18 + UNDER | 7.038 | 31.4 | 2,504 | 23.6 | 732 | 13.3 |
| | 19 - 21 | 4.341 | 19.4 | 2,464 | 23.3 | 1.453 | 26.5 |
| | 22 - 44 | 9,095 | 40.6 | 4,729 | 44.6 | 2,881 | 52.5 |
| | 45 - 54 | 1.306 | 5.8 | 655 | 6.2 | 344 | 6.3 |
| | 55 - 64 | 496 | 2.2 | 204 | 1.9 | 71 | 1.3 |
| | 65 + | 106 | 0.5 | 41 | 0.4 | 9 | 0.2 |
| EDUCATION | 8 + UNDER | 2,977 | 13.3 | 1,316 | 12.4 | 565 | 10.3 |
| | 9 - 11 | 10.026 | 44.8 | 4,365 | 41.2 | 1,931 | 35.2 |
| | 12 | 6.487 | 29.0 | 3.197 | 30.2 | 1,927 | 35.1 |
| | OVER 12 | 2,892 | 12.9 | 1,719 | 16.2 | 1,067 | 19.4 |
| FAMILY INCOME | AFDC | 5.104 | 22.8 | 1,731 | 16.3 | 524 | 9.5 |
| | PUB ASSIST | 3.272 | 14.6 | 1,363 | 12.9 | 593 | 10.8 |
| | ECON DISADV | 19.867 | 88.8 | 10.307 | 97.3 | 4,928 | 89.8 |
| ETHNIC GROUP | WHITE | 16,215 | 75.0 | 7,227 | 71.6 | 3.317 | 64.8 |
| | BLACK | 3.470 | 16.0 | 1,924 | 19.1 | 1,282 | 25.1 |
| | AMER IND | 107 | 0.5 | 61 | 0.6 | 10 | 0.2 |
| | OTHER | 1,658 | 7.7 | 776 | 7.7 | 431 | 8.4 |
| | INA | 182 | 0.8 | 106 | 1.1 | 76 | 1.5 |
| SPANISH AMERICAN | | 2.193 | 9.8 | 1,091 | 10.3 | 671 | 12.2 |
| LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY | | 1,561 | 7.0 | 767 | 7.2 | 333 | 6.1 |
| MIGRANT OR SEASONAL FARM FAM MEM | | 28 | 0.1 | 16 | 0.2 | 11 | 0.2 |

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REPORT NO: 54 A                          U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - .                                              PAGE  0886
RUN DATE: 02/21/76                       QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS         DATA AS SUBMITTED THRU: 02-20-76

 REGION-STATE: 01-MA                                                                            REPORTED AS OF: 12-31-75

CETA TITLE: I                                 TOTAL CLIENTS              TOTAL TERMINATIONS           ENTERED EMPLOYMENT

                   STATE TOTAL             NUMBER  PERCENT              NUMBER  PERCENT              NUMBER  PERCENT
VETERAN                 RECENTLY SEPARATED    328     1.5                  101     1.0                   58     1.1
                        SPECIAL               879     3.9                  441     4.2                  182     3.3
                        OTHER               1,189     5.3                  540     5.1                  163     3.0
                        DISABLED               86     0.4                   36     0.3                   12     0.2

HANDICAPPED                                 1,239     5.5                  502     4.7                  116     2.1

FULL TIME STUDENT                           4,793    21.4                1,117    10.5                  190     3.5

OFFENDER                                    1,760     7.9                  823     7.8                  333     6.1

LABOR                   UNDEREMPLOYED         559     2.5                  235     2.3                   70     1.8
FORCE                   UNEMPLOYED         16,271    72.8                8,526    81.8                3,275    83.6
STATUS                  OTHER               5,507    24.7                1,661    15.9                  573    14.6

RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INS                  1,654     7.4                  550     5.3                  177     4.5

                        WAGES             BEFORE ENROLLMENT            UNSUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT
HOURLY WAGE             < $1.00               752                        2
                        $1.00 - 1.99          509    11.0                   28     0.5
                        $2.00 - 2.99        2,731    59.3                2,989    54.5
                        $3.00 - 3.99          962    20.9                1,693    30.8
                        $4.00 - 4.99          242     5.3                  512     9.3
                        $5.00 - 5.99           81     1.8                  147     2.7
                        $6.00 +                83     1.8                  119     2.2

AVERAGE WAGE                                $2.65                        $2.90
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REPORT NO: 54 A
RUN DATE: 02/21/76

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -
QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

DATA AS SUBMITTED THRU: 02-20-76

REGION-STATE: 01-MA

REPORTED AS OF: 12-31-75

| CETA TITLE: II | | TOTAL CLIENTS | | TOTAL TERMINATIONS | | ENTERED EMPLOYMENT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | STATE TOTAL | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| TOTAL | | 7,848 | 100.0 | 5,712 | 100.0 | 707 | 100.0 |
| SEX | MALE | 5,505 | 70.1 | 4,080 | 71.4 | 466 | 65.9 |
| | FEMALE | 2,343 | 29.9 | 1,632 | 28.6 | 241 | 34.1 |
| AGE | 18 + UNDER | 239 | 3.0 | 206 | 3.6 | 8 | 1.1 |
| | 19 - 21 | 1,178 | 15.0 | 896 | 15.7 | 98 | 13.9 |
| | 22 - 44 | 5,010 | 63.8 | 3,630 | 63.6 | 494 | 69.9 |
| | 45 - 54 | 893 | 11.4 | 629 | 11.0 | 83 | 11.7 |
| | 55 - 64 | 466 | 5.9 | 311 | 5.4 | 24 | 3.4 |
| | 65 + | 62 | 0.8 | 40 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| EDUCATION | 8 + UNDER | 440 | 5.6 | 363 | 6.4 | 30 | 4.2 |
| | 9 - 11 | 1,420 | 18.1 | 1,110 | 19.4 | 126 | 17.8 |
| | 12 | 3,416 | 43.5 | 2,569 | 45.0 | 324 | 45.8 |
| | OVER 12 | 2,572 | 32.8 | 1,670 | 29.2 | 227 | 32.1 |
| FAMILY INCOME | AFDC | 821 | 10.5 | 669 | 11.7 | 54 | 7.6 |
| | PUB ASSIST | 920 | 11.7 | 648 | 11.3 | 45 | 6.4 |
| | ECON DISADV | 4,632 | 59.0 | 3,383 | 59.2 | 462 | 65.3 |
| ETHNIC GROUP | WHITE | 6,812 | 86.8 | 4,913 | 86.0 | 649 | 91.8 |
| | BLACK | 681 | 8.7 | 583 | 10.2 | 39 | 5.5 |
| | AMER IND | 33 | 0.4 | 19 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.1 |
| | OTHER | 304 | 3.9 | 183 | 3.2 | 17 | 2.4 |
| | INA | 18 | 0.2 | 14 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 |
| SPANISH AMERICAN | | 258 | 3.3 | 168 | 2.9 | 12 | 1.7 |
| LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY | | 193 | 2.5 | 97 | 1.7 | 6 | 0.8 |
| MIGRANT OR SEASONAL FARM FAM MEM | | 29 | 0.4 | 6 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 |

REPORT NO: 54 A
RUN DATE: 02/21/76

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -
QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

PAGE 1730
DATA AS SUBMITTED THRU: 02-20-76

REGION-STATE: 01-MA

REPORTED AS OF: 12-31-75

| CETA TITLE: II | | TOTAL CLIENTS | | TOTAL TERMINATIONS | | ENTERED EMPLOYMENT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | STATE TOTAL | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| VETERAN | RECENTLY SEPARATED | 394 | 5.0 | 311 | 5.4 | 11 | 1.6 |
| | SPECIAL | 941 | 12.0 | 697 | 12.2 | 86 | 12.2 |
| | OTHER | 1,178 | 15.0 | 877 | 15.4 | 80 | 11.3 |
| | DISABLED | 97 | 1.2 | 75 | 1.3 | 4 | 0.6 |
| HANDICAPPED | | 474 | 6.0 | 347 | 6.1 | 41 | 5.8 |
| FULL TIME STUDENT | | 15 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| OFFENDER | | 311 | 4.0 | 259 | 4.5 | 28 | 4.0 |
| LABOR FORCE STATUS | UNDEREMPLOYED | 119 | 1.5 | 43 | 0.8 | 4 | 0.6 |
| | UNEMPLOYED | 7,383 | 94.1 | 5,385 | 94.3 | 701 | 99.2 |
| | OTHER | 344 | 4.4 | 284 | 5.0 | 2 | 0.3 |
| RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INS | | 1,693 | 21.6 | 1,280 | 22.4 | 138 | 19.5 |
| | WAGES | BEFORE ENROLLMENT | | UNSUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT | | | |
| HOURLY WAGE | < $1.00 | 25 | | 7 | | | |
| | $1.00 - 1.99 | 26 | 3.7 | 3 | 0.4 | | |
| | $2.00 - 2.99 | 286 | 40.8 | 192 | 27.4 | | |
| | $3.00 - 3.99 | 210 | 30.0 | 270 | 38.5 | | |
| | $4.00 - 4.99 | 101 | 14.4 | 134 | 19.1 | | |
| | $5.00 - 5.99 | 37 | 5.3 | 59 | 8.4 | | |
| | $6.00 + | 41 | 5.8 | 44 | 6.3 | | |
| AVERAGE WAGE | | $3.18 | | $3.57 | | | |

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -
QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

PAGE 0037
DATA AS SUBMITTED THRU: 02-20-76

REGION-STATE: 01-MA

REPORTED AS OF: 12-31-75

| CETA TITLE: VI | | TOTAL CLIENTS | | TOTAL TERMINATIONS | | ENTERED EMPLOYMENT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE TOTAL | | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| TOTAL | | 12,399 | 100.0 | 2,774 | 100.0 | 907 | 100.0 |
| SEX | MALE | 8,901 | 71.8 | 1,937 | 69.8 | 630 | 69.5 |
| | FEMALE | 3,498 | 28.2 | 837 | 30.2 | 277 | 30.5 |
| AGE | 18 + UNDER | 402 | 3.2 | 63 | 2.3 | 11 | 1.2 |
| | 19 - 21 | 1,686 | 13.6 | 428 | 15.4 | 110 | 12.1 |
| | 22 - 44 | 8,200 | 66.1 | 1,910 | 68.9 | 636 | 70.1 |
| | 45 - 54 | 1,403 | 11.3 | 279 | 10.1 | 123 | 13.6 |
| | 55 - 64 | 644 | 5.2 | 88 | 3.2 | 26 | 2.9 |
| | 65 + | 64 | 0.5 | 6 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 |
| EDUCATION | 8 + UNDER | 824 | 6.6 | 142 | 5.1 | 59 | 6.5 |
| | 9 - 11 | 2,081 | 16.8 | 437 | 15.8 | 127 | 14.0 |
| | 12 | 5,339 | 43.1 | 1,081 | 39.0 | 371 | 40.9 |
| | OVER 12 | 4,155 | 33.5 | 1,114 | 40.2 | 350 | 38.6 |
| FAMILY INCOME | AFDC | 1,201 | 9.7 | 669 | 24.1 | 72 | 7.9 |
| | PUB ASSIST | 1,374 | 11.1 | 338 | 12.2 | 88 | 9.7 |
| | ECON DISADV | 7,182 | 57.9 | 1,609 | 58.0 | 519 | 57.2 |
| ETHNIC GROUP | WHITE | 11,140 | 89.8 | 2,525 | 91.1 | 825 | 91.0 |
| | BLACK | 788 | 6.4 | 143 | 5.2 | 37 | 4.1 |
| | AMER IND | 60 | 0.5 | 13 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.6 |
| | OTHER | 393 | 3.2 | 90 | 3.2 | 40 | 4.4 |
| | INA | 18 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SPANISH AMERICAN | | 351 | 2.8 | 66 | 2.4 | 26 | 2.9 |
| LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY | | 203 | 1.6 | 44 | 1.6 | 21 | 2.3 |
| MIGRANT OR SEASONAL FARM FAM MEM | | 46 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

REPORT NO: 54 A
RUN DATE: 02/21/76

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -
QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

PAGE 0038
DATA AS SUBMITTED THRU: 02-20-76

REGION-STATE: 01-MA

REPORTED AS OF: 12-31-75

| CETA TITLE: VI | | TOTAL CLIENTS | | TOTAL TERMINATIONS | | ENTERED EMPLOYMENT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | STATE TOTAL | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| VETERAN | RECENTLY SEPARATED | 546 | 4.4 | 117 | 4.2 | 24 | 2.6 |
| | SPECIAL | 1.392 | 11.2 | 323 | 11.6 | 99 | 10.9 |
| | OTHER | 2.093 | 16.9 | 339 | 12.2 | 125 | 13.8 |
| | DISABLED | 129 | 1.0 | 21 | 0.8 | 11 | 1.2 |
| HANDICAPPED | | 764 | 6.2 | 153 | 5.5 | 39 | 4.3 |
| FULL TIME STUDENT | | 49 | 0.4 | 30 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| OFFENDER | | 494 | 4.0 | 94 | 3.4 | 18 | 2.0 |
| LABOR FORCE STATUS | UNDEREMPLOYED | 97 | 0.8 | 32 | 1.2 | 6 | 0.7 |
| | UNEMPLOYED | 11.598 | 93.6 | 2.485 | 89.6 | 763 | 87.1 |
| | OTHER | 702 | 5.7 | 257 | 9.3 | 107 | 12.2 |
| RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INS | | 2.889 | 23.3 | 457 | 16.5 | 195 | 22.3 |
| | WAGES | BEFORE ENROLLMENT | | UNSUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT | | | |
| HOURLY WAGE | < $1.00 | 57 | | 21 | | | |
| | $1.00 - 1.99 | 63 | 7.4 | 12 | 1.3 | | |
| | $2.00 - 2.99 | 291 | 34.2 | 132 | 14.8 | | |
| | $3.00 - 3.99 | 265 | 31.2 | 344 | 38.7 | | |
| | $4.00 - 4.99 | 124 | 14.6 | 227 | 25.5 | | |
| | $5.00 - 5.99 | 57 | 6.7 | 97 | 10.9 | | |
| | $6.00 + | 50 | 5.9 | 77 | 8.7 | | |
| AVERAGE WAGE | | $3.26 | | $3.87 | | | |

### e. Services to the Handicapped

The Division of Employment Security administers a statewide program of services for the handicapped. Special emphasis is given to helping disabled Vietnam veterans return to the labor force.

In accordance with Public Law 565, each local DES office has one staff member, a trained Specialist for Services to the Handicapped (SSH), whose function is to assist handicapped applicants secure employment or training. The administrative staff at DES furnishes the bulletins, training and promotional information, field visits and evaluation necessary to achieve the desired results. The administrative staff also maintains liaison with Federal and State agencies and other non-governmental organizations directly concerned with the handicapped for the purpose of exchanging information, developing new programs, techniques and expanding promotional activities for the employment of the handicapped.

There are written agreements between the DES and the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission (MRC), Commission for the Blind, and Commission of Mental Health to provide employment services for applicants who are ready for competitive employment.

The administrative staff of DES and MRC, working through their local offices, will continue to encourage community committees which have been formed for the annual "Employ the Handicapped Week". The goal for Fiscal Year 1977 is to have committees working to enhance employment opportunities on a continuing basis.

The Division of Employment Security also participates in a program involving such clubs as Rotary and Kiwanis in order to enhance employment possibilities for the handicapped person.

MASS. MA 20.27/2:Mass./978

# ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1978

MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY JOHN D. CROSIER DIRECTOR

AFFILIATED WITH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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## MASSACHUSETTS

JOB SERVICE

# ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

## FISCAL YEAR 1978

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

PREPARED BY:

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RESEARCH ANALYST, AND

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LABOR MARKET ECONOMIST

LABOR AREA RESEARCH DEPT.

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# NOTES

1. Statements referring to the proposed tax rebate portion of the Carter Administration's economic stimulus plan should be disregarded. This provision has been deleted based on the encouraging levels of consumer demand nationally during 1977.

2. Historical and projected levels of total nonagricultural, manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment contained in this report are based on the Current Employment Series of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security on a 1975 benchmark. The series will be updated to a 1976 benchmark during 1977 which will change actual and projected levels, but the projected percentage changes for FY 1977 and FY 1978 should remain virtually unchanged.

## 1. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

A slow but definite recovery took hold in the economy of the Commonwealth during fiscal 1976. Recession high rates of unemployment (Seasonally adjusted at 11.9 percent) were registered during June, September and October of 1975. Since the persistent threefold occurrence of this peak rate, unemployment has fallen to the eight percent range in the first quarter of fiscal 1977 and equalled the national rate of 7.3 percent in January 1977. Unemployed residents in Massachusetts numbered 335,800 at the start of fiscal 1976 (July 1975) and 217,800 at the beginning of fiscal 1977 (October 1976).* The decline in the number unemployed reflects the phenomenon of the exiting from the labor force of the long term unemployed. Many of these individuals were drawn into the labor force after the January 1975 institution of the Federal Supplemental Benefits program and not reemployed after exhaustion of their benefits. However, recent revisions of 1976 monthly state unemployment estimates based on results of the Massachusetts portion of the national household survey, still indicate a downward trend in the rate and an improving economy.

Total nonagricultural employment grew during fiscal 1976 but at a rate slower than that of the nation. On a calendar year basis total nonfarm jobs grew at a 0.9 percent rate (19,500 jobs) in Massachusetts during 1976 while on a national basis growth occurred at a 2.8 percent pace. Growth in the state was small, but it did mark the reversal of the 3.8 percent decline during 1975. The main components of the slight 1976 gain were the nondurable goods manufacturing division and the nonmanufacturing sector. Two major ingredients indicative of strong recovery were sorely missing during 1976. These were (1) the lack of marked capital investment activity as reflected by only slight increases in the durable goods manufacturing division and (2) the absence of a boom in residential and nonresidential building manifested by decreases in construction employment and activity. The latter is a sign of the state's exclusion from the nationwide housing boom.

Personal income in Massachusetts during 1976 rose at a rate slightly less than that of the nation (9.9 percent vs 10.1 percent). Disposable income (income less taxes and nontax payments) also rose less in Massachusetts than the nation (8.3 percent vs 9.3 percent) during the year. Real disposable income in the Commonwealth (spendable income after price increases have been eliminated) rose slightly, 2 percent, during 1976 after actually falling during 1975. A surprising development was that the Consumer Price Index for Boston rose less than the index for the United States over the January 1976 to January 1977 period (3.7 percent versus 5.2 percent). However the Boston CPI is still above the U.S. city average.

Average hours worked per week in Manufacturing industries increased during 1976 to an annual average of 39.7 hours per week which was below the comparable national average of 40.1 hours. Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in Massachusetts increased .32 cents during 1976 versus a .38 cent nationwide gain. The state's hourly earnings average ($4.79) remained below that of the United States ($5.19).

Initially this report will focus on the conditions which are expected to prevail in the state and national economies during the fiscal years of 1977 and 1978. These conditions will impart directly on the ability of the state economy to produce jobs, which in light of the 1976 annual average unemployment rate of 9.5 percent, is of utmost importance. The latter half of this report concerns employment developments through 1985 and programs for the disadvantaged in the state.

* New fiscal year 1977 October 1, 1976 - September 30, 1977.
Prior fiscal years, July 1 - June 30.

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE AND LABOR AREAS

### a. Massachusetts Labor Areas

The Employment and Training Administration has apportioned the Commonwealth of Massachusetts into the following:

#### Four Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA).

- Boston
- Brockton
- Fitchburg-Leominster
- Lawrence-Haverhill

#### Seven Major Market Areas

- Fall River
- Lowell
- New Bedford
- Pittsfield
- Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke
- Worcester
- Massachusetts Portion of The Providence-Pawtucket, R.I. Labor Area

#### Sixteen Small Labor Areas

- Athol
- Barnstable County
- Clinton
- Dukes County
- Gardner
- Gloucester
- Great Barrington
- Greenfield
- Marlborough
- Milford
- Nantucket County
- Newburyport
- Plymouth
- Southbridge
- Taunton
- Ware

and fifteen towns with no labor area which comprise the Balance of State.

A "Labor Area" consists of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance. It is an economically integrated geographical unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. Labor areas usually include one or more entire counties, except in New England where towns are considered the major geographical units.

Major labor areas usually have at least one central city with a population of 50,000 or more. In most instances boundaries of major labor areas coincide with those of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as determined by the Office of Management and Budget in consultation with a Federal interagency committee.

Geographical boundaries of all classified areas are listed in a Employment and Training Administration publication entitled "Directory of Important Labor Areas". Revisions in labor area boundaries are listed monthly in the "Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment" bulletin.

### b. Description of State

According to the 1975 U. S. Current Population Report Massachusetts ranked tenth in population. Massachusetts is the financial and commercial center of New England. It ranks forty-fifth among the states in size with a land area of some 7,900 square miles. Worcester County, a leading industrial area in central Massachusetts, is the largest county. Nantucket County, an island 30 miles off Cape Cod, is the smallest county. The climate of the state is favorable to industrial enterprise, with temperatures averaging 28 degrees in January and 72 degrees in July.

Long renowned for its historical heritage, it has been rated high in many other aspects of the quality of its life in a survey made for the Department of Commerce and Development. In a survey of 22 major industrialized states in nine different categories Massachusetts was rated Number One overall. This was based on a rank of first place in the areas of Education, Recreation, Culture and Health, second place in Environment for Living and Transportation, fourth place in Environment for Business and Public Achievement, and fifth place in Physical Environment.

### c. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The population of Massachusetts grew by 2.4 percent between 1970 and 1975 to 5,828,000 as reported by the Census Population Report. Massachusetts 2.4 percent growth rate was greater than only 10 other states and one half the national average of 4.8 percent.

The 1976 civilian labor force annual average of 2,762,000 was an increase of 1.2 percent over the 1975 annual average of 2,638,000. The average civilian labor force is expected to be 2,758,376 during fiscal 1978.

## 3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1978

### Economic Outlook for the United States

In making a forecast of the Massachusetts economy for the fiscal years of 1977 and 1978, an essential first step is to examine the conditions which are expected to prevail in the national economy during this period. Secondly an assessment must be made of the potential effects of these conditions on the Massachusetts economy, and thirdly trends and conditions unique to the state economy must be examined. The following future profile of the economy of the United States is based on a concept of the averaging of the forecasts of many economists and econometric models from the private sector and academia and from government surveys in an attempt to obtain a consensus.

1. Real Gross National Product (the total value of the nation's annual output of goods and services after the effects of inflation have been eliminated) is expected to grow at a rate of between 4.8 to 5.0 percent during 1977. Although this rate is below the 1976 annual average growth rate (6.2 percent), GNP growth in 1977 should be characterized by moderate, but balanced growth. The 1976 experience was one of strong first quarter growth (9.2 percent) then the "pause" occurred and the remaining quarters registered rates of 4.5, 3.9 and 3.0 respectively.

2. Inflation, as reflected by the Consumer Price Index, is forecast to increase at an annual rate of 5.6 percent for 1977. The 1976 increase in consumer prices was 5.8 percent and constituted the smallest annual increase since the 3.3 percent gain in 1972. However the 1977 inflation forecast should be reviewed with caution and could be higher due to the severity of the recent winter weather in the east and midwest and the drought in the far west. Due to this situation, additional increases could occur in the prices of food, fuel, and products where factories were closed due to natural gas shortages.

3. The unemployment rate in the United States is forecast to average 7.2 percent of the labor force for 1977 and to decline to 7.0 percent by yearend. Estimates for 1978 center on the mid to upper 6 percent range and will be affected mainly by the ability of the recovering

economy to produce jobs, the impact of the Carter stimulus plan and the number of new labor force entrants seeking employment.

4. Relative calm is expected to prevail on the labor front during 1977. No large scale strikes, disruptive disputes or big wage settlements are expected. This projection is based on the fact that most unions received large wage increases plus cost of living allowances as part of their last settlements. In addition, the high levels of unemployment in the United States during the past two years have caused many workers to attach even more importance to job holding in a slack labor market. Also inflation makes strikes, especially long ones, extra burdensome. Therefore disruptions in the recovery and increases in inflation are not expected to come from labor. Some contracts which expire during 1977 and bear watching are: Clothing workers (110,000), Construction; Building Trades Unions, Communications and Electrical workers (Bell Telephone, 650,000; Western Electric, 85,000), Longshoremen (East and Gulf Coast, 38,900) and Railroad workers (major railroads, 456,000).

5. Consumer spending is expected to increase during 1977. Estimates of additional spending in 1977 over the 1976 level vary from seven to ten percent in terms of current dollars. It should be realized that the severe winter will take extra dollars out of consumer budgets for additional fuel consumption and higher food prices. The Carter rebate plan is expected to stimulate retail sales but its impact is not known at this time. A wave of consumer confidence and spending did begin in the last quarter of 1976, replacing the consumer caution which characterized the "pause" in the national economy during the summer months. Another encouraging sign is that the Commerce Department's Index of Consumer Sentiment (1966=1.0) has risen from .58 in the fourth quarter of 1974 to .86 in the fourth quarter of 1976.

6. Personal income should increase approximately 10.5 percent over the 1976 level. Real disposable income (personal income after the deduction of taxes and elimination of price increases) is expected to rise in the range of 4.5 to 5.0 percent during 1977; this estimate is of course dependent on tax policy and inflation. In addition to

a projected increase in income, another positive sign of the recovery is a decline in the savings rate in the last quarter of 1976 which is a hopeful signal of increased consumption and expectations of consumers taking on more debt as their optimism concerning inflation and the recovery increases.

7. The one missing component of the present recovery and one which is sorely needed to hasten and strengthen the degree of improvement in the national economy is business spending on plant and equipment (capital investment). During 1976, capital spending was up about 7.5 percent in monetary terms or 4 percent in real terms (price increases eliminated). The outlook for 1977, based on a survey performed by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis is that businesses plan to spend 11.3 percent more ($135 billion) than last year on new plant and equipment. If price increases during 1977 equal those of last year real capital investment will be in the area of 6.0 percent. Spending is expected to occur in all industries, with the projected percentage gains in the important durable goods manufacturing industries being double those of the nondurable manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. One note of caution however, is that the aforementioned survey has a history of overestimating planned versus actual spending levels.

8. Credit is expected to be readily available throughout 1977 and 1978. Short term interest rates are now as low as they were in 1972 and the Federal Reserve is expected to continue its present course of expansionary monetary policy. Due to such factors as past high rates of interest, inflation and high levels of unemployment both businesses and households have been saving and become very cautious about making purchases in an effort to rebuild their respective balance sheets. There is a possibility that interest rates will rise one or two percentage points, however a boom of the type which would result in high interest rates and tight money is not foreseen between now and 1980.

9. No serious energy shortages are anticipated throughout 1977, with the exception of the emergency situation due to the extraordinarily severe winter. However, while available, the price will increase for all types of fuels. This is due to the January 1977 OPEC price increase and the fact that dwindling supplies of natural gas will have to be replaced with oil, coal and imported liquefied natural gas. Another potential source of increase in fuel prices is the yet unresolved issue of the deregulation of the interstate price of natural gas.

10. Home building activity, a main ingredient of the recovery is expected to advance well during 1977 and 1978 in the United States with the exception of the Northeast. Demand for new homes has been strong and with the "baby boom" segment of the population reaching home buying age, it could grow stronger. This demand is in spite of high price tags and recent high mortgage rates. Housing permits, housing starts, the availability of mortgage money, and falling interest rates all signal a promising future. Single family housing starts have just recently returned to the level of the 1972-73 boom period. Apartment starts are far below the previous boom levels, however they are advancing well above the depressed level of 1975. An increase in federal subsidies would surely bolster apartment building activity.

11. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the United States grew at a 2.8 percent annual rate during 1976. Growth during 1977 should occur at approximately the same rate or at one slightly lower in line with the forecasted moderate advance in G.N.P. A higher than expected surge in capital investment could result in a rate of nonfarm employment growth closer to 3.0 percent.

12. The proposed economic stimulus plan of President Carter, a reaction to the high unemployment of 1976 (7.7 annual average unemployment rate and an average of nearly 8 million unemployed), will bear watching for its potential effects on the recovery during 1977 and 1978. The plan is composed of three parts: a tax rebate and simplification plan for individual and married taxpayers, relief to business in the form of a credit against social security taxes or an investment tax credit and a public jobs program. The estimated cost of the program is approximately 15 billion for fiscal 1977 and an equivalent amount for fiscal 1978. The plan is aimed at increasing consumer spending and business capital investment to create more jobs and with the public service jobs program is expected to lower the high level of unemployment.

## Economic Outlook for Massachusetts

On the basis of the aforementioned national economic assumptions and in light of the nature of the Massachusetts economy the following trends are expected to characterize the state economy through fiscal 1978. The projections for the next two fiscal years are based primarily on the February 1977 forecast of the state funded Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model, George Treyz, Director, University of Massachusetts at Amherst. This econometric model of the Massachusetts economy is "driven" by the Data Resources Inc., Lexington Mass., national forecasting model. Adjustments to the forecast of the MEPA model were made for certain sectors by the Labor Area Research Department, Massachusetts Division of Employment Security. The original MEPA forecast can be found in the appendix. (Fiscal year 1977 covers the October 1976 to September 1977 period and fiscal 1978 covers the same October to September period from 1977 to 1978. While fiscal 1976 was officially July 1975 to June 1976 with July-September being the transition quarter, for purposes of comparison in this report fiscal 1976 will apply to the period October 1975 to September 1976.

1. Total nonagricultural employment, or simply total nonfarm jobs in the state, is expected to exhibit slow but gradual improvement throughout fiscal 1977 and 1978. The assumed gradualness of job gains in this category is reflected in the projected percentage increases of 1.6 percent for fiscal 1977 and 2.5 percent for fiscal 1978. The employment increase during fiscal 1976 was a mere 0.4 percent, but it did mark a reversal of the -3.3 percent loss during the dismal year of fiscal 1975.

2. The manufacturing sector is expected to halt its two year decline in employment and post job increases of 2.0 percent and 3.2 percent in the two upcoming fiscal years. This optimistic projection is based on anticipated gains in the durable goods division during fiscal 1977 and in both durable and nondurable goods industries during fiscal 1978.

3. The basis for optimism in the employment projections for the hard goods industries in the state is the expectation of accelerated capital investment activity in the national and state economies during fiscal 1977 and 1978. According to the Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model an average of over 80 percent of the jobs in the durable goods

manufacturing industries in Massachusetts are involved in the production of goods exported from the state. In some large industries such as nonelectrical machinery, electrical machinery and instruments export employment accounts for over 90 percent of total employment. Therefore the durable goods sector in the state would be the beneficiary if the national capital goods boom does indeed occur. The largest job gains are expected in the following industries: nonelectrical machinery, instruments, transportation equipment, primary metals and fabricated metals.

3. The nondurable goods manufacturing division benefitted from increased consumer confidence and spending during the past fiscal year to post the first job gain since 1972. Many traditionally declining industries registered job gains during 1976. Such industries were: textiles, apparel, leather and food. The outlook for nondurables during fiscal 1977 is one of overall stability with a moderate increase expected in the rubber and plastics industry. During fiscal 1978 this sector should display an overall job gain of roughly 2 percent due mainly to increases in the rubber and plastics, chemicals and paper industries. The other nondurable industries are expected to increase only slightly or at best remain stable through the support of increased economic activity at the national level.

4. The nonmanufacturing sector of total Massachusetts nonfarm employment performed exactly as expected for an economy in the initial stages of recovery from a very serious recession. The only industries to register job gains during fiscal 1976 were: wholesale and retail trade (+1.3 percent), services (+2.3 percent) and state and local government (+1.2 percent). During fiscal 1977 the trade and services sector are expected to again supply the bulk of the overall projected 1.4 percent increase in nonmanufacturing employment. During fiscal 1976 sectoral gains were offset by losses resulting in no overall additions to employment. It won't be until fiscal 1978 that economic activity in Massachusetts will be strong enought to bring about job gains in the industries of: finance, insurance and real estate; transportation, communication and public utilities; and construction. Construction employment is currently at an abysmal level and expected job gains to 1978 will only return total jobs to the 1975 level. The 1975 level was roughly 30 percent below peak year 1973 employment in construction. The lack of strong housing activity, both single and multi-unit, and nonresidential building in the state is clearly responsible for the depressed state of the construction industry.

5. Personal income in Massachusetts rose by 9.9 percent during 1976 and is forecast to increase at a slightly lower rate during 1977 (9.7 percent), then break into the double digit range and post a 10.4 percent increase during 1978. Comparable percentage increases for the United States are 1976=10.1, 1977=10.5, 1978=10.9.

6. The consumer Price Index for Boston (1967=100), which reflects the cost of living in the Boston metropolitan area and the state in general, stood above the comparable index for the United States for 1976 (174.0 vs. 170.5). Projections for the Boston C.P.I. for 1977 and 1978 indicate expected price increases of 5.9 percent and 5.4 percent. However the projected increases in personal income for Massachusetts (1977=9.7, 1978=10.4) outweigh the expected price increases, thereby resulting in increases in real disposable income. Real disposable income is the remainder after taxes, nontax payments and price increases have taken their respective portions of one's gross income. Therefore Massachusetts residents can anticipate increases in their real disposable incomes for 1977 (+4.5 percent) and 1978 (+3.5 percent).

7. Based on final 1976 figures revised and adjusted to the Massachusetts portion of the national household survey, the unemployment rate for the Commonwealth during fiscal 1976 averaged 10.3 percent of the labor force. The comparable rate for the nation was 7.8 percent. The Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model has projected the national unemployment rate to average 7.6 percent for fiscal 1977 and 6.6 percent for fiscal 1978. The Massachusetts unemployment rate is expected to drop within the range of 8.3 to 8.7 percent for fiscal 1977 and within the range of 7.7 to 8.1 percent for fiscal 1978. These state unemployment rate projections reflect the gradual course that economic recovery in the state is expected to follow.

## TABLE 1

State of Massachusetts
Summary of Economic Projections
Fiscal Years 1977 and 1978
(in thousands)

| Category | FY 1976 | FY 1977 | FY 1978 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Labor Force | 2,771.1 | 2,756.9 | 2,805.0 |
| Unemployment | 285.8 | 233.5 | 221.0 |
| Employment | 2,485.3 | 2,523.4 | 2,585.0 |
| Unemployment Rate | 10.3 | 8.5 | 7.9 |
| Nonagricultural Employment* | 2,286.7 | 2,322.8 | 2,380.5 |
| Manufacturing Employment* | 582.5 | 594.0 | 612.8 |
| Nonmanufacturing Employment* | 1,704.2 | 1,728.8 | 1,767.7 |
| Percent Change in Personal Income | 9.9 | 9.3 | 10.5 |
| Percent Change in Prices | 8.4 | 5.9 | 5.8 |

Sources: February 1977 forecast of the Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, George Treyz, Director.

Labor Area Research Department, Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

* Historical and projected levels of total nonagricultural, manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment are based on the Current Employment Series of the Mass. Division of Employment Security on a 1975 benchmark. The series will be updated to a 1976 benchmark during 1977 which will change actual and projected levels, but not the projected percentage changes for FY 1977 and FY 1978. (pp. 14 and 15).

CHART 1

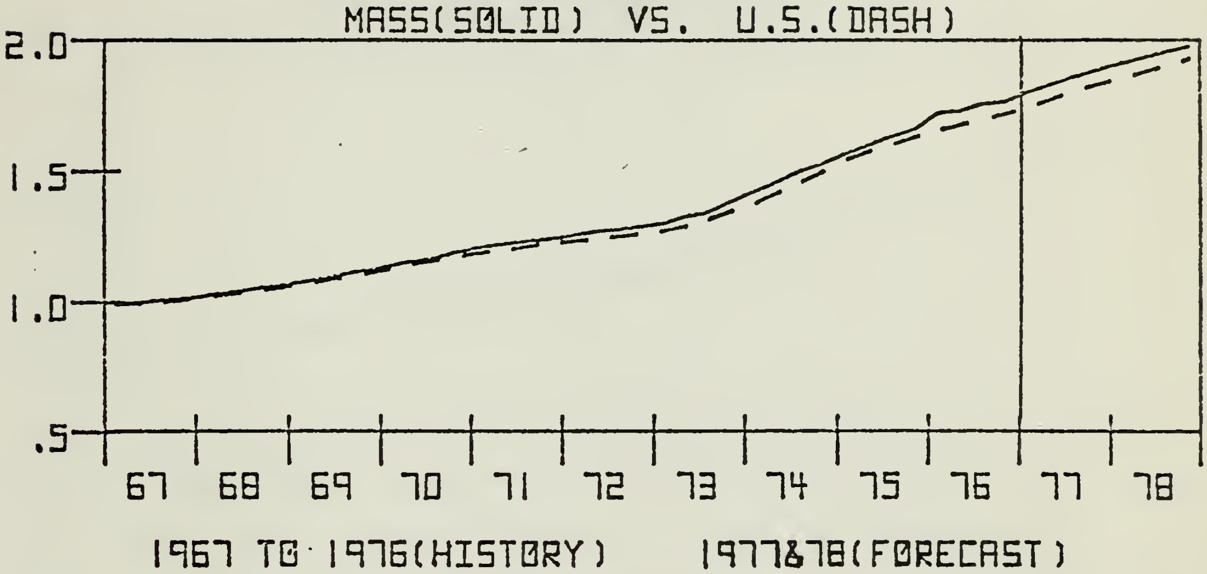


CHART 2

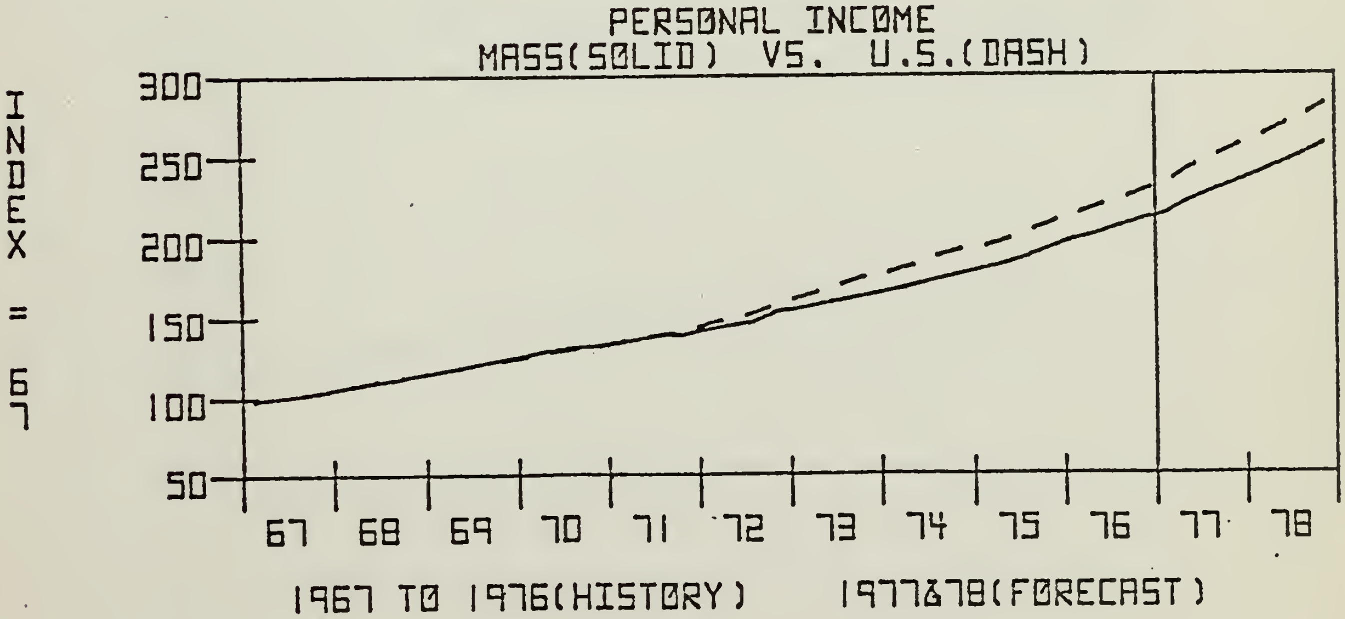


CHART 3

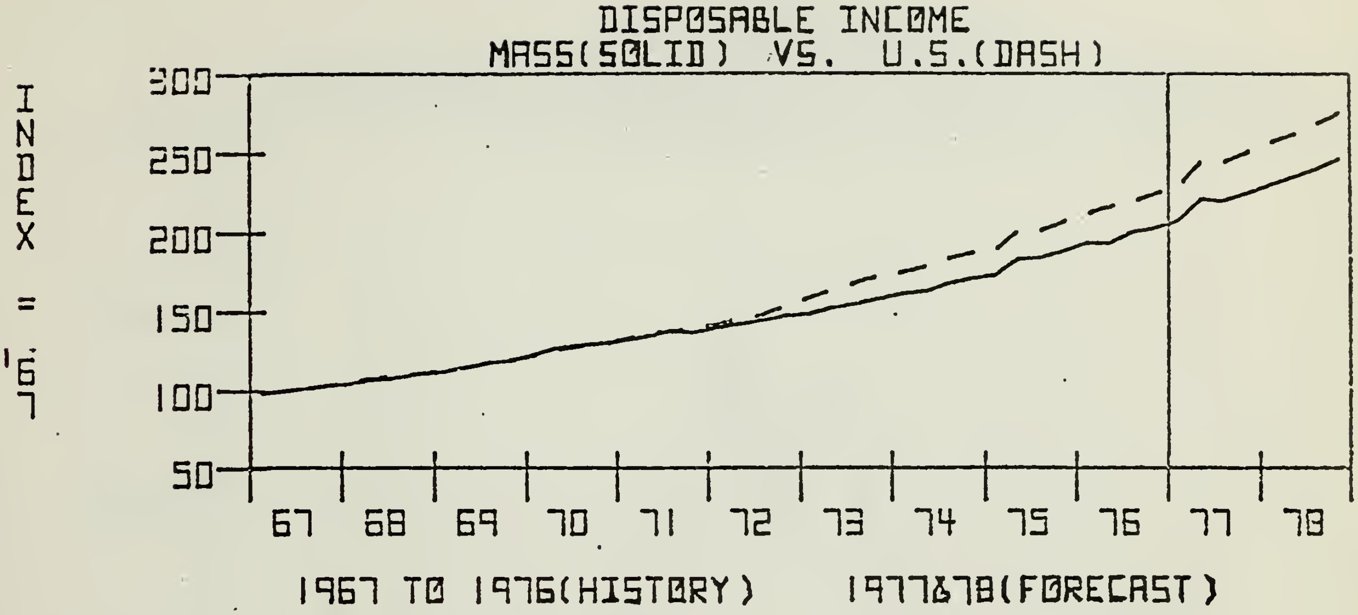


CHART 4

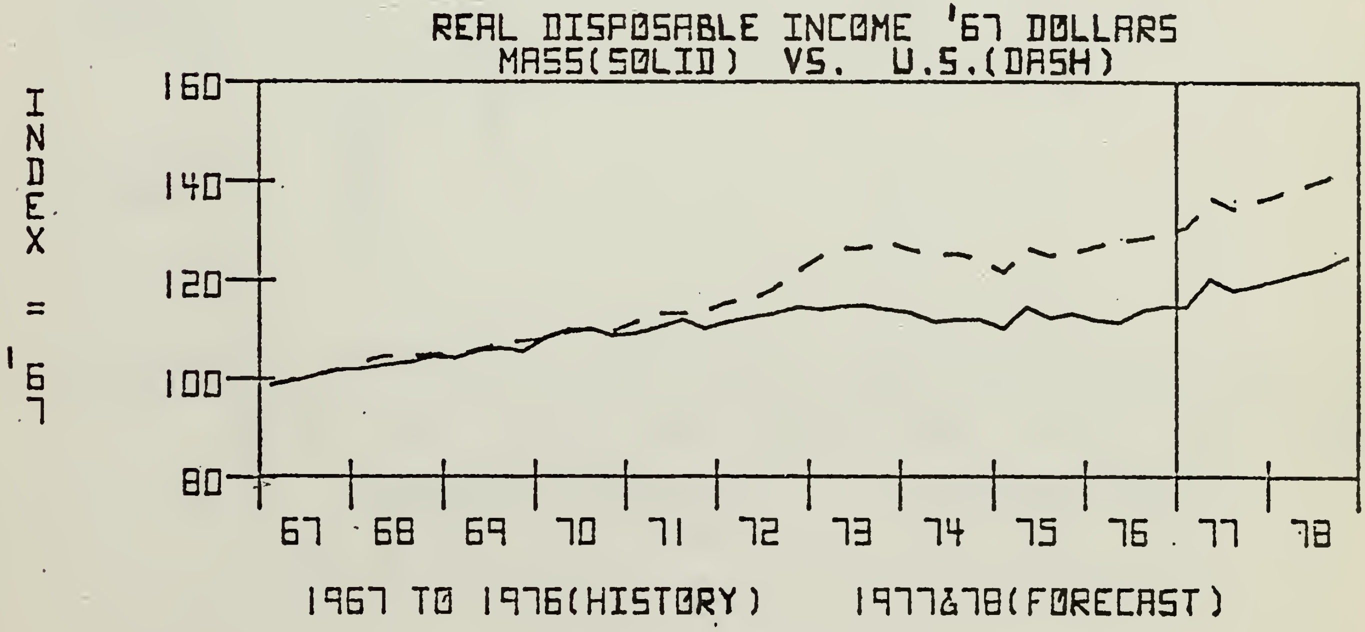
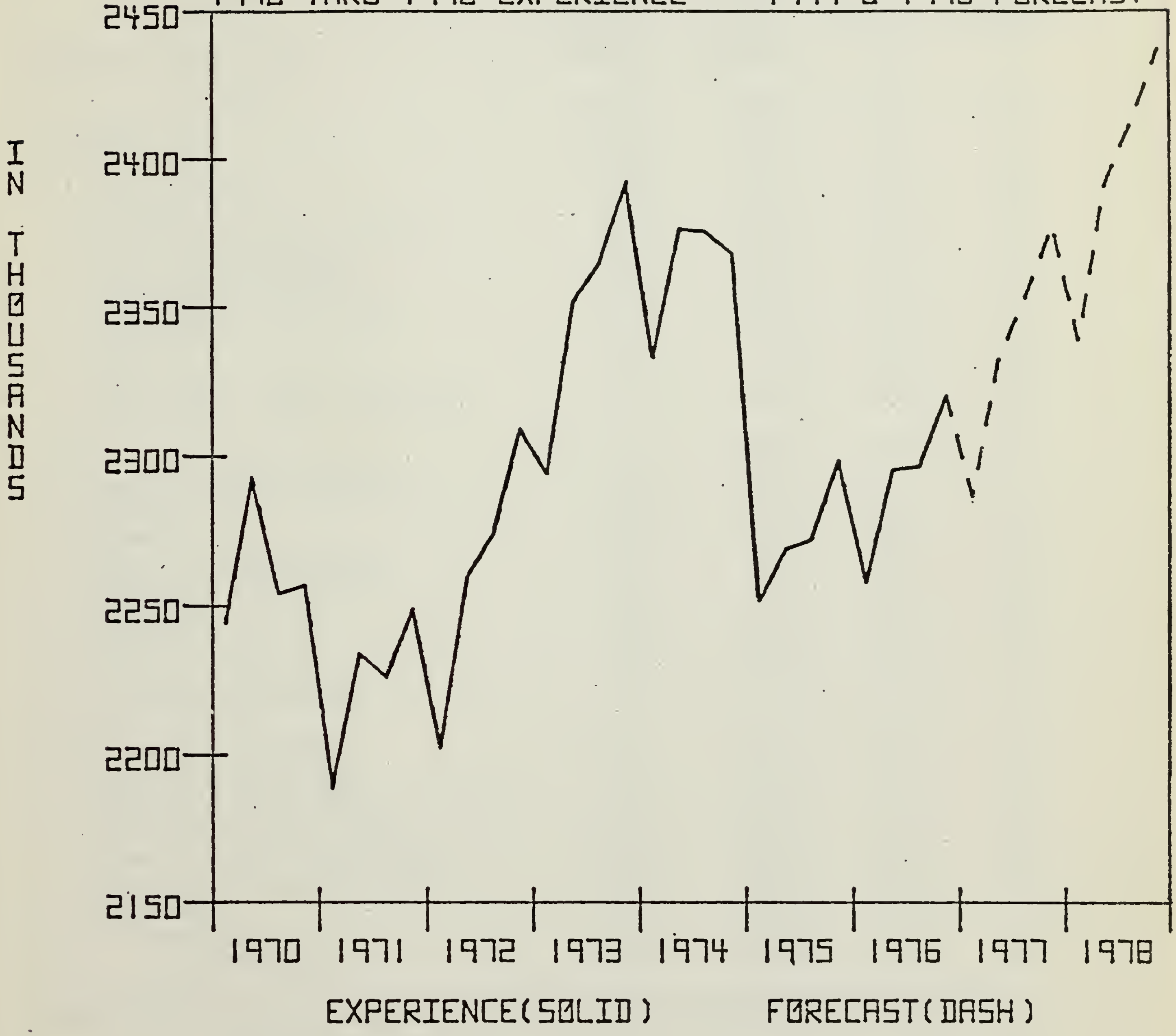


CHART 5

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1970 THRU 1976 EXPERIENCE 1977 & 1978 FORECAST



# TABLE 2

## State of Massachusetts
## Fiscal Year 1977 Projection of
## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment*
## (in thousands)

| Industry | Employment | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fiscal 1976 Average | Fiscal 1977 Average | Estimated Change | |
| | | | Amount | Percent |
| Nonagricultural Total | 2,286.7 | 2,322.8 | +36.1 | +1.6 |
| Manufacturing Total | 582.5 | 594.0 | +11.5 | +2.0 |
| Durable Goods | 318.5 | 329.2 | +10.7 | +3.4 |
| Ordnance | 19.5 | 19.0 | - 0.5 | -2.6 |
| Primary Metals | 18.0 | 18.8 | + 0.8 | +4.4 |
| Fabricated Metals | 40.4 | 42.1 | + 1.7 | +4.2 |
| Machinery, exc. Electrical | 74.6 | 78.6 | + 4.0 | +5.4 |
| Electrical Machinery | 83.3 | 84.8 | + 1.5 | +1.8 |
| Transportation Equipment | 18.7 | 19.9 | + 1.2 | +6.4 |
| Instruments | 40.1 | 41.5 | + 1.4 | +3.5 |
| Lumber | 3.8 | 4.1 | + 0.3 | +7.9 |
| Furniture | 8.5 | 8.3 | - 0.2 | -2.3 |
| Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete | 11.6 | 12.1 | + 0.5 | +4.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | 264.0 | 264.8 | + 0.8 | +0.3 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 29.3 | 29.3 | -- | -- |
| Textiles | 27.5 | 27.3 | - 0.2 | -0.7 |
| Apparel | 42.0 | 41.2 | - 0.8 | -1.9 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 28.4 | 28.6 | + 0.2 | +0.7 |
| Printing & Publishing | 41.4 | 41.0 | - 0.4 | -1.0 |
| Chemicals | 19.3 | 19.7 | + 0.4 | +2.0 |
| Rubber & Plastics | 29.4 | 30.5 | + 1.1 | +3.7 |
| Leather | 21.3 | 20.8 | - 0.5 | -2.3 |
| All Other Nondurables | 25.4 | 26.4 | + 1.0 | +3.9 |
| Nonmanufacturing Total | 1,704.2 | 1,728.8 | +24.6 | +1.4 |
| Contract Construction | 69.1 | 69.9 | + 0.8 | +1.2 |
| Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities | 112.2 | 111.8 | - 0.4 | -0.4 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 518.3 | 526.9 | + 8.6 | +1.7 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Estate | 133.0 | 133.2 | + 0.2 | +0.2 |
| Services, Mining, and Misc. | 506.0 | 520.3 | +14.3 | +2.8 |
| Government | 365.6 | 366.7 | + 1.1 | +0.3 |
| Federal | 57.2 | 56.6 | - 0.6 | -1.0 |
| State and Local | 308.4 | 310.1 | + 1.7 | +0.6 |

Source: 1976: Current Employment Series of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security in Cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics as Adjusted to Employment and Wage Data of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, 1975 Benchmark.

1977: February 1977 forecast of the Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, George Treyz, Director. Labor Area Research, Dept., Mass. Division of Employment Security.

* Based on 1975 Benchmark. Series will be updated to a 1976 Benchmark during 1977.

## TABLE 3

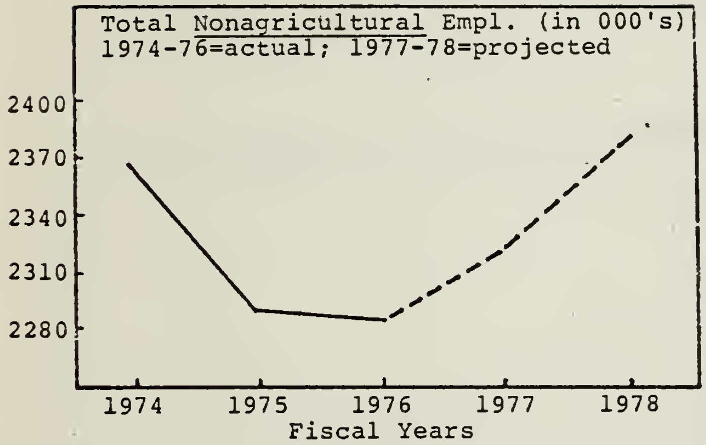
### State of Massachusetts
### Fiscal Year 1978 Projection of
### Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment*
### (in thousands)

| Industry | Employment | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fiscal 1977 Projected | Fiscal 1978 Projected | Estimated Change | |
| | | | Amount | Percent |
| Nonagricultural Total | 2,322.8 | 2,380.5 | +57.7 | +2.5 |
| | | | | |
| Manufacturing Total | 594.0 | 612.8 | +18.8 | +3.2 |
| Durable Goods | 329.2 | 342.3 | +13.1 | +4.0 |
| Ordnance | 19.0 | 20.3 | + 1.3 | +6.8 |
| Primary Metals | 18.8 | 19.4 | + 0.6 | +3.2 |
| Fabricated Metals | 42.1 | 43.8 | + 1.7 | +4.0 |
| Machinery, exc. Electrical | 78.6 | 82.9 | + 4.3 | +5.5 |
| Electrical Machinery | 84.8 | 86.8 | + 2.0 | +2.4 |
| Transportation Equipment | 19.9 | 20.6 | + 0.7 | +3.5 |
| Instruments | 41.5 | 42.7 | + 1.2 | +2.9 |
| Lumber | 4.1 | 4.5 | + 0.4 | +9.8 |
| Furniture | 8.3 | 8.8 | + 0.5 | +6.0 |
| Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete | 12.1 | 12.5 | + 0.4 | +3.3 |
| | | | | |
| Nondurable Goods | 264.8 | 270.5 | + 5.7 | +2.2 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 29.3 | 29.4 | + 0.1 | +0.3 |
| Textiles | 27.3 | 27.7 | + 0.4 | +1.5 |
| Apparel | 41.2 | 41.6 | + 0.4 | +1.0 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 28.6 | 30.2 | + 1.6 | +5.6 |
| Printing & Publishing | 41.0 | 41.4 | + 0.4 | +1.0 |
| Chemicals | 19.7 | 20.1 | + 0.4 | +2.0 |
| Rubber & Plastics | 30.5 | 31.9 | + 1.4 | +4.6 |
| Leather | 20.8 | 20.8 | -- | -- |
| All Other Nondurables | 26.4 | 27.4 | + 1.0 | +3.8 |
| | | | | |
| Nonmanufacturing Total | 1,728.8 | 1,767.7 | +38.9 | +2.3 |
| Contract Construction | 69.9 | 75.3 | + 5.4 | +7.7 |
| Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities | 111.8 | 113.4 | + 1.6 | +1.4 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 526.9 | 541.9 | +15.0 | +2.8 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Estate | 133.2 | 137.5 | + 4.3 | +3.2 |
| Services, Mining, & Misc. | 520.3 | 529.9 | + 9.6 | +1.8 |
| Government | 366.7 | 369.7 | + 3.0 | +0.8 |
| Federal | 56.6 | 56.7 | + 0.1 | +0.2 |
| State and Local | 310.1 | 313.0 | + 2.9 | +0.9 |

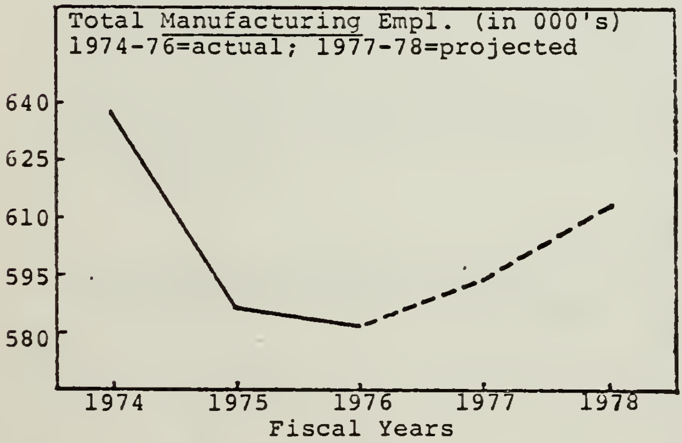
Source: February 1977 forecast of the Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, George Treyz, Director. Labor Area Research Dept., Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

* Based on 1975 Benchmark. Series will be updated to a 1976 Benchmark during 1977.

## STATE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS AND REVIEW

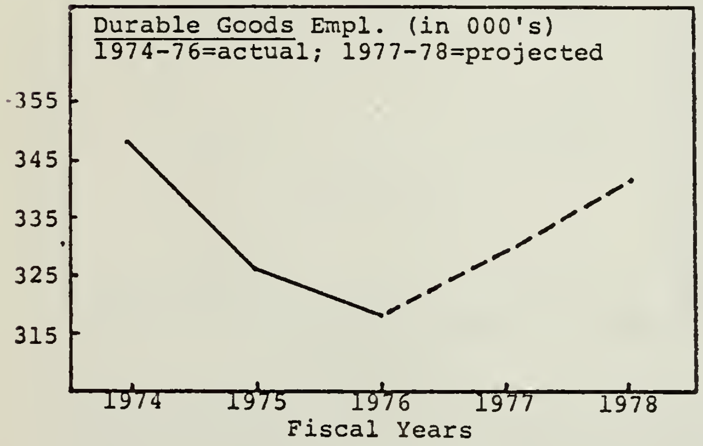


The key word which characterizes the future of overall nonagricultural job growth in Massachusetts during fiscal 1977 and 1978 is gradual. It is expected that the pre-recession nonfarm employment peak of 1974 will be surpassed during fiscal 1978, but the progression of employment gains leading to that point will be moderate in nature, (+1.6 percent increase in FY 1977 and 2.5 percent in FY 1978). Both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors will contribute new jobs over this period. Although the nonmanufacturing sector will supply slightly more than twice the number of new jobs furnished by the manufacturing sector, the latter is projected to post greater percentage employment increases. The expected turnaround in the manufacturing sector is significant in light of a 9.5 percent job decline since fiscal 1974.

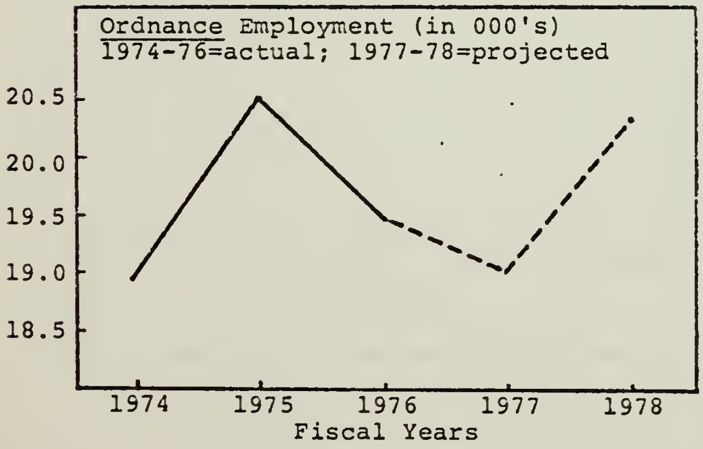


The manufacturing sector, which accounted for one-quarter of all nonagricultural jobs during fiscal 1976, should exhibit growth during fiscal 1977 and 1978 based on expectations of real income gains being translated into increased levels of consumer spending. The tax rebate portion of the Carter stimulus plan could also increase demand for goods if the plan is passed by congress and if the rebates are actually spent. A second and very important assumption that will boost employment in manufacturing is increased capital investment activity on both the national and state levels. In spite of these expected gains in the manufacturing sector the 1974 pre-recession peak level of employment will not be regained due to the long term declining nature of this sector. In 1940, 41

percent of total nonfarm jobs were in manufacturing in Massachusetts. The percentage share fell to 37 percent in 1960 and 25.7 percent in 1976. Our state has historically had a greater concentration of jobs in manufacturing than the nation as a whole, but a similar declining trend has also occurred nationwide in the percent of manufacturing jobs: 1940=34 percent, 1960=30 percent, 1976=24 percent.

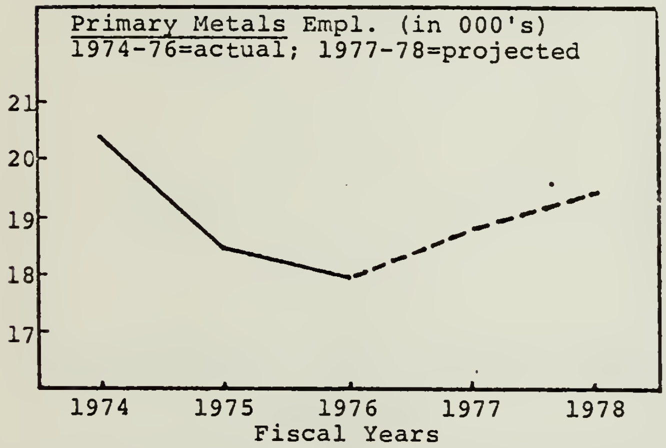


The durable goods division of the manufacturing sector is projected to register substantial increases in jobs during fiscal 1977 (3.4 percent) and fiscal 1978 (4.0 percent). Recent strong performers in the hard goods division were the industries producing computers and computer peripherals, electronic components, transportation equipment and professional, scientific and controlling instruments. As mentioned above the division will benefit if the projected increase in capital goods investment activity occurs. During fiscal 1977 and 1978 the major job gains are expected to be supplied by the following industries: nonelectrical machinery, electrical machinery, fabricated metals, instruments and transportation equipment. The hard goods industries were hit hard in the last quarter of 1974 and throughout 1975, and the next two years will be marked by attempts to regain the 1974 job level. Since this state has a high concentration of capital goods manufacturers and a large percentage of jobs dependent on exports it follows that a sustained national recovery is of utmost importance to this division of industries.

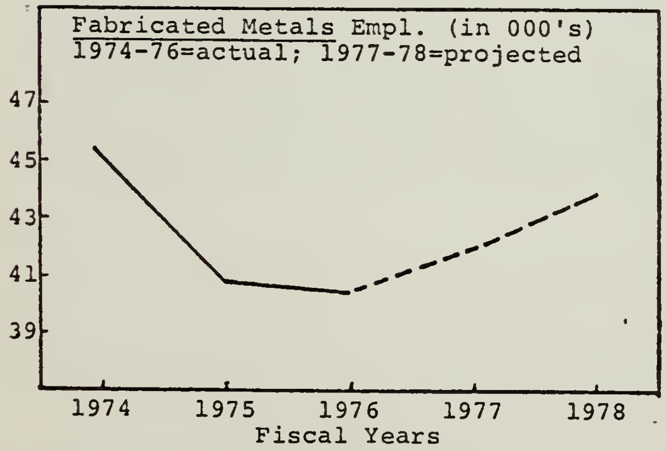


During 1976 the ordnance industry in Massachusetts accounted for 12 percent of total nationwide industry employment. Of total state ordnance jobs 87.5 percent were involved in export production. This industry endured longer into the recession that most other Massachusetts manufacturers, but slight job declines began to occur during late 1975 and into 1976. Job increases are projected to commence during the second quarter of 1977. Many Massachusetts firms are currently involved in various armed forces modernization programs. Some large contracts involve missles, military aircraft and electronics for military purposes. The future of this

industry depends in large part on the defense spending position under the Carter administration and the ability of Massachusetts firms to bid on and receive federal defense contracts. One encouraging fact is that the Pentagon is expected to increase defense spending 24 percent during fiscal 1977 over the fiscal 1976 amount.

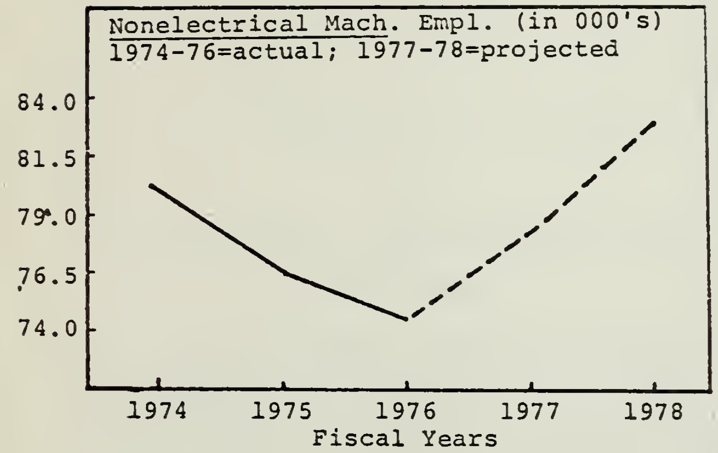


The primary metals industry, which lost roughly ten percent of its employment during the recession, began to add jobs beginning in the first quarter of 1976. In the absence of strong capital investment activity, substantial employment increases are not to be expected from this industry due to the nature of the products manufactured. Most products are of the large unfinished variety (e.g. forgings, castings and frames) which make inventory accumulation in anticipation of orders extremely difficult if not impossible in this industry. The state share of total national employment in primary metals was only 1.5 percent and two-thirds of state jobs are involved in production for export. Therefore it is evident that increased orders from within the state are especially important to the industry in addition to increased capital investment on the national level. Expected increases in demand for various types of machinery parts and frames should boost job levels in primary metals over the fiscal years 1977 and 1978, but the 1974 level is not expected to be reattained.

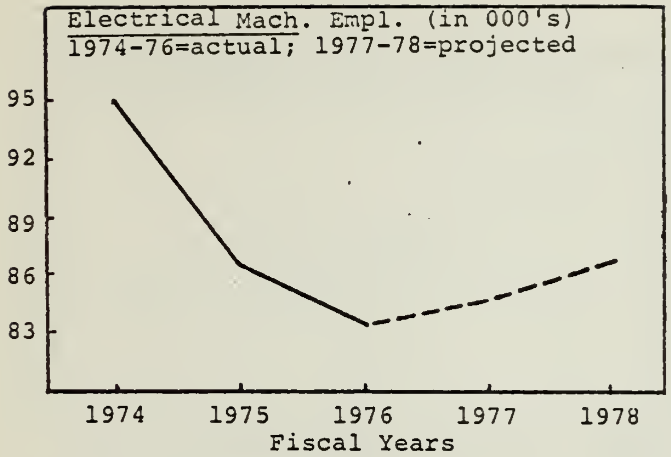


Employment in the fabricated metals industry posted the highest total on record during fiscal 1974, (45,600), but the effects of the recession reduced employment by 10 percent by fiscal 1975, but only by 1 percent during fiscal 1976. The cutlery, hand tools and consumer goods industries began to post increases during the past fiscal year indicating the effects of increased consumer spending. However increased activity is needed in the demand for capital goods and in residential and nonresidential building and renovation to further boost production and jobs. Three-quarters of Massachusetts jobs in fabricated metals are involved in

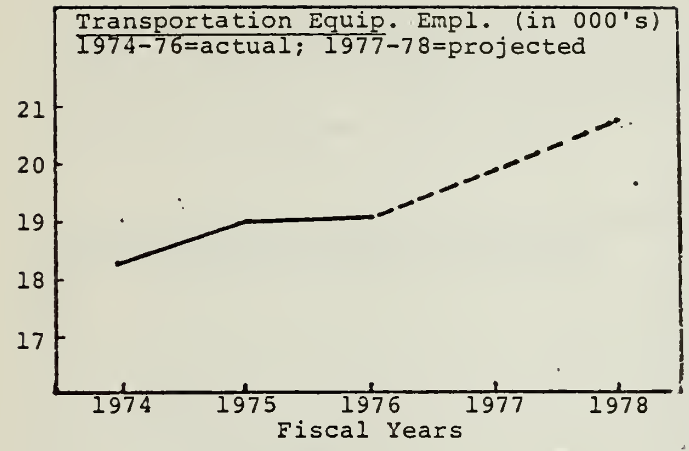
export production and this part of the industry is expected to exhibit most of the growth over the next two fiscal years. Gains of 4.2 percent and 4.0 percent respectively are projected for FY 1977 and 1978 but due to slow growth in local demand the 1974 peak level is not expected to be regained.



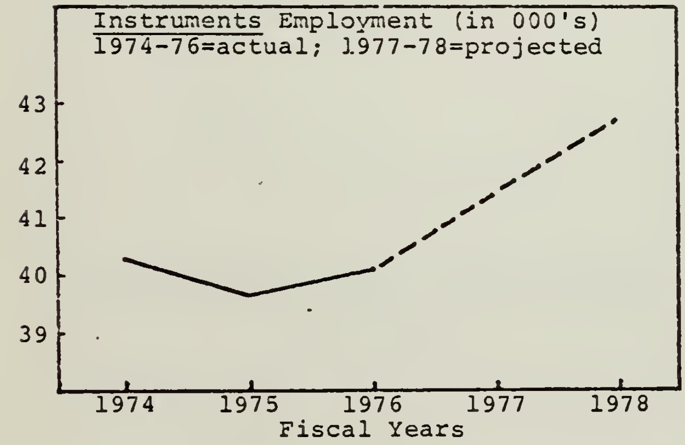
The nonelectrical machinery industry, the second largest manufacturing employer in Massachusetts, also posted peak employment levels during 1974. The recession impacted heavily on this industry during 1975 as the lack of machinery orders caused job losses. The downward trend leveled off during the first quarter of fiscal 1977 and healthy job gains are expected during FY 1977 (+5.4 percent) and FY 1978 (+5.5 percent). The nonelectrical machinery industry has previously displayed the ability to bounce back from recession related setbacks. Following the 1970 recession an employment gain of 18.3 percent was registered over the years 1972-1974. Over the past year, two of the three major industry subdivisions remained stable, hovering around depressed year-end levels of 1975. These industries, metalworking machinery and special industry machinery, are indicative of the less than robust spending for new capital goods and the presence of excess productive capacity in the economy. However, the third industry subdivision whose major component is firms producing computers, mini-computers and computer peripheral equipment posted a 9.5 percent job gain (4,300 jobs) from December 1975 to December 1976. Massachusetts based firms have done exceptionally well in the markets for these products, especially mini-computers, and the trend is expected to continue through 1977 and beyond. In addition with considerable capital investment activity expected nationally during 1977 and 1978 and with 80 percent of the nonelectrical machinery industry comprised of export production, increases should also be forthcoming in the metalworking and special industry machinery sectors.



The largest manufacturing industry in the state, electrical equipment and supplies, accounted for 83,300 jobs during fiscal 1976· a considerable drop from the 103,700 of 1967. The past recession alone eliminated over 10 percent of industry jobs between 1974 and 1975. Recent performance during fiscal 1976 among the industry's three major subdivisions reveals three dissimilar movements. Employment in the communications industry fell by 10 percent during 1976 and is down 19 percent over 1974 levels. The development can be traced to two basic causes. The construction industry has never recovered from the 1974-1975 recession, and accompanying the dearth in residential and nonresidential building is the resulting lack of new telephone and extension installation. In addition, the slow overall growth in employment in the state has retarded additional use of existing communications equipment and caused the lack of demand for new equipment. The second industry subdivision, electronic components and accesssories, recovered during 1976, following a recession related setback during 1975. The future looks bright for this industry due to the demand for the components and accessories produced for the computer industry. The third subdivision "all other" includes electrical transmission and distribution equipment, household appliances, lighting and wiring equipment and industrial motors and generators. During the past year this subdivision maintained stable work forces with only very slight increases, likely due to the increased consumption of appliances. The recession related effects on general business activity and both nonresidential and residential construction have caused decreased demand for electricity and related equipment. Fuels costs, conservation efforts and lack of capital equipment growth exacerbated the problem. Over the next two fiscal years improvement is forecast for the overall electrical equipment industry, but it is expected to be very slow and only in certain sub-industries. Components are expected to do very well, based on the encouraging outlook for the computer industry. Communications employment is projected to remain stable with expansion blunted by the lack of new construction activity. The consumer goods portion of "all other" should advance moderately, but the portions connected with electricity production and transmission are uncertain due to unknown future demand and the course of the national energy policy. One encouraging note is that kilowatt hours of electrical output were up during 1976 over 1975 and 4th quarter 1976 performance was hopefully indicative of a continuing upward trend.

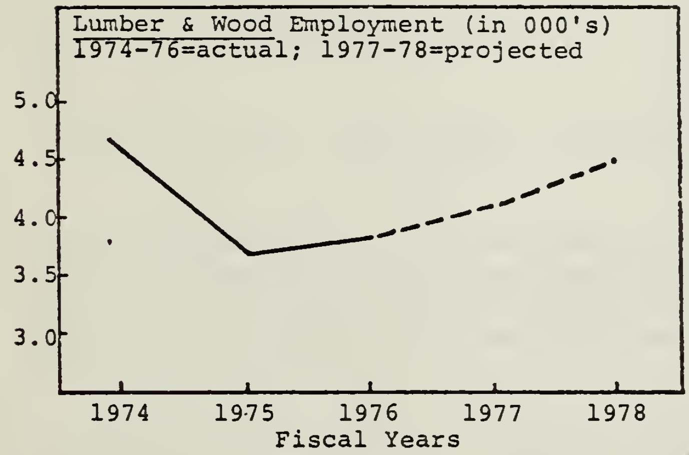


The transportation equipment industry is one of the few Massachusetts' industries to pass through the recession without losing jobs. Employment increased during 1975 and 1976 which is ironic relative to the declining industry employment trend over the prior seven years. The main sectors in this industry are involved in the manufacture of aircraft engines (both commercial and military), shipbuilding, and automobiles and related parts. Job gains are expected to continue through fiscal 1978 based on the following facts. A local shipbuilder has had a $730 million loan guarantee approved by the Department of Commerce enabling the company to finance construction of several liquefied natural gas tankers. The future market for jet engines to power military airplanes and helecopters looks very encouraging. Production for current models is stable and continued research and development work for future models should lead to the production of engines for military fighter planes and helecopters and the next generation of commercial aircraft. The demand for new automobiles is holding up well and should continue through fiscal 1977. The demand for auto and truck parts used to maintain and rebuild older models is also strong. Improvement in the national economy will definitely benefit the transportation equipment industry as 95.3 percent of industry jobs are involved in export production.

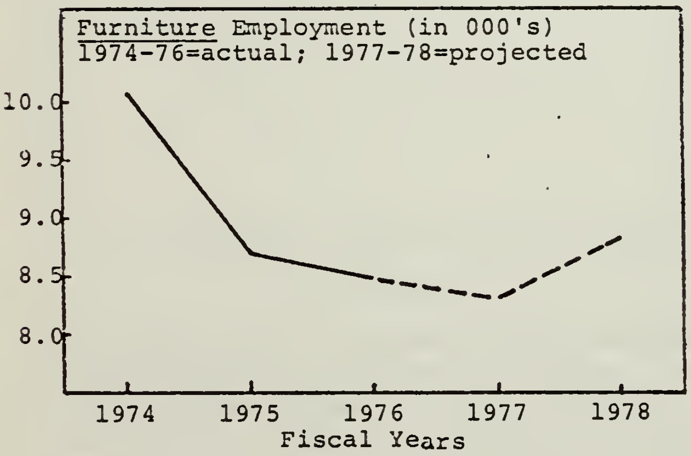


Employment in the industry which produces, professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods: watches and clocks grew by an astounding 31 percent over the period 1972 to 1974. The effects of the past recession on both business and consumer spending resulted in job losses in this industry group during 1975. However, recovery took hold at the start of 1976 and by year end, peak year 1974 employment levels were reattained. Also, during 1976 Massachusetts accounted for 8 percent of nationwide employment in this industry and 90 percent of all in-state jobs were involved in export production.

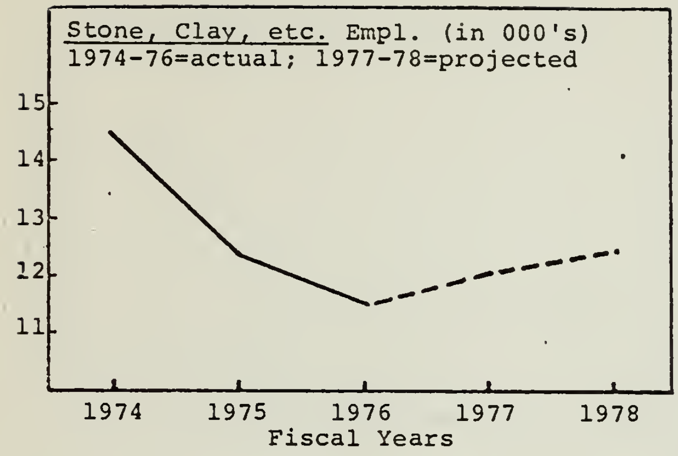
Employment projections for fiscal 1977 and 1978 are optimistic for this industry in Massachusetts based on the favorable outlook for consumer spending, prices, and new capital purchases of instruments by business. A substantial amount of capital investment is also expected to occur in the industry in the state during 1977.



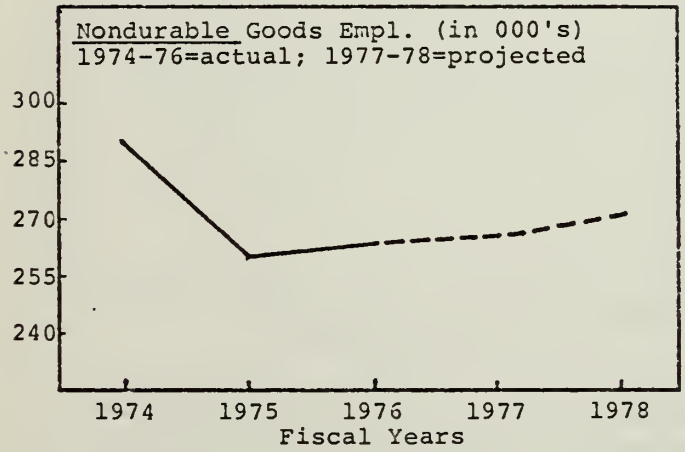
The lumber industry in Massachusetts is quite small accounting for less than one percent of national industry employment. The depressed levels of construction activity due to the 1974-1975 recession and accompanying high rate of inflation decreased the demand for lumber and resulted in state industry job levels falling below the 4,000 level for the first time on record during January 1975. Employment increases of 300 and 400 jobs respectively for fiscal 1977 and 1978 are projected based upon the encouraging outlook for construction activity nationally and lesser, but improving conditions locally.



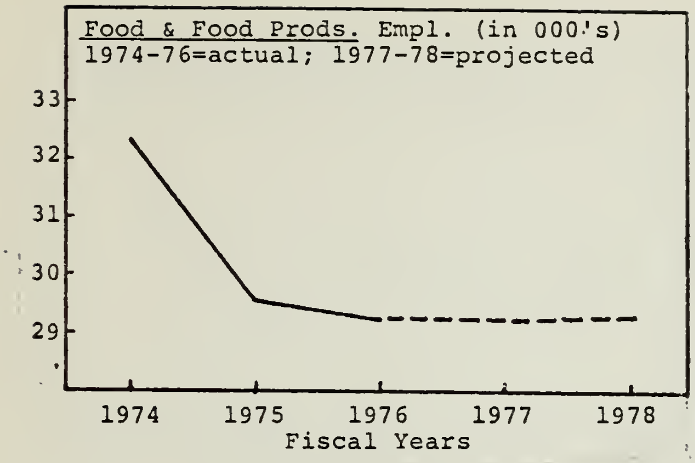
During 1976, nationwide employment in the furniture industry increased by 8.5 percent nationally while in Massachusetts it remained unchanged. A steadily declining trend in total jobs has characterized the industry over the past two and one-half decades in the state. The 1976 job total (8,500) was only two-thirds of the 1950 level (13,500). A slight decline is expected during fiscal 1977, but by fiscal 1978 increases in demand, both locally and nationally should be strong enough to result in a local gain in jobs.



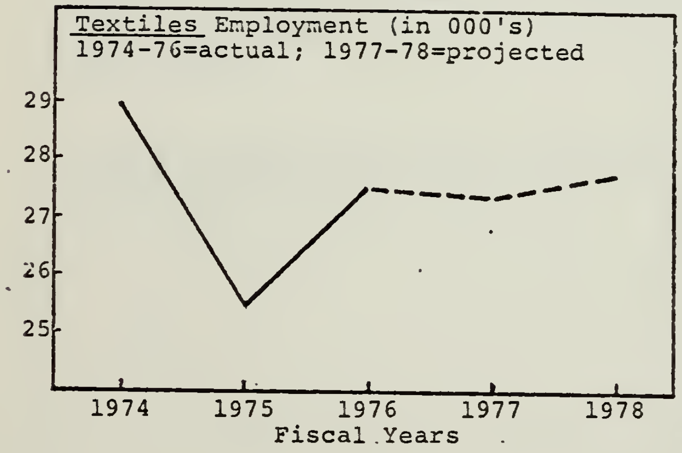
One half of total jobs in the stone, clay, glass and concrete industry are involved in production for local consumption and one half for export. The future level of employment is therefore equally dependent on the respective courses of the state and national economies. The industry was affected by the past recession in a way identical to many other industries whose output is consumed by the construction industry and other manufacturing industries. Job losses equalled nearly one fifth of total employment during 1975, however a slight upward trend was begun in the second quarter of 1976 and a 700 job gain (6 percent) resulted over January to January 1977. Increases in jobs are expected to occur during fiscal 1977 and 1978, but due to the projected lack of strong local demand for industry outputs, job gains will only be moderate and the 1974 peak employment levels will not be attained.



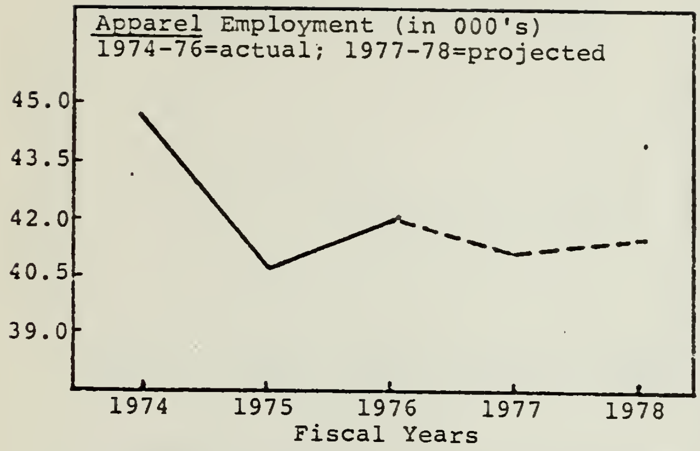
One sign of the beginning of economic recovery in Massachusetts was the behavior of overall employment in the nondurable goods manufacturing division during fiscal 1976. Not only has overall soft goods sectoral employment been on the decline (27% job loss from 1966 to 1975) but in one year alone, the recession year of 1975, 26,200 jobs or 9 percent of total employment were eliminated. Therefore the 1.3 percent job gain during fiscal 1976 (2.5 percent on a calendar year basis) is quite encouraging. Some reasons for the turnaround lie in the facts that: real incomes increased during 1976 after falling during 1975, consumers made purchases postponed during the recession and nondurables contain many low price items which would normally be purchased prior to big ticket durable goods following a serious recession. Textiles, apparel and leather registered employment gains during fiscal 1976. During fiscal 1977 small job increases are expected to offset small losses resulting in overall employment stability in the nondurable goods division. By 1978, both the state and national economies are expected to have acquired sufficient momentum to result in a moderate job gain of 2.2 percent. The largest increases in employment are expected from the paper and rubber and plastics industries.



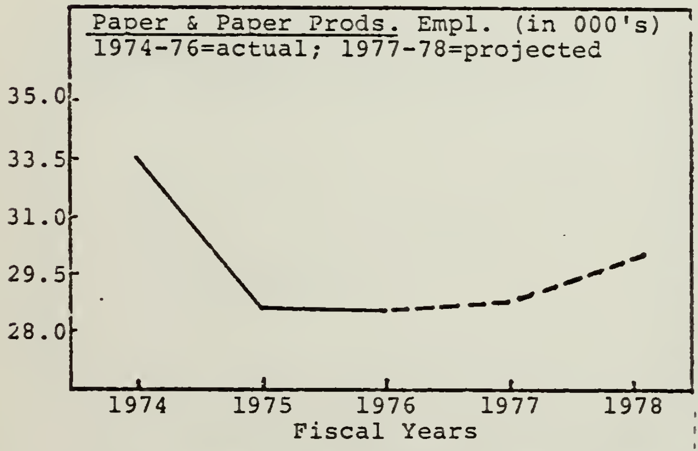
The food and kindred products industry in Massachusetts has posted a decline in employment for each consecutive year from 1954 to 1975. However during 1976 stability in work force levels was maintained. Technological change in the form of automated processes has been frequently mentioned as the main cause of the employment slide in the industry over the past two decades. The performance of 1976 could indicate an equilibrium point may have been reached in the capital-labor ratio for the present levels of production and demand. Therefore for fiscal 1977 and 1978, the optimistic projection of stability is forecast for this traditionally declining industry.



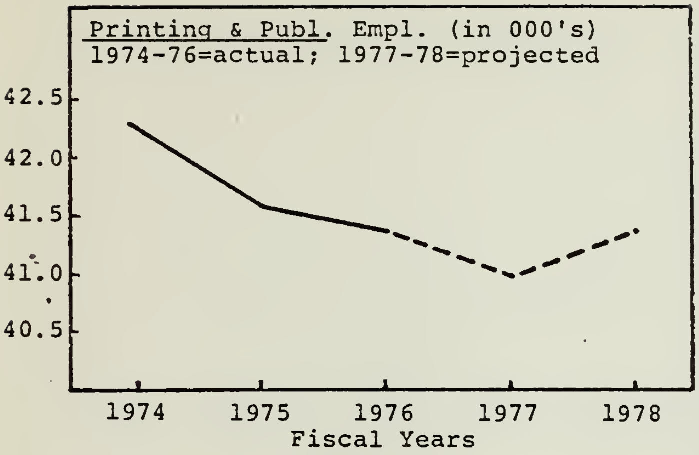
The textiles industry in Massachusetts posted an atypical job gain during fiscal 1976. Characterized by a long-term declining trend in jobs due to plant relocations out of state, business failures and lack of demand for products, a turnaround in jobs was an initial indicator of general economic recovery in the state. Increases in real disposable income due to 1976 tax cuts and smaller cost of living increases resulted in consumer spending on items postponed during the recession. In addition a wave of fashion consciousness boosted demand. A surprising note is that on a calendar year basis the textile industry in Massachusetts posted a 7.0 percent job gain during 1976 versus a 7.2 percent industry increase nationwide. For fiscal 1977, a very slight job decline is forecast based on an expected levelling off of the 1976 surge in demand. Due to the overall declining nature of the industry in the state large gains will not be forthcoming. however smaller gains are expected during fiscal 1978 which will offset the 1977 losses.



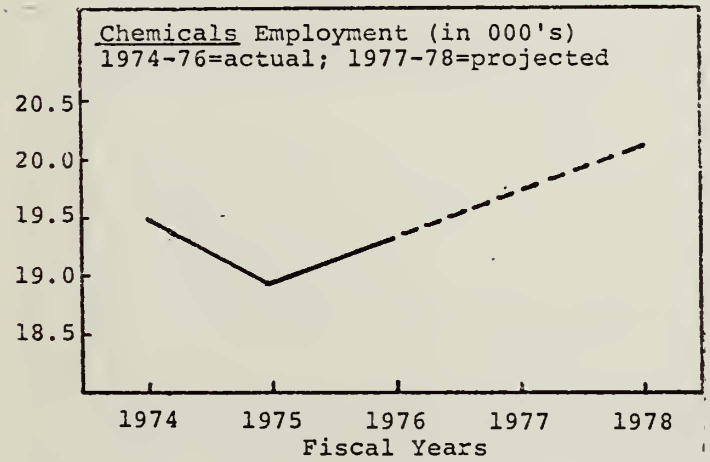
Bearing an obvious relationship to textiles, the apparel industry in the state also exhibited an increase in employment during 1976. The state industry job gain of 2.7 percent was approximately one half of the 5.1 percent nationwide gain in apparel jobs. The industry's encouraging performance during 1976 was due to the previously mentioned reasons of income and spending increases in addition to new fashion styles and increased fashion awareness. Although not as severe as textiles, the apparel industry has displayed a declining employment trend over the post-1960 period. Since 1967 one quarter of state apparel jobs have been lost. Automated processes have taken hold in the industry and coupled with increasing foreign imports and a projected "basics" trend in clothing, no large job gains are to be expected. Analogous to textiles, apparel employment is forecast to drop during fiscal 1977 and level off during fiscal 1978.



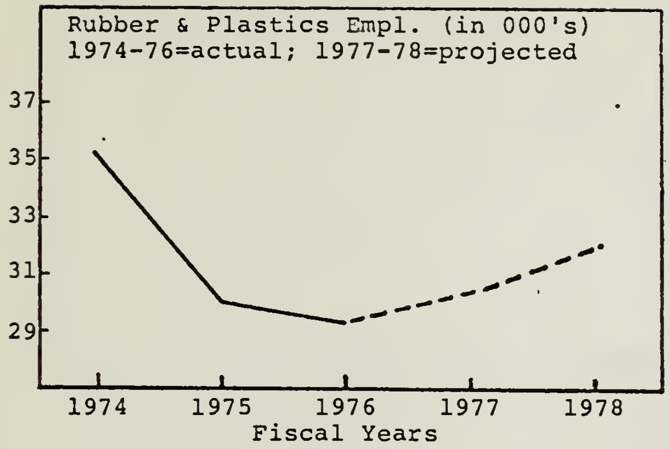
Due to recession related factors, employment in the paper and allied products industry fell below 30,000 during 1975 for the first time on record. The decline bottomed out and job increases began to appear during the first quarter of fiscal 1976. On a calendar year basis, in-state jobs in paper increased by 2.9 percent versus 5.2 percent nationally. Paper employment in the state is divided almost equally between export production (48 percent) and production for local consumption (52 percent). Based on this fact and the capital intensiveness of the industry, the bulk of the job gains will occur in fiscal 1978. The moderate improvement expected in the state economy during fiscal 1977 should result in only very slight job gains. The paper industry is the only nondurable goods industry in the state whose costs were below the national average during 1976.



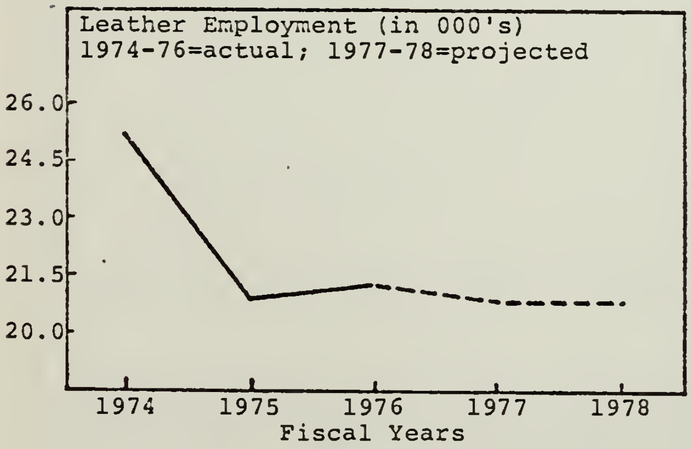
Employment in the printing and publishing industry registered a two hundred job loss during fiscal 1976. In general terms this performance mirrored the overall industry performance at the national level where only a minuscule increase occurred. On both levels the indication is that no further substantial recession related job losses are forthcoming. However other factors are at work which are impeding future employment gains. The most formidable is the advance of technology in the industry which means the replacing of many manual operations with automated ones. Historically, printing has never posted any large single year job gains and is not expected to in the future. The industry in Massachusetts has slightly more than half of its jobs involved in export production (54 percent) than in production for local use (46 percent). The outlook for jobs in the state is one of slight decline during fiscal 1977 with an offsetting increase in fiscal 1978 as the state and national levels of economic activity increase the demand for printing and publishing services.



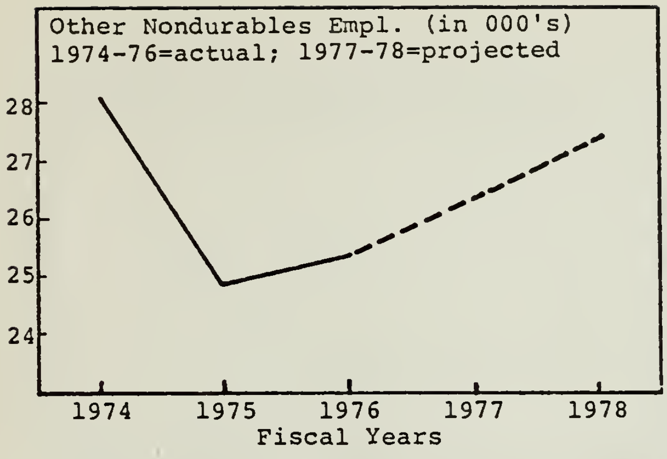
Employment in the chemicals and allied products industry has fluctuated between 18,000 and 20,000 for the past twenty years. Industry employment in both the state and nation declined by 4 percent during the recession year of 1975. During 1976 however, the state employment increase (3.7 percent) was greater than the nationwide gain (2.1 percent). Since the pre-recession level of employment has been reattained in the state and due to the high degree of capital intensiveness in the industry, job gains during fiscal 1977 and 1978 are expected to be moderate (2 percent per year). The industry in Massachusetts recovered faster from the 1975 recession than from that of 1970 when it took four years to regain the prerecession job level. Currently two-thirds of all chemicals jobs in the state are involved in export production.



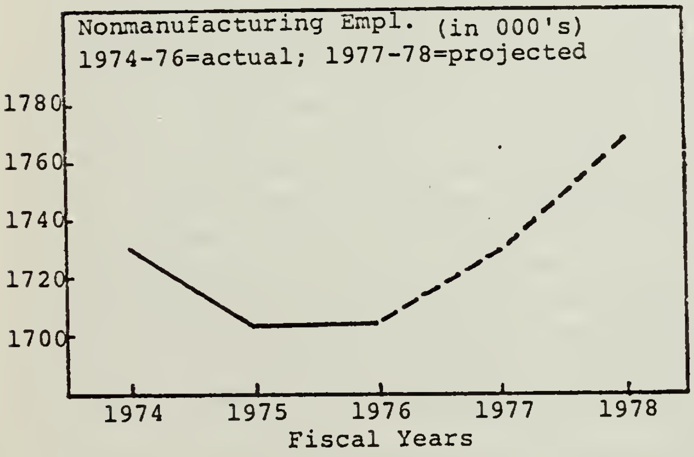
Due to the severity of the recent recession, the difficult energy situation and foreign competition the level of jobs in the rubber and plastics industry dipped below the 30,000 mark in 1975 for the first time in two and one half decades. State industry employment fell by 15 percent during 1975 while nationwide jobs fell by 13 percent. Recovery took hold at the national level during 1976 as indicated by a 4.4 percent increase in jobs. The in-state employment decline in rubber and plastics bottomed out during fiscal 1976 but on average posted no appreciable gains. Although job gains are expected in fiscal 1977 and 1978, the pre-recession job level is not expected to be regained. Two thirds of in-state industry jobs are involved in production for export and the encouraging forecast of the national demand for autos and personal and household consumer goods should result in additions to employment. Projected increases in real income and spending locally should also increase demand for rubber and plastic products and further increase industry jobs.



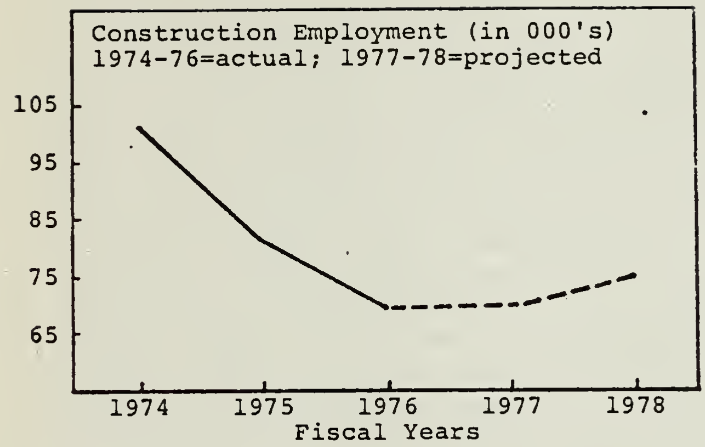
The leather industry, second only to textiles, has shown a persistent historical trend of employment decline. The 1976 level of jobs was only one half of the 1969 level and one third of the 1960 level. However, during 1976 at 3.4 percent gain in leather employment occurred in the state. At the national level the increase was 5.7 percent. Since 75 percent of in state jobs are involved in export production it is evident that last year Massachusetts producers of leather products benefitted from the increased consumption both nationally and locally. The 1976 experience was most likely an atypical increase due to the post recession boost of consumer spending and style selection. Job gains are not expected to occur during fiscal 1977 or 1978. Slight losses should occur during fiscal 1977 with a leveling off forecast for fiscal 1978 job levels. The leather industry, in short, is in long term decline. Over the period 1950-1976 the national level of jobs in leather declined by 31 percent while a 70 percent decrease occurred in Massachusetts. In addition the state share of national jobs dropped from 18 percent in 1950 to 7.8 percent in 1976. Factors which contributed to the industry decline were: the decline of the shoe industry, foreign imports, substitution of other materials for leather and changes in consumer tastes and preferences.



The industries contained in the category "other nondurables" are often overlooked but account for 10 percent of all nondurable goods manufacturing jobs in the state. Products such as jewelry and silverware, toys and games are minor miscellaneous household and business supplies are in this category. Employment in other nondurables has been fairly stable since the late 1950's. Job gains and losses have for the most part resulted from cyclical behavior in the national economy. At 4.9 percent increase in employment occurred during 1976 and gains of nearly 4 percent per year are forecast for fiscal 1977 and 1978. The projected gains are based on projections of moderate inflation and increased consumer spending at the national and state levels. Approximately three-fourths of the jobs in this category are involved in production which is exported out of the state.



Seventy-five percent of total nonagricultural jobs in Massachusetts during fiscal 1976 were in the nonmanufacturing sector. During fiscal 1976 total sectoral employment remained virtually unchanged from the low fiscal 1975 level. The reason for overall stability was due to job gains in the following industries: wholesale and retail trade (+1.1 percent), services (+2.3 percent) and local government (+2.4 percent). These employment increases offset the sharp decline in construction jobs and smaller job losses in: transportation, communication and public utilities, finance, insurance, and retal estate and federal government. During fiscal 1977 and 1978 the nonmanufacturing sector is projected to grow in total jobs but at a rate slower than the manufacturing sector. The strongest growth within nonmanufacturing is expected to occur within the state's two largest employing industries, services and wholesale and retail trade. The recession related job loss of 1975 marked the first year on record (since 1950) that total nonmanufacturing jobs in the state decreased. Fiscal 1977 should mark a return to the path of job growth.



Employment in the contract construction industry in Massachusetts declined further during 1976 to an annual average level of 67,100 jobs. This marks the third yearly decline in jobs following the prosperous building years of 1972 and 1973 when total construction employment was in the range of 107,000 to 108,000. Since that time construction jobs in the state have fallen by the following percentage amounts: 1974 = -10.3 percent, 1975 = -20.1 percent and 1976 = -13.2 percent. At the national level, employment in construction also began to decline during 1974. Jobs fell off heavily during 1975, but contrary to the state experience a job increase was posted for 1976.

There are many reasons for the decline in state construction jobs since 1973. Primary among the major factors was the 1973 freeze on all federal subsidy programs which greatly aided the boom in apartment building during the early 1970s. Interest rates for construction loans have risen in addition to the cost of land and building materials during the inflation and recession racked years of 1974 and 1975. Operating costs of new apartments have risen due to fuel and electricity cost increases and this coupled with rent control in some areas makes building unattractive for developers. Home buyers were also discouraged by high mortgage interest rates, rising real estate taxes, high fuel and utility costs and the price of a new home averaging close to $50,000. Nonresidential new building and expansion were severely hampered by the recession as excess productive capacity developed due to the slowdown in the national and state economies. New investment in plant and equipment has not yet occurred on any appreciable scale either nationally or in the state.

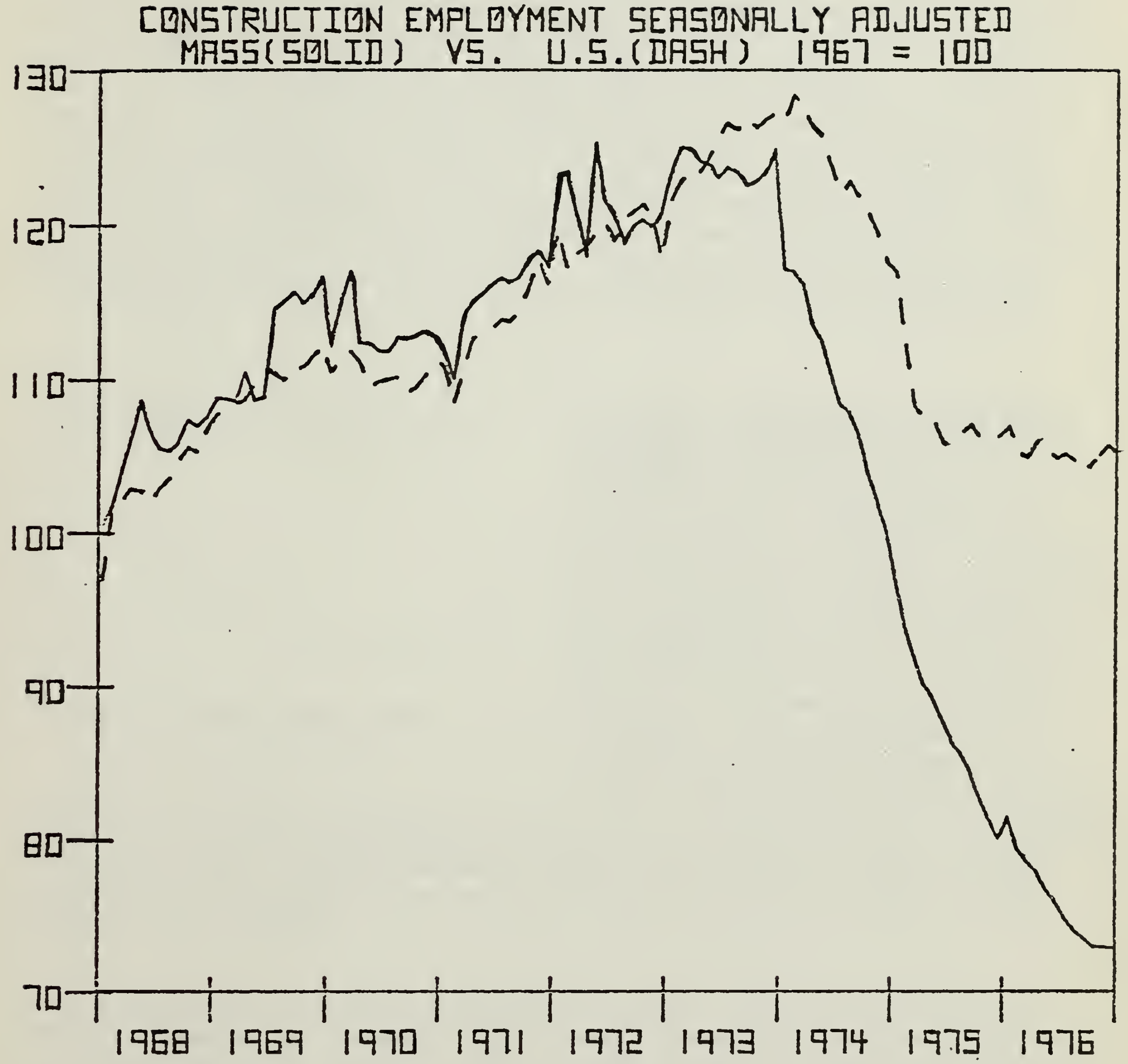
The outlook for construction employment at the national level is one of optimism for 1977 due to projected increases of 12 to 15 percent in new construction contracts. The strongest performance should occur in housing where single family housing starts could be the highest in two decades. Nonresidential building and nonbuilding construction are also projected to increase, but at rates lower than residential building. Housing is forecast to increase by 18 to 20 percent over 1976 levels while nonresidential and nonbuilding should increase in the 10 to 12 percent range. Translated into jobs, the aforementioned increases in construction activity nationwide could result in job increases in the range of 2.5 to 2.8 percent.

The outlook for construction employment in Massachusetts is not as encouraging due to the missing component of vigorous residential building activity. During 1976 single family home building activity improved slighty over the low 1975 recession related level. Only modest improvement is expected during 1977 which should result in roughly 15,000 new single family houses built in the state. Although the demand for single family housing is strong due to the transformation "baby boom" of the 1940s into the "buyer boom" of the 1970s, costs have affected the behavior of both builder and consumer. Builders are faced with increases in costs of materials, land, labor, construction loans, fuel, electricity etc. In 1976 construction costs rose 12 percent. These factors result in consumers facing inflated prices for houses in addition to high interest rates on mortgages, increased operating costs, rising property taxes and inflationary trends in almost all other consumer items. One encouraging note is that lending institutions have surplus funds available for mortgage loans due to increased savings inflows and interest rates have fallen to the mid eight percent range. Also joint husband-wife income is now considered on mortgage applications. Apartment building was down to almost zero during 1976 and slight, if any, improvement is expected during 1977. The lack of subsidies precludes public apartment building and private apartment construction is all but at a standstill due to rent controls, environmental regulations, increased building and operating costs and the general problem of rents not meeting costs. The only potential for producing jobs could be the rehabilitation of older apartments and conversion of industrial buildings into apartments.

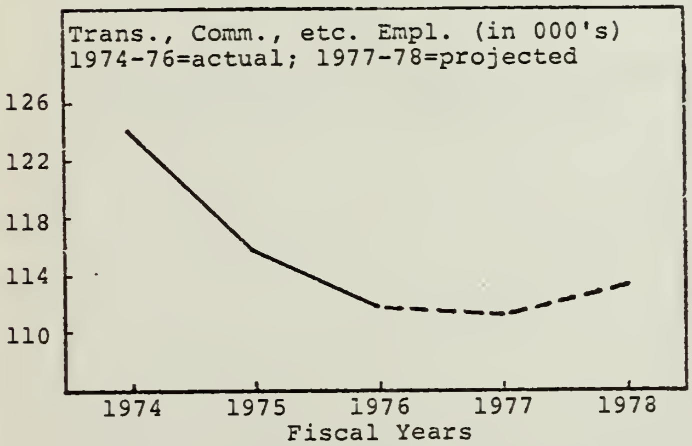
Activity in commercial and industrial construction in the near future is not expected to be at a level which will produce new jobs. A good example of the commercial situation is downtown Boston where construction on the series of new office buildings begun in the early 1960s is about to end. Some vacancies still exist in the new buildings and many openings exist in the older vacated buildings. In the area of industrial building, there is the threefold problem of companies first deciding whether consumer demand and the overall recovery are strong enough to warrant new building, then deciding whether to build or buy existing structures and third whether to build in-state or relocate.

The downward slide in construction employment in Massachusetts is expected to be reversed and job gains of 1.2 percent and 7.7 percent are projected to occur in fiscal 1977 and 1978 respectively. Since residential and nonresidential building activity is expected to lack the strength to produce additional jobs, the nonbuilding sector and public works types projects appear to be the sources of future construction job gains. One example is the $54 million in federal grants given to 37 cities and towns by the Economic Development Administration for public works projects under Public Works Employment Act of 1976.

CHART 6


CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
MASS(SOLID) VS. U.S.(DASH) 1967 = 100
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976

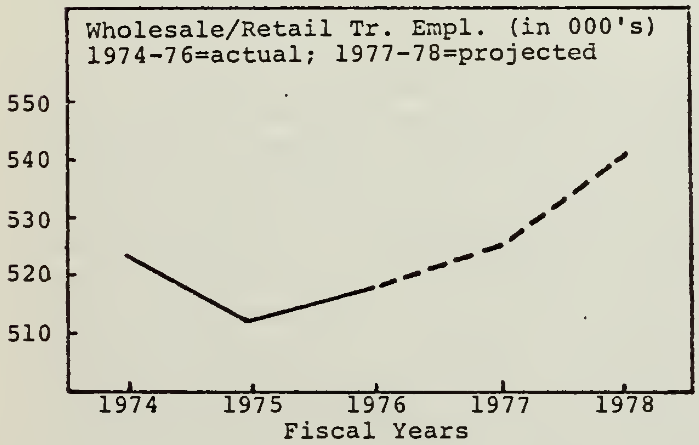
The Massachusetts Department of Public Works advertised for $182 million worth of work during 1976, setting a record for the second straight year. A $600 million bond authorization is presently pending in the state legislature and if passed would increase spending during 1977. Since 1975, the state's Consolidated Construction Program has sought to expedite the awarding of state contracts by eliminating delays and red tape in an effort to aid the state's construction industry. Funds were released in January by the United States Department of Transportation for the state's two largest projects: the Southwest Corridor ($300 million) and the MBTA Red Line Northwest Project ($386 million). It is hoped that Federal approval can be gained for preliminary studies on the $1 billion Central Artery depression project. In addition to the transportation projects mentioned, the Federal water pollution control program could mean an inflow of $248 million for sewers and water treatment plants. An encouraging indicator of nonbuilding construction activity is the nonbuilding index which registered 1.6 in February 1977 vs. 0.3 in February 1976, and 0.5 in February 1975.



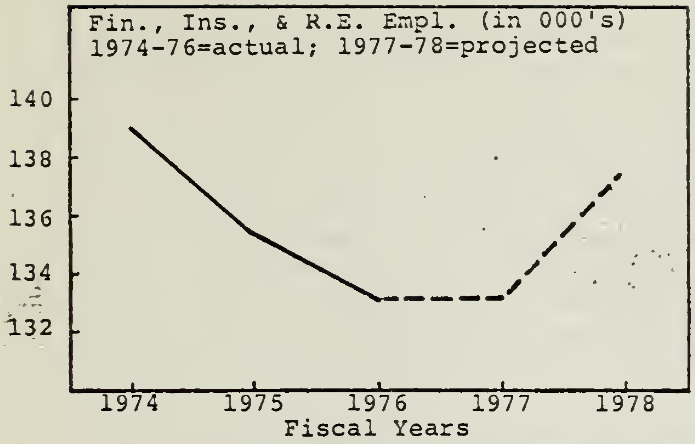
The group comprised of the transportation, communications and public utilities industries has not yet recovered from the shocks of the 1974-1975 recession. This group of industries lost 7.5 percent of its total jobs during 1975 versus a 4.2 percent loss nationally. However during 1976 the employment decline bottomed out nationally, but in the state the job decline continued with a 2 percent job loss. The major reason for the different state and national performances is that 85 percent of the jobs in this industry group in Massachusetts are directly involved with the output of services which are consumed locally. Since the Massachusetts economy is recovering from the past recession at a rate slower than the national economy and is beset by unique regional problems, (e.g. costs, infrastructure) large job gains and quick recovery should not be expected.

The transportation industry maintained virtually stable employment during 1976. Currently an increase in the overall level of output from the manufacturing sector is needed to boost the demand for transportation and warehousing services. The industry is also beseiged with escalating operating costs due to the price of fuel and the regulated rate structure. Truck tonnage is projected to increase by 10 percent nationally during 1977 but whether

Massachusetts firms will receive an equal benefit is uncertain. The communications industry was severely affected by the past recession. A substantial layoff occurred in the telephone industry during 1975 due to the slow rate of growth of business. The lack of vigor in the state's construction industry and overall business activity during 1976 perpetuated the low level of demand for telephones, communications equipment and communications services. The public utilities industry also posted a slight decline in jobs during 1976, however kilowatt hours of electricity produced during 1976 did show an increase over the stagnated level of 1975. The utilities have been burdened since the early 1970s with increased fuel and environmental improvement costs and now await a clear cut national energy policy concerning types of fuel to be used. Due to the problems unique to each of the three industries in this group, their direct relationship to the local economy and the moderate growth projected for fiscal 1977 and 1978 in the state, the industry group should post slight job losses during fiscal 1977. However, a turnaround is expected to occur at the start of fiscal 1978 with a job gain (1.4 percent) resulting for the year.



The largest employing industry in the Commonwealth, wholesale and retail trade, posted a 1.7 percent increase in jobs during 1976. While improvement occurred at a rate lower than that of the nation (3.2 percent) total trade jobs in the state have returned to the 1973 level and the pre-recession peak level of 1974 should be regained during fiscal 1977. The industry, in Massachusetts, enjoyed an uninterrupted yearly growth in jobs from 1958 to 1974. A 40 percent increase in jobs occurred over this period, but the 1974-75 recession eliminated 2.4 percent of total trade employment. Both the wholesale and retail divisions added jobs during 1976 with the former showing greater improvement. Employment in retail trade, which comprises three fourth of total industry jobs, grew despite some large chain store closings, e.g. Grant's and Gilchrist's. Most improvement in job levels was noted in food stores, eating and drinking places and auto dealers. Cars sold very well during 1976. Total retail sales increased by 8.0 percent during 1976 versus 11.5 percent nationally. Based on the forecasts for increases in personal income, moderate inflation and consumer confidence, employment in the wholesale and retail trade industries is expected to continue recovering from the effects of the recent recession and increase by 1.7 percent during fiscal 1977 and 2.8 percent during fiscal 1978.



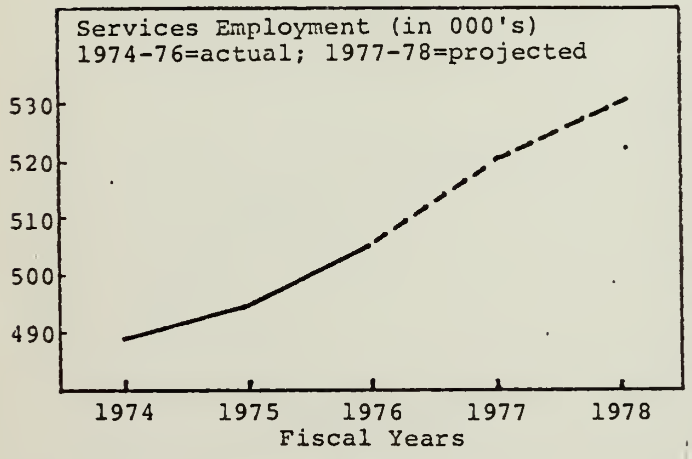
The industry group composed of finance, insurance and real estate firms has not yet recovered from the recent recession. The regional impact of the recession on the financial and real estate industries can be seen in the comparison of employment developments in the state versus the industry group nationwide. In Massachusetts, job losses of -2.8 percent and -1.8 percent occurred during 1975 and 1976, but nationally job gains of 0.3 percent were posted for the same periods. In addition, the industry group in Massachusetts added jobs during each consecutive year from 1950 to 1974 prior to the recessionary losses of 1975. Two of the three industries in the group, finance (banking) and insurance showed signs of maintaining stability in job levels during the year but the real estate industry lost roughly ten percent of its employment from January 1976 to January 1977.

The insurance and banking industries are following the general pattern of recovery in the national economy. As the real incomes of consumers rise, additional personal insurance is being purchased. Also in an improving economy, businesses find it easier to initiate pension plans and to improve existing plans. The banking industry was severly affected during the recession due to: the simultaneous occurrence of economic stagnation and high rate of inflation, the depressed state of the real estate market, the lack of demand for consumer loans and the lack of business borrowing for capital investment purposes. It seems as though most of the aforementioned conditions turned around during 1976 with the exception of capital investment nationally and real estate locally. Real incomes are rising, consumers are taking on additional debt, inflation has declined to a lower rate and mortgage money is available, especially in mutual savings banks. In contrast the real estate industry is still hampered by two major conditions:

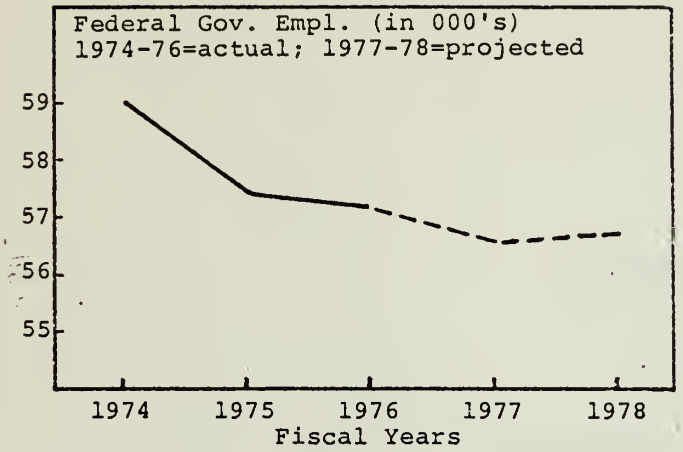
1. the lack of new residential construction and,
2. the characteristics of the Massachusetts economy which translate into slower improvement than nationally with the result being a lack of activity in the industrial and commercial markets.

During 1976, single family home sales in the state kept pace with national sales due to the strong demand from both the larger numbers of "baby boom" individuals seeking their first house and those who have sold houses to profit from the recent inflation of prices. But real estate personnel are not as essential in selling existing homes, due to owner sales, as they are for newly constructed housing, especially apartments and multi-home developments. The commercial and industrial markets were severely curtailed by the recent recession as most firms halted expansion. Greater than normal vacancies exist in both commercial and industrial space and building in the form of office buildings, plants, industrial parks and shopping centers is not occurring on any appreciable scale in the state.

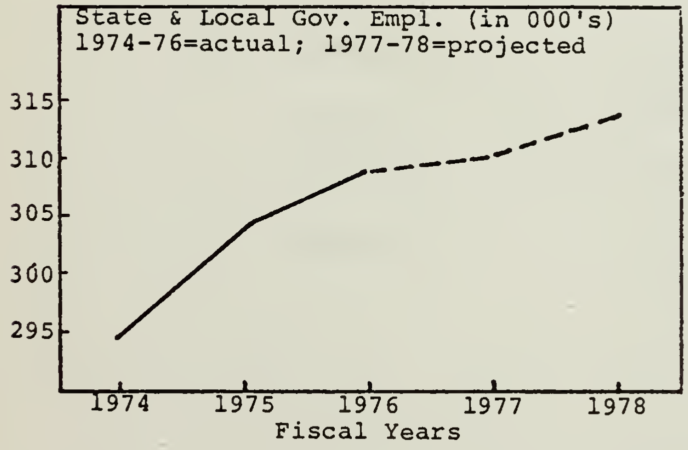
The overall industry group outlook for fiscal 1977 is one of stability as gains in banking and insurance are expected to offset real estate industry losses. During fiscal 1978 a three percent gain is forecast in line with the strengthening local economy.



The services industry accounted for 22 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in Massachusetts during fiscal 1976. Services is composed of a group of diverse service producing industries which, when taken as a whole, has doubled its total number of jobs over the past twenty years. During fiscal 1976 over one-half million (506,000) service industry jobs existed in the state. The effect of the past recession on employment in this industry was one of stability during 1975 than a return to growth during 1976. The largest individual service industry employer is medical and health services with 180,000 + jobs. From January 1976 to January 1977, medical and health jobs increased by 2.5 percent. Other service industries which registered job gains over the period were: business services (+2.9 percent), automotive services (+6.3 percent), legal services (+4.6 percent), nonprofit organizations (+6.4 percent) and private educational services (+8.6 percent). The outlook for employment in the services industry overall during fiscal 1977 and 1978 is one of continued growth due to projected income gains from the improving economy and also to the strong upward growth trend in jobs displayed over the past 25 years. The additional income should result in a greater demand for services required for business, personal and leisure time pursuits.



Federal government employment in Massachusetts accounted for 2 percent of total federal jobs in the United States. In the state during 1976 a 1.2 percent decline in this category occurred versus a 0.4 percent decline nationally. Federal employment has been falling in the state since 1972 and over the five year period roughly 7,400 jobs have been eliminated. The declining trend is expected to continue into fiscal 1977 based on the current Administration's view of the size and performance of the Federal bureaucracy. The fiscal 1978 level is uncertain but could level off due to potential staff additions for newly formed agencies, e.g. energy.



Employment in State and Local government continued to grow during 1976 but at a much reduced rate when compared to increases over the past ten years. The high costs of manpower needed to supply state and municipal services are placing a severe strain on the main sources of revenue: local property taxes and the various state taxes. In the absence of additional federal sources of revenue, governmental units must either limit additional jobs or curtail services. Any increases in state and local government employment will probably stem from hiring under the public employment provisions of the Comphrehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) or new public jobs programs initiated by the Carter Administration.

# APPENDIX

1. State of Massachusetts, Nonagricultural Employment Projections, by Industry, Calendar Years 1977 and 1978.

2. February 1977 Forecast of the Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model, George Treyz, Director, the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

TABLE 4

State of Massachusetts
Calendar Years 1977 and 1978, Projections of
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(in thousands)

| Industry | Employment | | | Estimated Percent Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1976 Actual | 1977 Projected | 1978 Projected | 76-77 | 77-78 |
| Nonagricultural Total | 2,292.2 | 2,337.5 | 2,395.1 | + 2.0 | + 2.5 |
| Manufacturing Total | 585.7 | 597.8 | 617.9 | + 2.1 | + 3.4 |
| Durable Goods | 321.5 | 331.5 | 346.2 | + 3.1 | + 4.4 |
| Ordnance | 19.2 | 19.4 | 20.5 | + 1.0 | + 5.7 |
| Primary Metals | 18.2 | 18.9 | 19.8 | + 3.8 | + 4.8 |
| Fabricated Metals | 40.8 | 42.6 | 44.0 | + 4.4 | + 3.3 |
| Machinery, exc. Electrical | 75.8 | 79.4 | 84.0 | + 4.7 | + 5.8 |
| Electrical Machinery | 83.7 | 85.0 | 87.8 | + 1.6 | + 3.3 |
| Transportation Equipment | 19.1 | 19.9 | 20.8 | + 4.2 | + 4.5 |
| Instruments | 40.6 | 41.6 | 43.2 | + 2.5 | + 3.8 |
| Lumber | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.6 | +10.5 | + 9.5 |
| Furniture | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.9 | - 1.2 | + 6.0 |
| Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete | 11.8 | 12.1 | 12.6 | + 2.5 | + 4.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | 264.2 | 266.3 | 271.7 | + 0.8 | + 2.0 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 29.4 | 29.2 | 29.4 | - 0.6 | + 0.7 |
| Textiles | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.8 | + 0.4 | + 0.7 |
| Apparel | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.8 | - 1.2 | + 1.2 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 28.4 | 29.0 | 30.4 | + 2.1 | + 4.8 |
| Printing & Publishing | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.6 | - 0.7 | + 1.5 |
| Chemicals | 19.4 | 19.8 | 20.2 | + 2.1 | + 2.0 |
| Rubber & Plastics | 29.5 | 31.0 | 32.0 | + 5.1 | + 3.2 |
| Leather | 21.2 | 20.8 | 20.7 | - 1.9 | - 0.4 |
| All Other Nondurables | 25.7 | 26.6 | 27.8 | + 3.5 | + 4.5 |
| Nonmanufacturing Total | 1,706.5 | 1,739.7 | 1,777.2 | + 1.9 | + 2.2 |
| Contract Construction | 67.1 | 72.5 | 75.9 | + 8.0 | + 4.7 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Utilities | 111.6 | 112.4 | 113.9 | + 0.7 | + 1.3 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 519.3 | 530.9 | 546.0 | + 2.2 | + 2.8 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Estate | 132.3 | 134.5 | 138.5 | + 1.7 | + 3.0 |
| Services, Mining, & Misc. | 510.5 | 522.5 | 532.4 | + 2.4 | + 1.9 |
| Government | 365.7 | 366.9 | 370.5 | + 3.0 | + 0.3 |
| Federal | 57.0 | 56.4 | 56.9 | - 1.1 | + 0.9 |
| State and Local | 308.7 | 310.5 | 313.6 | + 0.6 | + 1.0 |

Source: 1976: Current Employment Series of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security in Cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics as Adjusted to Employment and Wage Data of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, 1975 Benchmark.

1977,78: February 1977 forecast of the Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, George Treyz, Director. Labor Area Research, Dept., Mass. Division of Employment Security.

February 11, 1977

Table 5 CONTROL FORECAST, FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS

SUMMARY TABLE
MASSACHUSETTS ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS MODEL
(Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates)

| | Fiscal 1973 | Fiscal 1974 | Fiscal 1975 | Fiscal 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employment--Nonag. W. & S. | 2,329 | 2,368 | 2,290 | 2,298 |
| % Change | | 1.7 | -3.3 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 622 | 638 | 587 | 583 |
| % Change | | 2.5 | -8.0 | -0.7 |
| Non-Manufacturing | 1,707 | 1,730 | 1,703 | 1,716 |
| % Change | | 1.4 | -1.6 | 0.8 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.5 | 7.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| Employment Rate Index* | 100.2 | 101.9 | 100.2 | 100.6 |
| % Change | | 1.7 | -1.6 | 0.3 |
| Relative to U.S. Index* | 99.9 | 99.4 | 97.8 | 96.5 |
| Rate of Wage Change | | 6.0 | 8.4 | 7.7 |
| Wage Index Rel. to U.S.* | 99.6 | 98.1 | 97.4 | 97.5 |
| Avg. Weekly Hours in Mfg. | 40.6 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 39.8 |
| Rate of Price Inflation | | 9.6 | 9.7 | 8.4 |
| Relative to U.S. CPI* | 99.7 | 99.3 | 98.6 | 100.6 |
| Personal Income (mil$) | 29,977 | 32,201 | 34,787 | 38,235 |
| % Change | | 7.4 | 8.0 | 9.9 |
| Disposable Income (mil$) | 25,350 | 27,446 | 30,003 | 32,661 |
| % Change | | 8.3 | 9.3 | 8.9 |
| Real Per Cap. D.I. Index* | 101.1 | 99.9 | 99.1 | 99.0 |
| Rel. to U.S.* | 99.9 | 99.5 | 100.3 | 97.8 |
| Rel. Business Cost Index* | 99.9 | 99.3 | 98.6 | 98.1 |

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*Indexed to fiscal year 1973 = 100

Table 5 (cont.)

February 11, 1977

## CONTROL FORECAST, FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS

### SUMMARY TABLE
### MASSACHUSETTS ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS MODEL
(Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates)

| | Fiscal 1977 | Fiscal 1978 | Fiscal 1979 | Fiscal 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employment--Nonag. W. & S. | 2,336 | 2,402 | 2,477 | 2,542 |
| % Change | 1.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| Manufacturing | 592 | 621 | 650 | 678 |
| % Change | 1.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| Non-Manufacturing | 1,744 | 1,782 | 1,827 | 1,864 |
| % Change | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Unemployment Rate | 8.5 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.4 |
| Employment Rate Index* | 100.9 | 102.4 | 104.1 | 105.4 |
| % Change | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Relative to U.S. Index* | 95.9 | 95.9 | 96.1 | 96.2 |
| Rate of Wage Change | 8.4 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 8.6 |
| Wage Index Rel. to U.S.* | 98.0 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 98.0 |
| Avg. Weekly Hours in Mfg. | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 |
| Rate of Price Inflation | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| Relative to U.S. CPI* | 100.6 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.9 |
| Personal Income (mil$) | 41,804 | 46,202 | 50,938 | 56,262 |
| % Change | 9.3 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.5 |
| Disposable Income (mil$) | 35,885 | 39,240 | 42,962 | 47,040 |
| % Change | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| Real Per Cap. D.I. Index* | 102.1 | 104.7 | 108.0 | 111.0 |
| Rel. to U.S.* | 97.5 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 96.3 |
| Rel. Business Cost Index* | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.9 |

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Table 5 (cont.) February 11, 1977

## CONTROL FORECAST, FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS

## EMPLOYMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS
(Thousands of People, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Fiscal 1973 | Fiscal 1974 | Fiscal 1975 | Fiscal 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing--Total | 622.5 | 638.0 | 586.9 | 582.7 |
| As % of U.S. | 3.13 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.10 |
| Durables--Total | 325.8 | 348.4 | 326.4 | 318.7 |
| Ordnance (19) | 17.0 | 18.9 | 20.5 | 19.5 |
| Lumber (24) | 4.9 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Furniture (25) | 10.2 | 10.1 | 8.7 | 8.5 |
| Stone, Clay, etc. (32) | 13.3 | 14.6 | 12.4 | 11.6 |
| Primary Metals (33) | 19.0 | 20.4 | 18.5 | 18.0 |
| Fabricated Metals (34) | 43.4 | 45.6 | 40.9 | 40.4 |
| Non-elec. Machin. (35) | 73.7 | 80.4 | 76.5 | 74.6 |
| Elec. Equipment (36) | 88.5 | 95.0 | 86.5 | 83.3 |
| Transport. Equip. (37) | 20.6 | 18.3 | 19.0 | 18.7 |
| Instruments (38) | 35.3 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 40.1 |
| Nondurables--Total | 296.7 | 289.6 | 260.5 | 264.0 |
| Food (20) | 34.2 | 32.3 | 29.6 | 29.3 |
| Textiles (02) | 29.6 | 28.9 | 25.6 | 27.5 |
| Apparel (23) | 47.2 | 44.7 | 40.6 | 42.0 |
| Paper (26) | 33.3 | 33.5 | 28.5 | 28.4 |
| Printing (27) | 42.9 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 41.4 |
| Chemicals (28) | 18.7 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 19.3 |
| Rubber (30) | 34.8 | 35.1 | 30.0 | 29.4 |
| Leather (31) | 28.1 | 25.3 | 20.9 | 21.3 |
| Other Nondurables (39) | 28.0 | 28.1 | 24.8 | 25.4 |
| Nonmanufacturing--Total | 1706.6 | 1730.5 | 1702.7 | 1715.6 |
| Contract Construction | 108.5 | 101.6 | 81.8 | 71.3 |
| Transport & Utilities | 123.0 | 124.0 | 115.9 | 112.9 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 516.4 | 523.3 | 512.3 | 521.0 |
| Finance, Insurance, etc. | 135.0 | 139.0 | 135.6 | 133.8 |
| Services & Miscellaneous | 474.5 | 489.3 | 494.7 | 510.9 |
| Government--Total | 349.1 | 353.3 | 362.3 | 365.6 |
| Federal | 62.6 | 59.0 | 57.4 | 57.2 |
| State | 82.9 | 84.0 | 85.4 | 83.7 |
| Local | 203.6 | 210.3 | 219.4 | 224.7 |
| Nonag. Wage & Sal. Employ.* | 2329.1 | 2368.5 | 2289.6 | 2298.2 |
| As % of U.S. | 3.06 | 3.02 | 2.97 | 2.92 |

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*EMPLOYMENT REVIEW concept

Table 5 (cont.)

February 11, 1977

CONTROL FORECAST, FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS

EMPLOYMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS
(Thousands of People, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Fiscal 1977 | Fiscal 1978 | Fiscal 1979 | Fiscal 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing-Total | 592.1 | 620.7 | 650.5 | 677.9 |
| As % of U.S | 3.08 | 3.12 | 3.17 | 3.20 |
| | | | | |
| Durables--Total | 326.9 | 346.0 | 365.1 | 384.0 |
| Ordnance (19) | 19.2 | 21.0 | 22.6 | 24.0 |
| Lumber (24) | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Furniture (25) | 8.5 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 9.9 |
| Stone, Clay, etc. (32) | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 13.0 |
| Primary Metals (33) | 19.0 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 22.5 |
| Fabricated Metals (34) | 42.1 | 44.3 | 46.3 | 48.4 |
| Non-elec. Machin. (35) | 78.8 | 84.3 | 89.9 | 95.8 |
| Elec. Equipment (36) | 82.2 | 86.8 | 91.6 | 96.6 |
| Transport. Equip. (37) | 19.9 | 21.3 | 22.5 | 23.2 |
| Instruments (38) | 41.1 | 42.4 | 43.7 | 45.1 |
| | | | | |
| Nondurables--Total | 265.2 | 274.7 | 285.4 | 293.9 |
| Food (20) | 29.3 | 29.5 | 30.0 | 30.3 |
| Textiles (22) | 27.5 | 28.2 | 29.2 | 29.8 |
| Apparel (23) | 41.2 | 42.0 | 43.3 | 44.5 |
| Paper (26) | 29.1 | 30.5 | 31.8 | 32.8 |
| Printing (27) | 40.7 | 41.7 | 43.2 | 44.2 |
| Chemicals (28) | 19.7 | 20.7 | 22.0 | 23.0 |
| Rubber (30) | 30.8 | 32.5 | 33.5 | 34.4 |
| Leather (31) | 20.8 | 21.4 | 22.8 | 23.5 |
| Other Nondurables (39) | 26.3 | 28.1 | 29.7 | 31.3 |
| | | | | |
| Nonmanufacturing--Total | 1743.6 | 1781.6 | 1826.5 | 1864.1 |
| | | | | |
| Contract Construction | 71.3 | 75.4 | 77.5 | 79.6 |
| | | | | |
| Transport & Utilities | 112.8 | 114.4 | 116.4 | 118.0 |
| | | | | |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 528.8 | 543.9 | 560.4 | 572.4 |
| | | | | |
| Finance, Insurance, etc. | 136.2 | 140.3 | 146.5 | 152.0 |
| | | | | |
| Services & Miscellaneous | 528.6 | 537.7 | 549.2 | 557.9 |
| | | | | |
| Government--Total | 366.1 | 369.9 | 376.6 | 384.2 |
| Federal | 56.0 | 57.4 | 58.8 | 60.3 |
| State | 83.7 | 83.3 | 84.8 | 86.8 |
| Local | 226.4 | 229.1 | 233.0 | 237.2 |
| | | | | |
| Nonag. Wage & Sal. Employ.* | 2335.7 | 2402.3 | 2477.0 | 2542.0 |
| As % of U.S. | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.90 |

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*EMPLOYMENT REVIEW concept

**Table 5 (cont.)**

| | Fiscal 1973 | Fiscal 1974 | Fiscal 1975 | Fiscal 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nonag. Wage & Sal. Employ.* | 2329.1 | 2368.5 | 2289.6 | 2298.2 |
| Plus: All Other Nonag. | 156.4 | 155.7 | 153.4 | 152.7 |
| Plus: Agriculture | 21.3 | 24.0 | 25.8 | 25.7 |
| Total Mass. Jobs | 2506.7 | 2548.2 | 2468.8 | 2476.7 |
| Less: Adjustments** | 133.9 | 109.2 | 35.2 | -3.9 |
| Total Employment*** | 2372.8 | 2439.0 | 2433.6 | 2480.6 |
| As % of U.S. | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.87 | 2.86 |
| Mass. Population | 5799.4 | 5797.3 | 5821.7 | 5854.6 |
| As % of U.S. | 2.76 | 2.74 | 2.73 | 2.73 |
| Mass. Population over 16 | 4106.5 | 4152.3 | 4211.8 | 4278.9 |
| Mass. Employment Rate**** | 57.8 | 58.7 | 57 [illegible] | 58.0 |
| Indexed to Fiscal 1973 | 100.2 | 101.9 | 100.2 | 100.6 |
| U.S. Employment Rate | 56.6 | 57.2 | 55.5 | 55.8 |
| Mass. Index Rel. to U.S. | 99.9 | 99.4 | 97.8 | 96.5 |
| Labor Force | 2538.7 | 2622.7 | 2713.8 | 2763.8 |
| Participation Rate | 61.8 | 63.2 | 64.4 | 65.7 |
| U.S. Participation Rate | 59.6 | 60.3 | 60.4 | 60.6 |
| Number of Unemployed | 165.9 | 183.7 | 280.1 | 272.6 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.5 | 7.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate | 5.0 | 5.2 | 8.0 | 7.8 |

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*EMPLOYMENT REVIEW concept

**Adjustments for double counting and place of residence.

***MASSACHUSETTS TRENDS concept

****Total employment divided by the population over 16

February 11, 1977

Table 5(cont.)

| | Fiscal 1977 | Fiscal 1978 | Fiscal 1979 | Fiscal 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nonag. Wage & Sal. Employ.* | 2335.7 | 2402.3 | 2477.0 | 2542.0 |
| Plus: All Other Nonag. | 152.1 | 156.6 | 160.7 | 163.8 |
| Plus: Agriculture | 26.0 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.6 |
| Total Mass. Jobs | 2513.9 | 2585.5 | 2664.3 | 2732.4 |
| Less: Adjustments** | -9.6 | -11.3 | -11.6 | -11.9 |
| Total Employment*** | 2523.4 | 2596.8 | 2675.9 | 2744.4 |
| As % of U.S. | 2.83 | 2.83 | 2.84 | 2.85 |
| Mass. Population | 5888.6 | 5931.7 | 5983.8 | 6036.8 |
| As % of U.S. | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.71 | 2.71 |
| Mass. Population over 16 | 4338.4 | 4398.4 | 4458.4 | 4516.1 |
| Mass. Employment Rate**** | 58.2 | 59.0 | 60.0 | 60.8 |
| Indexed to Fiscal 1973 | 100.8 | 102.4 | 104.1 | 105.4 |
| U.S. Employment Rate | 56.4 | 57.3 | 57.9 | 58.4 |
| Mass. Index Rel. to U.S. | 95.9 | 95.9 | 96.1 | 96.2 |
| Labor Force | 2756.9 | 2814.3 | 2875.7 | 2932.7 |
| Participation Rate | 63.5 | 64.0 | 64.5 | 64.9 |
| U.S. Participation Rate | 61.1 | 61.4 | 61.7 | 62.0 |
| Number of Unemployed | 233.5 | 217.5 | 199.8 | 188.4 |
| Unemployment Rate | 8.5 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.4 |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate | 7.6 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 5.7 |

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*EMPLOYMENT REVIEW concept

**Adjustments for double counting and place of residence.

***MASSACHUSETTS TRENDS concept

****Total employment divided by the population over 16

## 4. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY THROUGH 1985

The Occupational Research Department for the Division of Employment Security in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics has projected employment by industries in Massachusetts to 1985. The Massachusetts projections are closely tied to the national projections of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the basic assumptions underlying these projections being accepted in the projections for Massachusetts.

While the projections take into account special proposed circumstances that will modify the directions of the past (known closings, new developments, etc.), the projections should be viewed essentially as a continuation of past trend (1958-1974) relationships between the nation and the state. It would, therefore, be more accurate to view the specific numbers as indicators of relative magnitude and central tendencies. In other words, the data should be used as indicators of probable direction and relationships rather than as forecasts.

Most of the new jobs will require some special vocational training; many will require high levels of education. But there will also be jobs available, at least on an entry level, for those with minimal preparation.

Both Massachusetts and the rest of the nation have experienced a shift from a goods producing economy to a service producing economy. This trend is expected to continue into the mid-1980's. Nationally, employment in the service producing sector is projected to increase by over 30 percent while a modest 6 percent growth rate is forecasted for the goods producing industries. The Massachusetts economy is expected to show similar trends with the number of jobs in service industries registering a 12 percent gain as opposed to a slight decline in the goods producing sector. The major reasons underlying the shift are:

1. Population growth,
2. Rising income and living standards accompanied by a demand for improved services, and
3. Increases in productivity and worker skills permitting large increases in output without corresponding increases in employment.

Within the service industry most of the expansion will come from the medical and educational sectors which are labor-intensive and little affected by labor-displacing technological advances. Business services, including accounting data processing and maintenance also are expected to grow rapidly.

The manufacturing division is projected to display the largest decrease. Productivity gains permitting increases in output without corresponding increases in employment together with the continuation of a long term decline in some major industries will contribute heavily to the overall employment abatement. Corresponding to the expected reduction in employment will be a diminishing of the relative share of the manufacturing sector to total employment. In 1970 factory employment accounted for about 28 percent of total employment. In 1976 this percentage dipped to 25 percent and by 1985 is expected to comprise only 24 percent of total employment.

Within the factory division the changes in employment pattern will vary. While the number of jobs in the durable goods sector is forecasted to advance, employment in the nondurable goods sector, weighted down by some traditional declining industries, is projected to suffer large losses, more than offsetting the gain in durable goods.

Although employment in the hard goods sector was strongly affected by the recent recession, this sector has shown signs of rebounding and should continue to improve into the mid-1980's. In relation to total manufacturing employment, the relative share of this sector will increase from 55 percent in 1976 to 59 percent in 1985. This shift would present ramifications for proponents of the dual labor market theory.

Table 6

## State of Massachusetts
## Projections from Fiscal Year 1976 to Fiscal Year 1985
## of
## Nonagriculture Wage and Salary Employment by
## Major Industry Divisions and Groups
## (in thousands of jobs)

| | Fiscal 1976 | Estimated Change 1976 - 1985 | | Fiscal 1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount | Percent | |
| Nonagricultural Total | 2,286.7 | +330.9 | +14.5 | 2,617.6 |
| | | | | |
| Manufacturing Total | 582.5 | + 43.9 | + 7.5 | 626.4 |
| Durable Goods | 318.5 | + 50.8 | +16.0 | 369.3 |
| Ordnance | 19.5 | + 1.3 | + 6.7 | 20.8 |
| Primary Metals | 18.0 | - 0.4 | - 2.2 | 17.6 |
| Fabricated Metals | 40.4 | + 8.2 | +20.3 | 48.6 |
| Machinery, exc. Electrical | 74.6 | + 12.1 | +16.2 | 86.7 |
| Electrical Machinery | 83.3 | + 14.9 | +17.9 | 98.2 |
| Transportation Equipment | 18.7 | + 5.0 | +26.7 | 23.7 |
| Instruments | 40.1 | + 5.1 | +12.7 | 45.2 |
| All Other Durables | 23.9 | + 4.6 | +19.3 | 28.5 |
| | | | | |
| Nondurable Goods | 264.0 | - 6.9 | - 2.6 | 257.1 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 29.3 | - 5.1 | -21.1 | 24.2 |
| Textiles | 27.5 | - 1.6 | - 5.8 | 25.9 |
| Apparel | 42.0 | - 7.9 | -18.8 | 34.1 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 28.4 | + 1.2 | + 4.2 | 29.6 |
| Printing & Publishing | 41.4 | + 4.5 | +10.9 | 45.9 |
| Chemicals | 19.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.3 |
| Rubber & Plastics | 29.4 | + 4.8 | +16.3 | 34.2 |
| Leather | 21.3 | - 4.4 | -20.7 | 16.9 |
| All Other Nondurables | 25.4 | + 1.6 | + 6.3 | 27.0 |
| | | | | |
| Nonmanufacturing Total | 1,704.2 | +287.0 | +16.8 | 1,991.2 |
| Contract Construction | 69.1 | + 47.6 | +68.9 | 116.7 |
| Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities | 112.2 | + 17.8 | +15.9 | 130.0 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 518.3 | + 74.1 | +14.3 | 592.4 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Estate | 133.0 | + 26.8 | +20.2 | 159.8 |
| Services, Mining, and Misc. | 506.0 | + 89.4 | +17.7 | 595.4 |
| Government | 365.6 | + 4.3 | + 1.2 | 396.9 |
| Federal | 57.2 | + 0.5 | + 0.9 | 57.7 |
| State and Local | 308.4 | + 30.8 | +10.0 | 339.2 |

Source 1976: Current Employment Series of Massachusetts Division of Employment Security in Cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics as Adjusted to Employment and Wage Data of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, 1975 Benchmark.

1985: Averages Projected by Joint Effort of the Occupation/Industry Research Department, Division of Employment Security, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

While the hard goods sector will register a positive growth rate, its counterpart - the nondurable sector - will not fare as well. Burdened by a structural decline in some traditional industries, this sector will not share in the overall growth of the Massachusetts economy. Over the 1970-1974 period employment in the soft goods sector declined at an annual rate of 2.8 percent. While a slower rate of decline should be experienced during the 1974-1985 period, employment in this sector will be far below the 1974 level.

Employment in the contract construction industry rose only slightly during the 1970-1974 period and has suffered a drastic decline during the recent recession. Such factors as high interest rates, tight money, disintermediation and high costs of labor and material curtailed the growth rates in this division over the past two years. Although employment over the 1974-1985 period was expected to expand at a faster rate, the increase will be significantly less than the growth rate registered in the decades of the 1960's and due to recent inactivity in this sector, it is doubtful that the 1985 level of employment will now be reached.

The number of jobs in the transportation, communication and public utilities division is expected to rise over the 1974-1985 period at a slower than average rate. The relative share of this division will abate slightly - from 5.7 to 5.5 in 1985. Widely differing employment patterns will continue to be experienced among individual industries within the division. A moderate increase is projected in the trucking and utilities industries while a decline is expected to continue in railroad employment. Reflecting a reduction in population growth and the introduction of laborsaving innovations, employment in the telephone industry will show little change.

Job growth in finance, insurance and real estate expanded at a rapid pace over the 1960-1974 period increasing by some 40 percent. During the 1974-1985 period employment in this division is expected to continue to rise but at a more moderate rate. Laborsaving techniques, a reduction in population growth and a diminished housing market will slow the growth pace of this division.

Expansion in the wholesale and retail trade division is projected to rise at a faster than average rate over the 1974-1985 period. However, the 1.0 percent annual growth rate over this period will be slightly less than the 1.6 percent rate registered during the 1970-1974 period. Within this division retail trade industries are expected to increase at a faster pace

than wholesale trade. The increase in laborsaving devices such as automated warehousing equipment, self-service gasoline stations and a greater use of electronic data processing equipment will temper growth rates in this division.

Employment in Public Administration is expected to increase into the mid-1980s. This division includes only government workers involved in activities unique to government. Government workers in agencies engaged in activities also carried on by private industry, such as construction, are classified in the appropriate industrial category. The growth rates experienced by this division in the past will be slowed somewhat by cutbacks in the number of federal government jobs coupled with a diminished hiring rate in state and local government agencies.

Employment in the agriculture, forestry and fishery division, reflecting productivity gains, is expected to decline both absolutely and in its relative share of total employment. Employment in the mining division, after showing a slight drop between 1970 and 1974, is expected to inch up in the 11 year period from 1974.

While the regression model used in making the industry projections takes into consideration normal fluctuations within an industry, the model does not account for recent or possible exogenous shocks to the system, another energy crisis would adversely effect the employment forecasts, especially in those industries heavily dependent on petroleum and petroleum products. In addition, some other aberrations which could possibly affect the projections are:

1. The closing or partial closing of FortDevens,
2. Passage of a National Health Plan,
3. Revitalizations of the Boston-Washington corridor and
4. The recently passed 200 mile fishing limit bill.

Of course, the model also assumes that other than the normal business cycles the economy will not experience a wisespread or long-lasting recession.

## 5. OCCUPATIONAL REQUIREMENTS THROUGH 1985

The total demand by occupation during the 1974-1985 span of years is the sum of the demand arising from industry growth and that needed for replacement of workers who leave the labor force because of death, retirement or other separations from the labor force. The eleven-year growth component will amount to approximately 200,000 while more than five times this number will be needed as replacements.* On the average, therefore, approximately 120,900 additional workers will be required each year during the eleven-year span.

Table 7

|  | EMPLOYMENT |  |  | Annual Labor Demand 1974 - 1985 |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALL OCCUPATIONS | 1970 | 1974 | 1985 | Total Demand | Due to Growth | Due to Sep |
| TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONSϕ | 2,355,685 | 2,436,468 | 2,635,143 | 120,885 | 18,043 | 102,842 |
| Professional & Technical | 368,103 | 401,568 | 454,129 | 20,370 | 4,769 | 15,601 |
| Managers | 230,838 | 259,447 | 279,684 | 10,150 | 1,841 | 8,309 |
| Sales Workers | 152,425 | 155,558 | 170,037 | 8,056 | 1,315 | 6,741 |
| Clerical Workers | 456,598 | 471,445 | 537,530 | 35,852 | 6,004 | 29,848 |
| Crafts & Kindred Workers | 306,841 | 308,484 | 332,755 | 9,158 | 2,207 | 6,951 |
| Operatives | 412,305 | 398,125 | 381,284 | 12,470 | -1,535 | 14,005 |
| Service Workers | 314,189 | 330,591 | 368,388 | 22,165 | 3,437 | 18,728 |
| Laborers, except Farm | 102,225 | 100,504 | 105,462 | 2,757 | 447 | 2,310 |
| Farmers & Farm Workers | 12,161 | 10,746 | 5,875 | -93 | -442 | 349 |

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
ϕ: Total all occupations does not equal total all industries because of different sources of data.

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* Because of a lack of current data, the age-specific separation rates for women are based solely upon the 1960 demographic distributions. To the extent the 1960 separation rates overestimate actual separation rates, then the replacement forecasts will be too high.

Growth in the professional, technical and kindred division will be substantial over the 1974-1985 period. Demand will be particularly strong for medical and health workers, computer specialists, accountants, and electrical and industrial technicians. Growth in the engineering occupations is expected to continue to rebound from the downturn of the 1970-1971 period. Although a demand for teachers will increase over the 1974-1985 period, it will be outpaced by the number of qualified applicants. However, a recent national survey found that the teacher supply was least adequate in mathematics, natural and physical sciences, industrial arts, special education and some vocational-technical subjects.

Corresponding to national trends, the clerical division is expected to be the fastest growing group in the 1974-1985 span of years. Increased paper work will accompany the expansion of large and complex organizations while routine clerical work may be reduced through increased use of computers or other business machines. Many clerical workers especially secretaries, receptionists and others dealing with the public will not be affected by automation.

A rising demand for hospital and other medical care and the more frequent use of restaurants, beauty salons and other services will generate an increased need for service workers as income levels rise. Within this division, occupations in health, food and cleaning service activities are projected to grow the most rapidly. In addition, a sizeable replacement demand will boost the need for workers in these fields.

The managerial and sales categories are expected to experience a moderate demand for workers during the 1974-1985 period. A growing demand for management specialists and an increase in demand for goods and services will foster a need for additional workers in the managerial and sales categories. However, the call for additional workers will be overshadowed by the necessity of satisfying replacement needs.

Craft workers numbering about 308,500 in 1974 are expected to show moderate gains over the next eleven years. Occupations which are expected to contribute heavily to the growth factor in this division are carpenters, electricians, plumbers and pipefitters, air conditioning mechanics and automobile mechanics. However, technological improvements and less than normal construction activity will temper growth in the craft fields.

Among the remaining divisions, laborers are projected to experience a slight gain while operatives and farmers and farm workers should show a contraction in employment. A dampening of demand for semi-skilled and other operatives in textile and other factory activities will significantly reduce the need for such workers. With the exception of farmers and farm workers, the overall net demand in these divisions will be positive as replacement needs will more than offset the anticipated decline.

Among the broad occupational groups the while-collar and service workers have grown the most rapidly. This trend is expected to continue in the future with a faster-than-average growth of white-collar and service workers, a slower-than-average growth of blue-collar jobs and a further decline of farm workers.

Table 8

| | EMPLOYMENT | | | Annual Labor Demand 1974 - 1985 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970 | 1974 | 1985 | Total Demand | Due to Growth | Due to Sep. |
| TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS | 2,355,685 | 2,436,468 | 2,635,143 | 120,885 | 18,043 | 102,842 |
| White Collar | 1,207,964 | 1,288,018 | 1,441,380 | 74,428 | 13,929 | 60,499 |
| Blue Collar | 821,371 | 807,113 | 819,501 | 24,385 | 1,119 | 23,266 |
| Service Workers | 314,189 | 330,591 | 368,388 | 22,165 | 3,437 | 18,728 |
| Farmers & Farm Workers | 12,161 | 10,746 | 5,874 | -93 | -442 | 349 |

As mentioned earlier the information furnished in this report should be used as indicators of trend, relative magnitude and probable direction rather than as specific forecasts of actual employment levels. The information should also be used in conjunction with other data prepared by this agency and other private and public organizations. For example, data on unfilled job openings can be used to modify the projections so as to provide an indicator of short-run trend.

Difficulty may arise in using the information contained in this report because of the various coding structures. Nevertheless, a match of the different coding systems may be obtained by refering to Matching Occupational Classifications to Vocational Education Program Codes published by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. While not a complete match, this publication provides a usable cross-reference guide.

### Assumptions

A number of general assumptions are implicated in the projections which were made within the framework of the national economic assumtions developed by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Underlying these projections are the following assumptions:

1. The institutional framework of the U. S. economy will not change radically.
2. Current, social, technological and scientific trends will continue, including values placed on work, education, income and leisure.
3. No major event such as widespread or long-lasting energy shortages or war will significantly alter the industrial structure of the economy or alter the rate of economic growth.
4. The economy will gradually recover from the high unemployment levels of the mid-1970s.

## 6. RECENT TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Based on final 1976 figures revised and adjusted to the Massachusetts portion of the Census Bureaus' National Household Survey the unemployment rate exhibited a dramatic decline over the calendar year 1976 (January 1976, 10.8 percent to 8.1 percent in December 1976), especially in the last quarter where a full percentage point drop was observed. Improvement in the economic situation in the state over calendar 1976 was caused

## Job Placements Made by the Employment Service
## Massachusetts Division of Employment Security
## by
## Occupational Categories and Divisions

Table 9

| Categories | Fiscal Year 1976 | Fiscal Year 1975 | Numerical Change | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prof., Tech., & Managerial | 5,256 | 7,761 | -2,505 | -32.3 |
| Clerical | 12,510 | 13,380 | - 870 | - 6.5 |
| Sales | 3,607 | 3,129 | + 478 | +15.3 |
| Domestics | 672 | 708 | - 36 | - 5.1 |
| Other Services | 13,149 | 12,523 | + 626 | + 5.0 |
| Farm, Fisheries, & Forestry | 4,537 | 6,535 | -1,998 | -30.6 |
| Processing | 2,508 | 1,815 | + 693 | -38.2 |
| Machine Trades | 4,678 | 3,737 | + 941 | +25.2 |
| Bench Work | 5,706 | 4,400 | +1,306 | +29.7 |
| Structural | 8,168 | 8,435 | - 267 | - 3.2 |
| Motor Freight | 2,492 | 2,018 | + 474 | +23.5 |
| Packaging, Transportation, Material Handling | 8,782 | 8,097 | + 685 | + 8.5 |
| Other | 380 | 374 | + 6 | - 1.6 |
| TOTAL | 72,445 | 72,912 | - 467 | - 0.6 |

Source: ESARS Report MA5-51 Dated 9/30/76, 9/30/75, 6/30/75.

by two distinct occurrences. The first six months of 1976 saw employment increase by its greatest amount during the 1970s (+106,600) and caused the unemployment rate to drop 1.4 percentage points. During the second half of 1976 employment actually decreased 5,700 but due to the -67,800 decline in unemployment, the rate fell by another 1.3 percentage points. Total unemployment over the calendar year was reduced by 114,400 while total employment increased by 100,900. Payrolls of most all sectors of industry increased during 1976 from the previous year although only three topped their previous peak employment levels: machinery except electrical (SIC-35), services (SIC-70 to 89) and state and local government. On a fiscal year (October through September) basis 1976 turned out to be somewhat worse than 1975 as unemployment increased by 9,300 and the unemployment rate rose to 10.3 percent from 10.2 percent in fiscal year 1975. With economic conditions continuing to improve throughout fiscal 1977 and 1978 unemployment will average 233,500 in fiscal 1977 (with a rate of 8.5 percent) and 223,400 for fiscal 1978 (with a rate of 8.1 percent).

## 7. ESTIMATE OF INDIVIDUALS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES IN MASSACHUSETTS

An estimated 378,382 persons 18 years of age and over will be considered economically disadvantaged in fiscal year 1978 and in need of some kind of employment and training services.

### a. Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged

Economically Disadvantaged Individual. An individual who is a member of a family:

1. Which receives cash welfare payment, or
2. Whose annual income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Poverty-Level Guidelines
Effective April 1, 1976

| Family Size | Continental Nonfarm | United States Farm |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | $2,970 | $2,550 |
| 2 | 3,930 | 3,360 |
| 3 | 4,890 | 4,170 |
| 4 | 5,850 | 4,980 |
| 5 | 6,810 | 5,790 |
| 6 | 7,770 | 6,600 |

### b. Balance of State

In the implementation of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), the Balance of State is considered one large Prime Sponsor and is composed of every city and town in Massachusetts not included in a Prime Sponsor consortium. These cities and towns have been organized into 18 subgrantee areas with one city or town serving as the program agent for the respective subgrantee area. The 18 subgrantees include: Chelsea, Fall River, Gardner, Greenfield, Hopedale, Lawrence, Marlboro, Medford, Newton, Northampton, Norwood, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Quincy, Salem, Southbridge, Taunton and Yarmouth. Under this designation, the Prime Sponsor allocates funds according to local needs. An estimated 239,501 persons 18 and over (See Table 13 for the balance of State) will be considered economically disadvantaged in fiscal year 1978 and in need of some kind of employment and training service.

### c. Characteristics of Individuals Other Than the Disadvantaged in Need of Employment and Training

Many of the individuals requiring employment-related assistance during fiscal 1978 will not be classified as disadvantaged. This is typical of a slow period of recovery following a severe and long recession. Unfortunately, labor is usually the last factor of production to expand

as the economy starts to pull out of a recession. This applies to skilled as well as nonskilled labor. The manpower need of skilled workers will be in job placements rather than in training services.

## 8. BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE DISADVANTAGED PROGRAMS TO OVERCOME SUCH BARRIERS

Barriers to employment may be physical, personal, social, educational, or economical. The greatest simple barrier to employment of low-income heads of families, both men and women, is their inadequate preparation for the kinds of jobs available in our modern economy. This, however becomes a greater handicap during a depressed economic period whether it be a recession or a slow period of recovery following a recession. During these times the disadvantaged find themselves competing with highly trained people forced to take secondary jobs even temporarily, thereby diminishing the available secondary job market.

In this highly technological society, it is surprising to find such a low educational level for both whites and blacks as revealed in the 1970 census survey. Some 41.2 percent of the white population (25 years and older) had less than a four year high school education while 53.1 percent of the black population (25 years and older) were in this educational group.

The principal physical barrier to employment is the removal of many types of jobs to the suburbs beyond easy commuting distance from the inner cities where the disadvantaged are concentrated. This problem is compounded by the inability of the disadvantaged to move to the suburbs.

An analysis of the reasons given for not working indicates that health services must be included in programs for the disadvantaged and that outreach counseling right into the homes is needed. The main thrust, however, should continue to be education, training, and retraining.

### a. Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA)

In 1974 the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 was implemented in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with grants made directly to Prime Sponsors. There are eight Prime Sponsors, seven of which represent consortia of municipalities based in the following cities: Boston, Cambridge, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, New Bedford, and Brockton, plus a large sponsor - the Balance of State.

CETA offers a number of opportunities under Title I, Title II and Title VI of the Act. Title I is devoted to jobs, work experience, or classroom training. Title II and VI are emergency public service employment functions of the Act, Title II being somewhat stricter in that the community using Title II funds is thereby pledged to continue a certain percentage of the jobs on a permanent basis and participants are eligible for the same job benefits accorded regular employees.

### b. Work Incentive Program (WIN)

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) is a major national effort to help people receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Childred (AFDC) become productive workers. In Massachusetts, the WIN program is operated jointly by the Division of Employment Security and the Department of Public Welfare. Under the law, AFDC applicants and recipients can lose their benefits by failing to register for or participate in the program. Under WIN, job ready applicants and recipients are given such services as counseling, training (both classroom and on-the-job), medical aid, child care and other services required to remove the impediments to employability. The WIN program has positive incentives built into its structure which make participating in the program and obtaining employment more profitable than merely collecting AFDC welfare payments. The following table compares the performance of the Massachusetts WIN program for fiscal 1974, 1975, and 1976.

### c. Services to Veterans

By law veterans, and especially disabled veterans, have preference to all job openings, training and supportive services. To care for the above mentioned needs, every Employment Service office has a veterans

## Work Incentive Program Activity Summary
## for
## Fiscal Years 1974, 1975 and 1976

| | Fiscal Year 1976 | Fiscal Year 1975 | Fiscal Year 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Registrants | 34,558 | 32,029 | 31,364 |
| Number Interviewed & Appraised | 24,181 | 17,949 | 16,165 |
| Total Participants | 13,447 | 12,463 | 13,503 |
| Number Obtaining Employment | 7,237 | 6,621 | 6,129 |

## Characteristics of WIN Participants

| | Fiscal Year 1976 | | Fiscal Year 1975 | | Fiscal Year 1974 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Participants | 13,447 | 100.0 | 12,463 | 100.0 | 13,503 | 100.0 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 4,128 | 30.7 | 5,452 | 43.7 | 5,106 | 37.8 |
| Female | 9,319 | 69.3 | 7,011 | 56.3 | 8,397 | 62.2 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| 7th Grade or Less | 1,291 | 9.6 | 988 | 7.9 | 1,274 | 9.4 |
| 8th - 11th Grade | 6,186 | 46.0 | 5,756 | 46.2 | 6,241 | 46.2 |
| High School Graduate | 4,922 | 36.6 | 4,570 | 36.7 | 4,844 | 35.9 |
| More Than High School | 1,048 | 7.8 | 1,149 | 9.2 | 1,144 | 8.5 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 21 years or Less | 1,909 | 14.2 | 2,022 | 16.2 | 2,203 | 16.3 |
| 22 year - 44 years | 9,413 | 70.0 | 9,117 | 73.2 | 9,774 | 72.4 |
| 45 years - 54 years | 1,748 | 13.0 | 1,227 | 9.8 | 1,399 | 10.4 |
| 55 years or over | 377 | 2.8 | 97 | 0.8 | 127 | 0.9 |

Source: WIN Department

Employment Representative. For Fiscal 1976 (October 1975 through September 1976) 15,021 veterans were placed with 5,676 as a result of individual job development.

In addition to placement, the veteran may also be offered counseling and testing; referral to training; or referral to supportive services. The recently separated veteran is invited to the Employment Office. He is informed of his reemployment rights, the Unemployment Benefit Law; GI Bill of Rights benefits, etc. A sixty day follow through is carried on for all veterans in the active file by the Veterans Employment Representative until the VER knows he is either placed, needs our services no longer, or all roads to contact him have failed.

### d. Law Offenders Services Division (LOSD)

The Law Offender Services Program started in 1971 as a part of the Division of Employment Security bringing employability services to the offender needing help with employment. Funding for LOSD comes from CETA under the Office of Economic Affairs. LOSD has only five offices now rendering service at the following locations: Boston, Brockton, Lowell, Quincy and Worcester. The LOSD is scheduled, at this time, to be phased out completely by September 30th of this year due to a lack of funding.

The following is a review of LOSD covering the period from February 1976 through March 1977.

|  | Intake | Hired | Accepted in other Manpower Programs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Team Total | 2,168 | 1,252 | 275 |

Source: Law Offenders Services Division

### e. Services to the Handicapped

The Division of Employment Security administers a statewide program of services for the handicapped. Special emphasis is given to helping disabled Vietnam veterans return to the labor force.

In accordance with Public Law 565, each local DES office has one staff member, a trained Specialist for Services to the Handicapped (SSH), whose function is to assist handicapped applicants secure employment or training. The administrative staff at the Division of Employment Security furnishes the bulletins, training and promotional information, field visits and evaluation necessary to achieve the desired results. The administrative staff also maintains liaison with federal and state agencies and other nongovernmental organizations directly concerned with the handicapped for the purpose of exchanging information, developing new programs, techniques and expanding promotional activities for the employment of the handicapped.

There are written agreements between the Division of Employment Security and the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission (MRC), Commission for the Blind, and Commission of Mental Health to provide employment services for applicants who are ready for competitive employment.

The Division of Employment Security also participates in a program involving such clubs as Rotary and Kiwanis in order to enhance employment possibilities for the handicapped person.

Table 10

## MASSACHUSETTS
## POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS
## FISCAL YEAR 1978

| | Population | Labor Force | Employ. | Unemploy. | Unemploy. Rate | LFP* Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 5,879,692 | 2,758,376 | 2,534,947 | 223,429 | 8.1 | 64.7 |
| White Male | 2,678,885 | 1,517,222 | 1,395,018 | 122,204 | 8.1 | 79.8 |
| 0-15 | 777,045 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 16-17 | 108,020 | 68,939 | 58,964 | 9,975 | 14.5 | 63.8 |
| 18-19 | 108,021 | 76,400 | 66,294 | 10,106 | 13.2 | 70.7 |
| 20-24 | 239,505 | 195,387 | 171,717 | 23,670 | 12.1 | 81.6 |
| 25-34 | 373,911 | 359,085 | 332,320 | 26,765 | 7.5 | 96.0 |
| 35-44 | 271,741 | 264,527 | 248,074 | 16,453 | 6.2 | 97.3 |
| 45-64 | 558,848 | 491,622 | 463,625 | 27,997 | 5.7 | 88.0 |
| 65 + | 241,794 | 61,261 | 54,023 | 7,238 | 11.8 | 25.3 |
| White Female | 2,935,469 | 1,135,591 | 1,048,329 | 87,262 | 7.7 | 51.8 |
| 0-15 | 744,580 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 16-17 | 107,741 | 78,607 | 69,146 | 9,461 | 12.0 | 73.0 |
| 18-19 | 107,741 | 70,465 | 64,961 | 5,504 | 7.8 | 65.4 |
| 20-24 | 262,737 | 188,917 | 176,088 | 12,829 | 6.8 | 71.9 |
| 25-34 | 404,200 | 218,516 | 203,556 | 14,960 | 6.8 | 54.1 |
| 35-44 | 285,034 | 162,927 | 152,576 | 10,351 | 6.4 | 57.2 |
| 45-64 | 629,417 | 361,737 | 333,922 | 27,815 | 7.7 | 57.5 |
| 65 + | 394,019 | 54,422 | 48,080 | 6,342 | 11.7 | 13.8 |
| Nonwhite Male | 123,887 | 57,691 | 49,108 | 8,583 | 14.9 | 75.6 |
| 0-15 | 47,582 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 16-17 | 4,934 | 2,014 | 1,350 | 664 | 33.0 | 40.8 |
| 18-19 | 4,933 | 2,641 | 2,040 | 601 | 22.7 | 53.5 |
| 20-24 | 12,437 | 9,327 | 7,754 | 1,573 | 16.9 | 75.0 |
| 25-34 | 20,422 | 18,378 | 15,876 | 2,502 | 13.6 | 90.0 |
| 35-44 | 12,358 | 11,056 | 9,644 | 1,412 | 12.8 | 89.5 |
| 45-64 | 15,751 | 13,056 | 11,519 | 1,537 | 11.8 | 82.9 |
| 65 + | 5,470 | 1,219 | 924 | 295 | 24.2 | 22.3 |
| Nonwhite Female | 141,451 | 47,871 | 42,491 | 5,380 | 11.2 | 50.8 |
| 0-15 | 47,155 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 16-17 | 5,207 | 2,618 | 2,241 | 377 | 14.4 | 50.3 |
| 18-19 | 5,207 | 2,844 | 2,459 | 385 | 13.5 | 54.6 |
| 20-24 | 13,935 | 7,299 | 6,313 | 986 | 13.5 | 52.4 |
| 25-34 | 27,189 | 14,073 | 12,648 | 1,425 | 10.1 | 51.8 |
| 35-44 | 14,971 | 8,927 | 7,814 | 1,113 | 12.5 | 59.6 |
| 45-64 | 19,291 | 10,980 | 9,974 | 1,006 | 9.2 | 56.9 |
| 65 + | 8,496 | 1,131 | 1,042 | 89 | 7.9 | 13.3 |

* Labor Force Participation

Table 11

MASSACHUSETTS

ADDITIONAL PLANNING DATA PROJECTIONS

FISCAL YEAR 1978

| | Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons |
|---|---|
| TOTAL | 109,086 |
| White Male | 47,949 |
| White Female | 54,565 |
| Nonwhite Male | 2,942 |
| Nonwhite Female | 3,630 |

| | Economically Disadvantaged 18 Years and Over |
|---|---|
| TOTAL | 378,382 |
| White | 320,792 |
| Black | 44,508 |
| Other | 5,078 |
| Spanish | 8,004 |

### Table 11
### (continued)

## MASSACHUSETTS

## ADDITIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

## FISCAL YEAR 1978

| | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate | Long-Term Unemployment | Number of Different Individuals Unemployed During Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 223,429 | 8.1 | 67,205 | 670,287 |
| White Male | 122,204 | 8.1 | 42,788 | xx |
| White Female | 87,262 | 7.7 | 20,054 | xx |
| Nonwhite Male | 8,583 | 14.9 | 3,365 | xx |
| Nonwhite Female | 5,380 | 11.2 | 998 | xx |

Table 12

# BALANCE OF STATE
# POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS
# FISCAL YEAR 1978

| | Population | Labor Force | Employ. | Unemploy. | Unemploy. Rate | LFP* Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 3,615,584 | 1,702,137 | 1,571,072 | 131,065 | 7.7 | 65.0 |
| White Male | 1,643,716 | 937,703 | 865,316 | 72,387 | 7.7 | 80.4 |
| 0-15 | 476,762 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 16-17 | 66,412 | 42,504 | 36,596 | 5,908 | 13.9 | 64.0 |
| 18-19 | 66,411 | 47,371 | 41,384 | 5,987 | 12.6 | 71.3 |
| 20-24 | 140,568 | 116,667 | 102,645 | 14,022 | 12.0 | 83.0 |
| 25-34 | 225,071 | 218,493 | 202,639 | 15,854 | 7.3 | 97.1 |
| 35-44 | 169,802 | 166,548 | 156,804 | 9,744 | 5.9 | 98.1 |
| 45-64 | 345,009 | 305,935 | 289,350 | 16,585 | 5.4 | 88.7 |
| 65 + | 153,682 | 40,185 | 35,898 | 4,287 | 10.7 | 26.1 |
| White Female | 1,797,273 | 695,401 | 645,071 | 50,330 | 7.2 | 51.9 |
| 0-15 | 456,869 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 16-17 | 66,347 | 48,910 | 43,454 | 5,456 | 11.2 | 73.7 |
| 18-19 | 66,347 | 42,613 | 39,437 | 3,176 | 7.5 | 64.2 |
| 20-24 | 154,877 | 112,711 | 105,312 | 7,399 | 6.6 | 72.8 |
| 25-34 | 241,517 | 130,703 | 122,076 | 8,627 | 6.6 | 54.1 |
| 35-44 | 177,858 | 100,973 | 95,004 | 5,969 | 5.9 | 56.8 |
| 45-64 | 388,507 | 223,908 | 207,863 | 16,045 | 7.2 | 57.6 |
| 65 + | 244,952 | 35,583 | 31,924 | 3,659 | 10.3 | 14.5 |
| Nonwhite Male | 81,967 | 38,161 | 32,830 | 5,331 | 14.0 | 76.0 |
| 0-15 | 31,751 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 16-17 | 3,155 | 1,341 | 929 | 412 | 30.7 | 42.5 |
| 18-19 | 3,155 | 1,732 | 1,359 | 373 | 21.5 | 54.9 |
| 20-24 | 8,080 | 6,115 | 5,138 | 977 | 16.0 | 75.7 |
| 25-34 | 13,242 | 12,027 | 10,473 | 1,554 | 12.9 | 90.8 |
| 35-44 | 7,946 | 7,081 | 6,204 | 877 | 12.4 | 89.1 |
| 45-64 | 10,757 | 9,004 | 8,049 | 955 | 10.6 | 83.7 |
| 65+ | 3,881 | 861 | 678 | 183 | 21.3 | 22.2 |
| Nonwhite Female | 92,628 | 30,872 | 27,855 | 3,017 | 9.8 | 50.5 |
| 0-15 | 31,531 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 16-17 | 3,685 | 1,937 | 1,726 | 211 | 10.9 | 52.6 |
| 18-19 | 3,686 | 2,029 | 1,813 | 216 | 10.7 | 55.1 |
| 20-24 | 8,711 | 4,614 | 4,061 | 553 | 12.0 | 53.0 |
| 25-34 | 16,911 | 8,504 | 7,705 | 799 | 9.4 | 50.3 |
| 35-44 | 9,548 | 5,614 | 4,990 | 624 | 11.1 | 58.8 |
| 45-64 | 12,778 | 7,410 | 6,846 | 564 | 7.6 | 58.0 |
| 65 + | 5,779 | 763 | 713 | 50 | 6.6 | 13.2 |

---

* Labor Force Participation

## Table 13

## BALANCE OF STATE

## ADDITIONAL PLANNING DATA PROJECTIONS

## FISCAL YEAR 1978

| | Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons |
|---|---|
| TOTAL | 64,455 |
| White Male | 28,334 |
| White Female | 31,984 |
| Nonwhite Male | 1,874 |
| Nonwhite Female | 2,263 |

| | Economically Disadvantaged 18 Years and Over |
|---|---|
| TOTAL | 239,501 |
| White | 196,989 |
| Black | 39,640 |
| Other | 2,872 |
| Spanish | 7,537 |

Table 13
(continued)

## BALANCE OF STATE

## ADDITIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

## FISCAL YEAR 1978

|  | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate | Long-Term Unemployment | Number of Different Individuals Unemployed During Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 131,065 | 7.7 | 37,891 | 393,195 |
| White Male | 72,387 | 7.7 | 24,755 | xx |
| White Female | 50,330 | 7.2 | 10,688 | xx |
| Nonwhite Male | 5,331 | 14.0 | 2,038 | xx |
| Nonwhite Female | 3,017 | 9.8 | 410 | xx |

MASS. MA20.27/2: Mass./979

# ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1979

MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY,
JOHN F. HODGMAN, DIRECTOR, AFFILIATED WITH
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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## MASSACHUSETTS

**JOB SERVICE**

# ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

## FISCAL YEAR 1979

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Prepared by:

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Labor Market Economist, and

Richard Fitzgerald
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Labor Area Research Department

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# PREFACE

The Annual Planning Information (API) Report is prepared annually for the state and its Labor Areas. The API Report provides comprehensive analysis with supporting tabular data on recent and anticipated employment and unemployment developments by industry and occupation and labor demand and supply relationships. It includes analysis and statistical data on the insured unemployed by industry, occupation, age, sex, race, and duration of unemployment. The analysis of unfilled job openings and applicant data is made in order to provide a comparison of labor demand and supply.

The API Report is designed to review the state's recent economic developments and trends. The main area of concentration of the report is on the projections for the fiscal year 1979.

The API Report is intended to meet the needs of manpower and community planners, educators, especially CETA planners, local and state government officials, business and labor organizations, employers, job seekers, and others who need labor market information for decision making purposes.

For further information contact the Labor Area Research Department, Division of Employment Security, Charles F. Hurley Building, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.

## 1. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The population of Massachusetts has declined from 5,818,000 in 1975 to 5,809,000 in 1976. The decline is not prevalent throughout the state but is concentrated in the areas of large metropolitan cities. However, the southeastern region of the state has shown tremendous growth in population over the same time period.

The 1977 annual average civilian labor force estimate registered at 2,780,000 a slight increase over the 1976 annual figure. The 1979 projected annual average civilian labor force indicates changes in the composition of the labor force, youth 16-17 years of age will be entering the labor force at much faster rates than in early 1970's and woman as a component of the labor force will be growing faster than their male counterparts.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Massachusetts has grown steadily from 1976 to 1977. Over the year, 54,400 jobs were added within the nonagricultural industries. Most of the growth occurred within the nonmanufacturing sector, especially in wholesale and retail trade and the service industries. The outlook for fiscal 1978 and 1979 is for continual growth of 3.9 percent and 2.8 percent respectively Lower employment growth is anticipated during fiscal 1979 as a result of the slow down in the economy. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors will contribute to this growth although nonmanufacturing will supply better than twice the number of jobs.

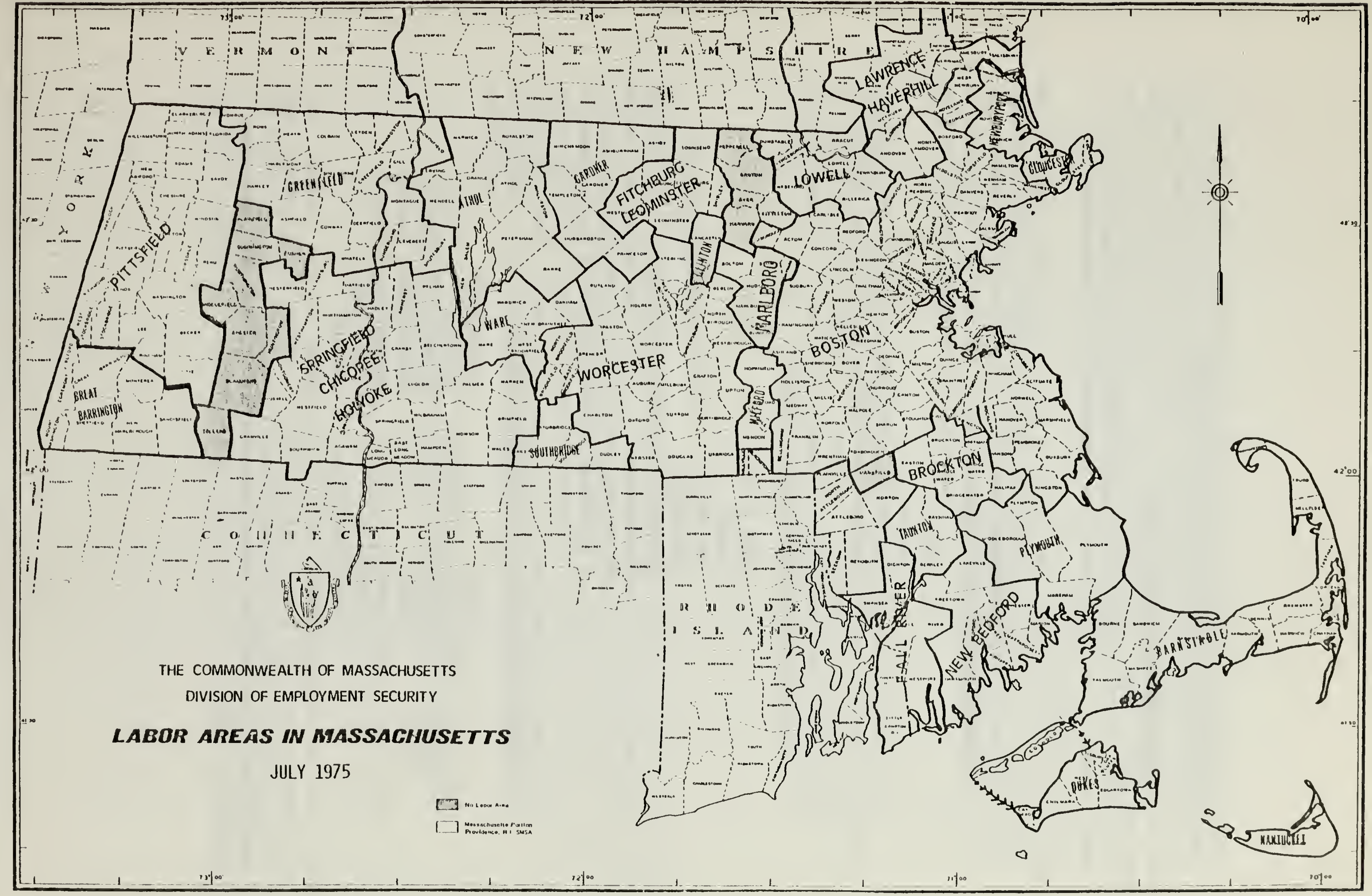
Inflation and it's consequence will be the main focus in the national economy during the current and upcoming fiscal years. At the time of this writing the Carter Administration is predicting an annual increase in consumer prices of 7.2 percent for 1978. This figure represents a significant increase from earlier predictions, however it is even lower than forecasts of other private economists. Two of the primary factors pushing up prices are food increases and tighter labor markets.

The outlook for the Massachusetts economy is one of cautious optimism. Total nonagricultural employment will continue to grow during fiscal 1978 and 1979, as mentioned earler, however at slower rates following a slow-down in the national economy.

Personal income is expected to increase 9.9 percent during 1978. This compares to a national rate of 10.4 percent for the same period. The outlook for 1979 in Massachusetts is for a slower rate of 9.0 percent while the national rate is expected to be 9.7 percent.

Inflation will also be an increasing concern for the residents of Massachusetts in the upcoming fiscal year. Recent figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate just how severly price increases effect the people of this state. In a study conducted during the fall of 1977 it was indicated that Boston was the most expensive city in which to live for a family of four maintaining a middle level standard of living within the continental United States.

Massachusetts unemployment situation reveals a decline from 9.5 percent in 1976 to 8.1 percent in 1977. The national unemployment rate which has been consistantly lower than Massachusetts for a number of years decreased from 7.7 percent in 1976 to 7.0 percent in 1977. The difference of 1.1 percentage points between the State and National unemployment rates have been smallest since 1972. Massachusetts economy is expected to produce at a slower growth rate into 1979. For this reason, a projected slight increase in unemployment will be seen in 1979.



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

## LABOR AREAS IN MASSACHUSETTS

JULY 1975

## II. DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE AND LABOR AREAS

### a. Massachusetts Labor Areas

The United States Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration has apportioned the Commonwealth of Massachusetts into the following:

#### Four Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA)

Boston
Brockton
Fitchburg-Leominster
Lawrence-Haverhill

#### Seven Major Labor Market Areas (LMA)

Fall River
Lowell
New Bedford
Pittsfield
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke
Worcester
Massachusetts Portion of the
  Providence-Pawtucket, R.I. Labor Area

#### Sixteen Small Labor Market Areas (LMA)

Athol
Barnstable County
Clinton
Dukes
Gardner
Gloucester
Great Barrington
Greenfield
Marlborough
Milford
Nantucket County
Newburyport
Plymouth
Southbridge
Taunton
Ware

and fifteen towns with no labor area attachment which comprise the Balance of State.

A "labor area" consists of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance. It is an economically integrated geographical unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. Labor areas usually include one or more entire counties, except in New England where towns are considered the major geographical units.

Major labor areas usually have at least one central city with a population of 50,000 or more. In most instances boundaries of major labor areas coincide with those of Standard Metropolitan Statistical areas as determined by the Office of Management and Budget in consultation with a Federal interagency committee.

Geographical boundaries of all classified areas are listed in an Employment and Training Administration publication entitled "Directory of Important Labor Areas". Revisions in labor area boundaries are listed monthly in the "Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment" bulletin.

### b. Description of State

Massachusetts is located in the Northeastern section of the continential United States bordered by the states of Vermont and New Hampshire on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, the states of Rhode Island and Connecticut on the south and the state of New York on the west. The state ranks forty-fifth among the states in size with land area of 7,838.68 square miles, according to the Department of Commerce and Development. The climate of the state is favorable to industrial enterprise.

| | Boston | Pittsfield | Worcester |
|---|---|---|---|
| Normal Temp. in Jan. | 29.9°F | 21°8F | 25.9°F |
| Normal Temp. in July | 73.7°F | 67.8°F | 70.6°F |
| Normal Annual Precip. | 42.8 inch. | 44.4 inch | 45.4 inch. |

Long renowned for its historical heritage, Massachusetts has been rated high in many other aspects of the quality of its life in a survey made for the U. S. Department of Commerce and Development. In the survey of 22 major industrial states in nine different categories Massachusetts was rated number one overall. This was based on a rank of first place in the areas of education, recreation, culture and health, second place in environment of living and transportation, forth place in environment for business and public achievement, and fifth place in physical environment. Logan Airport is convenient for airfreight flights to Western Europe and Eastern Canada. The State has excellent North-South, East-West commercial over-the-road transportation routes.

### c. Population Characteristics

The population of Massachusetts grew by 2.1 percent between 1970 and 1976 to 5,809,000, as reported by the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. The report also shows that the population from 1975 to 1976 declined 0.2 percent from 5,818,000. Massachusetts has had major migration changes between counties since 1970. The table indicates tremendous growth in the southeast region of the state. Essex and Suffolk counties are showing the largest declines because of the lack of desire for the inner city environment.

Table 1

Estimates of the Population of Massachusetts
Counties: July 1, 1975 and 1976

| | (provisional) | July 1, 1975 | April 1, 1970 (census) | Change, 1970 to 1976 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Number | Percent |
| Massachusetts | 5,809,000 | 5,818,000 | 5,689,170 | 120,000 | 2.1 |
| Barnstable | 135,900 | 129,600 | 96,656 | 39,300 | 40.6 |
| Berkshire | 148,000 | 149,000 | 149,402 | - 1,400 | - 0.9 |
| Bristol | 464,100 | 463,800 | 444,301 | 19,800 | 4.5 |
| Dukes | 8,400 | 8,000 | 6,117 | 2,300 | 37.3 |
| Essex | 625,200 | 631,200 | 637,887 | -12,700 | - 2.0 |
| Franklin | 64,200 | 63,500 | 59,210 | 5,000 | 8.5 |
| Hampden | 460,100 | 463,800 | 459,050 | 1,000 | 0.2 |
| Hampshire | 135,800 | 133,600 | 123,981 | 11,800 | 9.5 |
| Middlesex | 1,397,100 | 1,399,000 | 1,398,397 | - 1,300 | - 0.1 |
| Nantucket | 5,900 | 5,700 | 3,774 | 2,100 | 55.0 |
| Norfolk | 619,100 | 620,000 | 604,854 | 14,200 | 2.4 |
| Plymouth | 383,700 | 379,800 | 333,314 | 50,400 | 15.1 |
| Suffolk | 713,600 | 722,800 | 735,190 | -21,600 | - 2.9 |
| Worcester | 648,200 | 648,100 | 637,037 | 11,200 | - 1.8 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

## Table 2

## Massachusetts Population Composition Projected Change
## Fiscal Year 1970 - 1979

| | Population April 1, 1970 | Population Projection July 1, 1979 | Change 1970 to 1979 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Percent |
| Total | 5,689,170 | 5,857,983 | 168,813 | 3.0 |
| White Males | 2,621,003 | 2,668,994 | 47,991 | 1.8 |
| 0-15 | 818,388 | 774,175 | -44,212 | - 5.4 |
| 16-17 | 101,554 | 107,622 | 6,068 | 6.0 |
| 18-19 | 94,567 | 107,621 | 13,054 | 13.8 |
| 20-24 | 203,460 | 238,621 | 35,161 | 17.3 |
| 25-34 | 309,780 | 372,530 | 62,750 | 20.3 |
| 35-44 | 299,288 | 270,738 | 28,550 | - 9.5 |
| 45-64 | 553,720 | 556,785 | 3,065 | 0.6 |
| 65 + | 240,246 | 240,902 | 656 | 0.3 |
| White Females | 2,863,354 | 2,924,630 | 61,276 | 2.1 |
| 0-15 | 786,308 | 741,831 | -44,477 | - 5.7 |
| 16-17 | 97,336 | 107,344 | 10,008 | 10.3 |
| 18-19 | 103,082 | 107,342 | 6,612 | 6.6 |
| 20-24 | 232,024 | 261,767 | 29,743 | 12.8 |
| 25-33 | 319,591 | 402,708 | 83,117 | 26.0 |
| 35-44 | 311,648 | 283,982 | -27,666 | - 8.9 |
| 45-64 | 629,217 | 627,092 | - 2,125 | - 0.3 |
| 65 + | 384,148 | 392,564 | 8,416 | 2.1 |
| Black Males | 81,532 | 104,129 | 22,597 | 27.7 |
| 0-15 | 33,464 | 41,426 | 7,962 | 23.8 |
| 16-17 | 3,233 | 4,344 | 1,111 | 34.4 |
| 18-19 | 3,266 | 4,344 | 1,078 | 33.0 |
| 20-24 | 6,706 | 10,750 | 4,044 | 60.3 |
| 25-33 | 10,885 | 16,254 | 5,369 | 49.3 |
| 35-44 | 8,801 | 9,689 | 888 | 10.1 |
| 45-64 | 11,161 | 13,040 | 1,879 | 16.8 |
| 65 + | 4,016 | 4,282 | 266 | 6.6 |
| Black Females | 92,165 | 120,706 | 28,541 | 31.0 |
| 0-15 | 33,396 | 41,056 | 7,661 | 22.9 |
| 16-17 | 3,245 | 4,638 | 1,393 | 42.9 |
| 18-19 | 3,756 | 4,636 | 880 | 23.4 |
| 20-24 | 8,951 | 12,212 | 3,261 | 36.4 |
| 25-33 | 13,618 | 22,615 | 8,997 | 66.1 |
| 35-44 | 10,295 | 12,253 | 1,958 | 19.0 |
| 45-64 | 13,150 | 16,339 | 3,189 | 24.3 |
| 65 + | 5,754 | 6,957 | 1,203 | 20.9 |
| Other Males | 15,531 | 19,301 | 3,770 | 24.3 |
| 0-15 | 4,344 | 5,982 | 1,638 | 37.7 |
| 16-17 | 386 | 572 | 186 | 48.2 |
| 18-19 | 665 | 571 | - 94 | -14.1 |
| 20-24 | 1,696 | 1,641 | - 55 | - 3.2 |
| 25-33 | 3,019 | 4,092 | 1,073 | 35.5 |
| 35-44 | 1,982 | 2,623 | 641 | 32.3 |
| 45-64 | 2,233 | 2,652 | 419 | 18.8 |
| 65 + | 1,207 | 1,168 | - 39 | - 3.2 |
| Other Females | 15,585 | 20,223 | 4,638 | 29.8 |
| 0-15 | 4,262 | 5,923 | 1,661 | 39.0 |
| 16-17 | 386 | 552 | 166 | 43.0 |
| 18-19 | 581 | 551 | - 30 | - 5.2 |
| 20-24 | 1,652 | 1,672 | - 20 | 1.2 |
| 25-33 | 2,961 | 4,474 | 1,513 | 51.1 |
| 35-44 | 2,099 | 2,664 | 565 | 26.9 |
| 45-64 | 2,291 | 2,880 | 589 | 25.7 |
| 65 + | 1,353 | 1,507 | 154 | 11.4 |

## d. Civilian Labor Force

The 1977 annual average of 2,780,000 revealed a 0.98 percent increase over the 1976 annual average of 2,753,000. In comparison, the labor force over the same time period for New England grew by 1.2 percent to 5,828,000 and for the Nation a growth of 2.77 percent to 97,401,000.

Table 3

Civilian Labor Force (16+) for Massachusetts, the United States, and the Ten Largest States, 1976 and 1977 (Numbers in Thousands)

|  | 1976 | 1977 | Change in Civilian Labor Force 1976 to 1977 (In Percent) |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 94,773 | 97,401 | 2.77 |
| Massachusetts | 2,753 | 2,780 | 0.98 |
| California | 9,701 | 10,140 | 4.53 |
| Florida | 3,446 | 3,520 | 2.15 |
| Illinois | 5,060 | 5,215 | 3.06 |
| Michigan | 4,000 | 4,118 | 2.95 |
| New Jersey | 3,305 | 3,367 | 1.88 |
| New York | 7,714 | 7,762 | 0.62 |
| Ohio | 4,731 | 4,811 | 1.69 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,094 | 5,168 | 1.45 |
| Texas | 5,578 | 5,786 | 3.73 |

Rank of Massachusetts
among Ten Largest States: 9th

## e. Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment

Table 6 provides a review of the Wage and Salary Employment in Non-agricultural Industries of the New England States and New England, 1976-1977. The data is from the findings of the BLS-790 establishment-based on employment survey. The estimates of annual average wage and salary employment have been benchmark to the 1977, 202 series, (except for Massachusetts which is still on a 1976 benchmark).

Table 4
Massachusetts
Labor Force Composition Projected Change
Fiscal Year, 1970-1979

| | 1970 | 1979 | Change 1970 to 1979 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Percent |
| Total | 2417670 | 2760933 | 343263 | 14.2 |
| White Males | 1409103 | 1511471 | 102368 | 7.3 |
| 16-17 | 46998 | 68787 | 21789 | 46.4 |
| 18-19 | 55793 | 77008 | 21215 | 38.0 |
| 20-24 | 157449 | 196667 | 39218 | 29.9 |
| 25-34 | 292170 | 358656 | 66486 | 22.8 |
| 35-44 | 286969 | 262880 | - 24089 | - 8.4 |
| 45-64 | 500579 | 490541 | - 10038 | - 2.0 |
| 65 + | 69145 | 56931 | 12214 | 17.7 |
| White Females | 932331 | 1143694 | 211363 | 22.7 |
| 16-17 | 40475 | 80451 | 39976 | 98.8 |
| 18-19 | 54234 | 71975 | 17741 | 32.7 |
| 20-24 | 142197 | 190831 | 48634 | 34.2 |
| 25-34 | 137716 | 227545 | 89829 | 65.2 |
| 35-44 | 158079 | 169072 | 10993 | 7.0 |
| 45-64 | 353830 | 365334 | 11504 | 3.3 |
| 65 + | 45800 | 38487 | - 7313 | - 16.0 |
| Black Males | 34997 | 47411 | 12414 | 35.5 |
| 16-17 | 986 | 1793 | 807 | 81.8 |
| 18-19 | 1580 | 2284 | 704 | 44.6 |
| 20-24 | 5031 | 8426 | 3395 | 67.5 |
| 25-34 | 9429 | 14696 | 5267 | 55.9 |
| 35-44 | 7613 | 8752 | 1139 | 15.0 |
| 45-64 | 9355 | 10564 | 1209 | 12.9 |
| 65 + | 1003 | 896 | - 107 | - 10.7 |
| Black Females | 27957 | 41055 | 13098 | 46.9 |
| 16-17 | 831 | 2002 | 1171 | 140.9 |
| 18-19 | 1674 | 2368 | 694 | 41.5 |
| 20-24 | 4668 | 6644 | 1976 | 42.3 |
| 25-34 | 6668 | 12655 | 5987 | 89.8 |
| 35-44 | 5610 | 7034 | 1424 | 25.4 |
| 45-64 | 7535 | 9333 | 1798 | 23.9 |
| 65 + | 971 | 1019 | 48 | 4.9 |
| Other Males | 7981 | 10033 | 2052 | 25.7 |
| 16-17 | 111 | 222 | 111 | 100.0 |
| 18-19 | 297 | 277 | - 20 | - 6.7 |
| 20-24 | 1009 | 1020 | 11 | 1.1 |
| 25-34 | 2478 | 3506 | 1028 | 41.5 |
| 35-44 | 1802 | 2490 | 688 | 38.2 |
| 45-64 | 1975 | 2267 | 292 | 14.8 |
| 65 + | 309 | 250 | - 59 | - 19.1 |
| Other Females | 5301 | 7269 | 1968 | 37.1 |
| 16-17 | 147 | 354 | 207 | 140.8 |
| 18-19 | 315 | 342 | 27 | 8.6 |
| 20-24 | 822 | 868 | 46 | 5.6 |
| 25-34 | 1331 | 2299 | 968 | 72.7 |
| 35-44 | 1142 | 1527 | 385 | 33.7 |
| 45-64 | 1351 | 1693 | 342 | 25.3 |
| 65 + | 193 | 187 | - 6 | - 3.1 |

Comments:
One of the most important changes, in the Labor Force Composition for projected year 1979, is the increase of youth (16-17) in all categories. The figures show that 16 to 17 year old will be entering the labor force at a much faster rate than in the early 70's. Another important factor is the increase of women in the labor force. In every race, women are expected to expand faster than their male counterparts.

Table 5

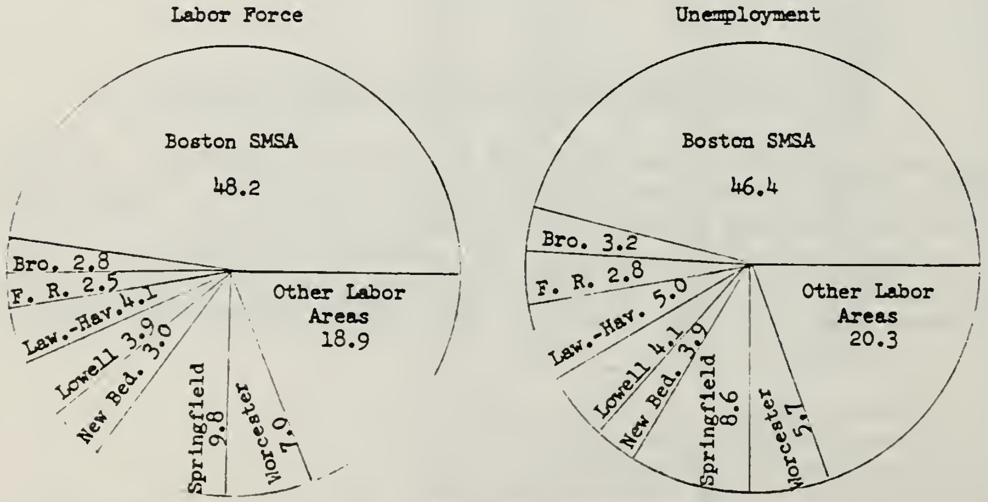
Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment
Massachusetts and the Labor Areas
1977 Annual Averages

| | Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | U.R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts | 2,779,731 | 2,554,458 | 225,273 | 8.1 |
| | | | | |
| Major Labor Areas | | | | |
| Boston SMSA | 1,338,478 | 1,233,842 | 104,636 | 7.8 |
| Brockton SMSA | 77,992 | 70,860 | 7,132 | 9.1 |
| Fall River LMA* | 69,317 | 63,105 | 6,212 | 9.0 |
| Lawrence-Haverhill SMSA* | 113,315 | 101,977 | 11,338 | 10.0 |
| Lowell LMA | 108,094 | 98,958 | 9,136 | 8.5 |
| New Bedford LMA | 82,246 | 73,441 | 8,805 | 10.7 |
| Springfield LMA | 271,495 | 252,080 | 19,415 | 7.2 |
| Worcester LMA | 193,405 | 180,475 | 12,930 | 6.7 |
| | | | | |
| Other Labor Areas | | | | |
| Athol | 10,908 | 10,004 | 904 | 8.3 |
| Barnstable | 60,901 | 53,993 | 6,908 | 11.3 |
| Clinton | 9,832 | 8,686 | 1,146 | 11.7 |
| Dukes | 5,005 | 4,523 | 482 | 9.6 |
| Fitchburg-Leominster | 47,650 | 43,723 | 3,927 | 8.2 |
| Gardner | 19,442 | 17,739 | 1,703 | 8.8 |
| Gloucester | 24,077 | 21,546 | 2,531 | 10.5 |
| Great Barrington | 9,515 | 8,949 | 566 | 5.9 |
| Greenfield | 27,592 | 25,460 | 2,132 | 7.7 |
| Marlboro | 50,341 | 47,901 | 2,440 | 4.8 |
| Milford | 18,534 | 17,050 | 1,484 | 8.0 |
| Nantucket | 3,301 | 3,067 | 234 | 7.1 |
| Newburyport | 17,350 | 15,634 | 1,716 | 9.9 |
| Pittsfield | 69,592 | 63,468 | 6,124 | 8.8 |
| Plymouth | 33,064 | 29,324 | 3,740 | 11.3 |
| Southbridge | 15,747 | 14,756 | 991 | 6.3 |
| Taunton | 25,933 | 23,654 | 2,279 | 8.8 |
| Ware | 7,081 | 6,388 | 693 | 9.8 |
| | | | | |
| Mass. Share of R.I. | 48,806 | 44,897 | 3,909 | 8.0 |
| Balance of State | 20,718 | 18,958 | 1,760 | 8.5 |

* Massachusetts portion

Chart 1

Labor Force and Unemployment
Labor Area Percentage of Massachusetts*
1977 Annual Averages


Labor Force

Unemployment

* Percentages represent only the 1977 Annual Averages

During 1977, the BLS-790 establishment survey estimated that there were approximately 2,363,500 wage and salary jobs in nonagricultural industries of the state of Massachusetts. Between 1976 and 1977, the BLS-790 survey revealed that 54,400 wage and salary jobs were added within the nonagricultural industries of the state. Among the industrial sectors recording gains in wage and salary employment from 1976-1977 were wholesale and retail trade (+15,000), service and miscellaneous (+21,200) and nonelectrical machinery (+5,800). The gains in employment were minimally offset by declines in construction (-2,700), transportation and public utilities (-300) and chemicals (200).

A more detailed overview and forecasting of trends in wage and salary employment by major industry group appears in Chapter 4, Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry.

### f. Ratio of Manufacturing to Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

The 1977 annual average in manufacturing of 608,000 was 25.7 percent of all nonagricultural wage and salary; 1976 annual average registered the same percentage with 592,900 workers in manufacturing. Nationally, the manufacturing ratio to nonagricultural wage and salary employment for 1977 calculated at 23.8 percent.

Chart 2

Percentages of Manufacturing in New England 1977

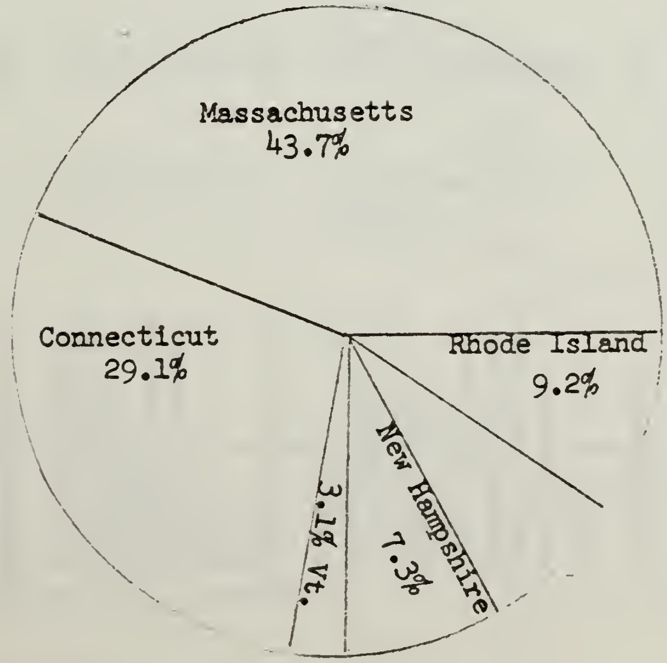


Table 6

NEW ENGLAND NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

( in Thousands)

| Industry | SIC CODE | B.M. Date N.E. Total | 1976 Annual Averages |  |  |  |  |  | B.M. Date N.E. Total | 1977 Annual Averages |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | Mass.* 1976 | Conn. 1977 | R.I. 1977 | Me. 1977 | N.H. 1977 | Vt. 1977 |  | Mass.* 1976 | Conn. 1977 | R.I. 1977 | Me. 1977 | N.H. 1977 | Vt. 1977 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL TOTAL |  | 4,772.6 | 2,309.1 | 1,239.7 | 366.7 | 375.3 | 313.4 | 168.4 | 4,924.4 | 2,363.5 | 1,282.7 | 378.7 | 387.7 | 336.4 | 175.5 |
| MANUFACTURING TOTAL |  | 1,350.8 | 592.9 | 397.0 | 122.9 | 102.5 | 94.5 | 41.0 | 1,390.7 | 608.0 | 404.9 | 127.6 | 105.8 | 101.1 | 43.3 |
| DURABLE GOODS TOTAL |  | 772.5 | 323.7 | 288.1 | 49.5 | 33.3 | 50.6 | 27.3 | 804.1 | 337.4 | 295.3 | 52.4 | 34.3 | 55.8 | 29.0 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 24 | 28.7 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 13.6 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 29.6 | 5.4 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 13.5 | 4.8 | 3.6 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 25 | 19.6 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 19.8 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Stone, Clay & Glass | 32 | 28.4 | 12.4 | 7.6 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 29.4 | 12.8 | 7.9 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Primary Metals | 33 | 46.3 | 15.6 | 20.2 | 7.3 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 45.9 | 15.6 | 19.6 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| Fabricated Metals | 34 | 131.8 | 50.5 | 62.0 | 9.2 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 134.7 | 52.1 | 63.0 | 9.4 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 0.9 |
| Machinery (Exc. Elec.) | 35 | 158.7 | 73.7 | 55.4 | 8.9 | 2.6 | 12.5 | 5.6 | 172.3 | 79.5 | 58.9 | 8.9 | 3.2 | 16.0 | 5.9 |
| Electrical Machinery | 36 | 163.1 | 83.1 | 40.7 | 9.7 | 5.2 | 14.9 | 9.5 | 169.8 | 85.1 | 42.9 | 10.4 | 5.6 | 15.5 | 10.4 |
| Transportation Equip. | 37 | 117.3 | 31.2 | 73.4 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 121.1 | 32.7 | 73.8 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| Instruments | 38 | 78.6 | 44.1 | 21.8 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 81.5 | 46.1 | 22.1 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 1.4 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS TOTAL |  | 578.3 | 269.2 | 108.9 | 73.4 | 69.2 | 43.9 | 13.7 | 586.6 | 270.6 | 109.6 | 75.2 | 71.5 | 45.3 | 14.3 |
| Food | 20 | 61.3 | 29.8 | 12.5 | 3.6 | 10.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 62.3 | 30.2 | 12.3 | 3.6 | 10.6 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| Textiles | 22 | 65.2 | 27.8 | 10.7 | 12.4 | 8.7 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 66.1 | 28.4 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 9.3 | 4.9 | 0.6 |
| Apparel | 23 | 67.5 | 43.5 | 11.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 67.0 | 43.5 | 11.1 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 1.6 |
| Paper & Allied Prod. | 26 | 65.7 | 28.9 | 8.1 | 2.9 | 17.3 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 67.2 | 28.9 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 18.2 | 6.2 | 2.5 |
| Printing & Publishing | 27 | 78.1 | 40.7 | 21.2 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 79.1 | 40.8 | 21.5 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 3.6 |
| Chemicals | 28 | 39.1 | 18.8 | 15.1 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 39.2 | 18.6 | 15.4 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Rubber & Plastics | 30 | 65.4 | 29.9 | 15.0 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 68.5 | 30.8 | 15.7 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 9.3 | 1.5 |
| Leather & Leather Prod. | 31 | 60.9 | 24.4 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 19.6 | 11.8 | 0.4 | 90.7 | 23.4 | 1.6 | 34.6 | 19.9 | 10.9 | 0.4 |
| Misc. Manufacturing | 39 | 75.1 | 25.4 | 13.0 | 32.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 46.5 | 26.0 | 13.3 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| NONMANUFACTURING TOTAL |  | 3,421.8 | 1,716.2 | 842.7 | 243.8 | 272.8 | 218.9 | 127.4 | 3,533.7 | 1,755.5 | 877.8 | 251.1 | 281.9 | 235.3 | 132.2 |
| Construction |  | 167.1 | 71.6 | 39.4 | 11.9 | 22.1 | 14.3 | 7.8 | 168.4 | 68.9 | 40.7 | 12.2 | 20.6 | 17.9 | 8.1 |
| Transp. & Public Utilities |  | 216.5 | 112.1 | 52.9 | 13.3 | 17.9 | 12.1 | 8.2 | 219.1 | 111.8 | 55.4 | 13.3 | 18.0 | 12.3 | 8.3 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade |  | 1,033.9 | 521.1 | 256.2 | 74.3 | 79.2 | 68.1 | 35.0 | 1,075.2 | 536.1 | 268.7 | 76.6 | 83.7 | 73.7 | 36.5 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Estate |  | 277.5 | 135.2 | 87.7 | 18.2 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 6.8 | 284.1 | 136.1 | 90.5 | 19.2 | 15.1 | 16.2 | 7.0 |
| Service & Miscellaneous |  | 972.3 | 509.7 | 231.4 | 69.1 | 63.8 | 59.5 | 38.8 | 1,018.3 | 530.9 | 244.4 | 71.6 | 67.3 | 63.4 | 40.7 |
| Government - Total |  | 754.5 | 366.5 | 175.1 | 57.0 | 75.2 | 49.9 | 30.8 | 768.6 | 371.7 | 178.1 | 58.2 | 77.2 | 51.8 | 31.6 |
| Federal |  | (116.7) | ( 57.9) | ( 21.3 | ( 9.9) | (16.4) | ( 6.9) | ( 4.3) | (116.5) | ( 57.4) | ( 21.1) | ( 9.8) | (17.0) | ( 7.0) | ( 4.2) |
| State & Local |  | (637.8) | (308.6) | (153.8) | (47.1) | (58.8) | (43.0) | (26.5) | (652.1) | (314.3) | (157.0) | (48.4) | (60.2) | (44.8) | (27.4) |

Note: Massachusetts data on a 1976 Benchmark

CHART 3

MASSACHUSETTS UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
REVISED TO CPS 1/31/78

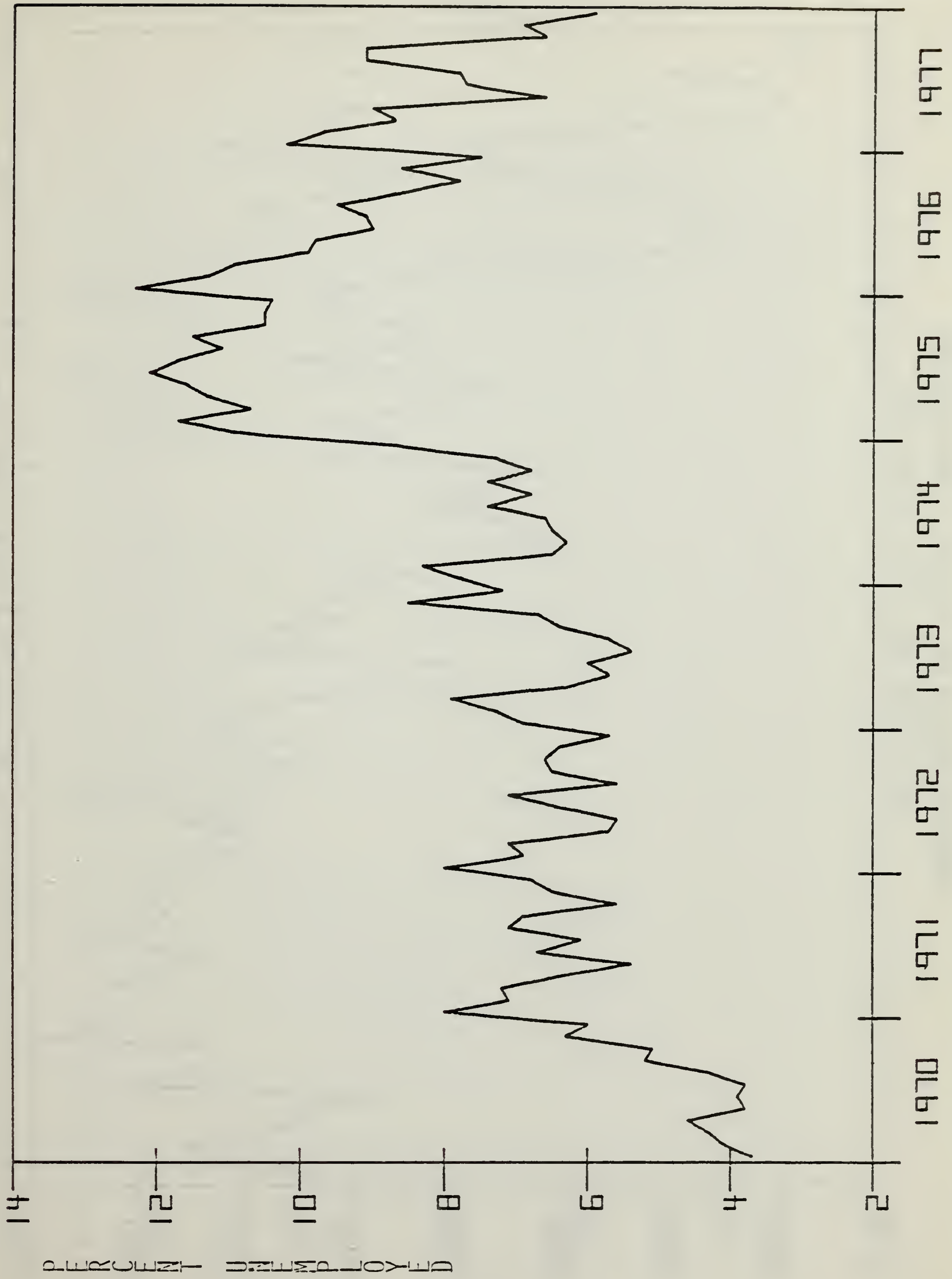


CHART 4

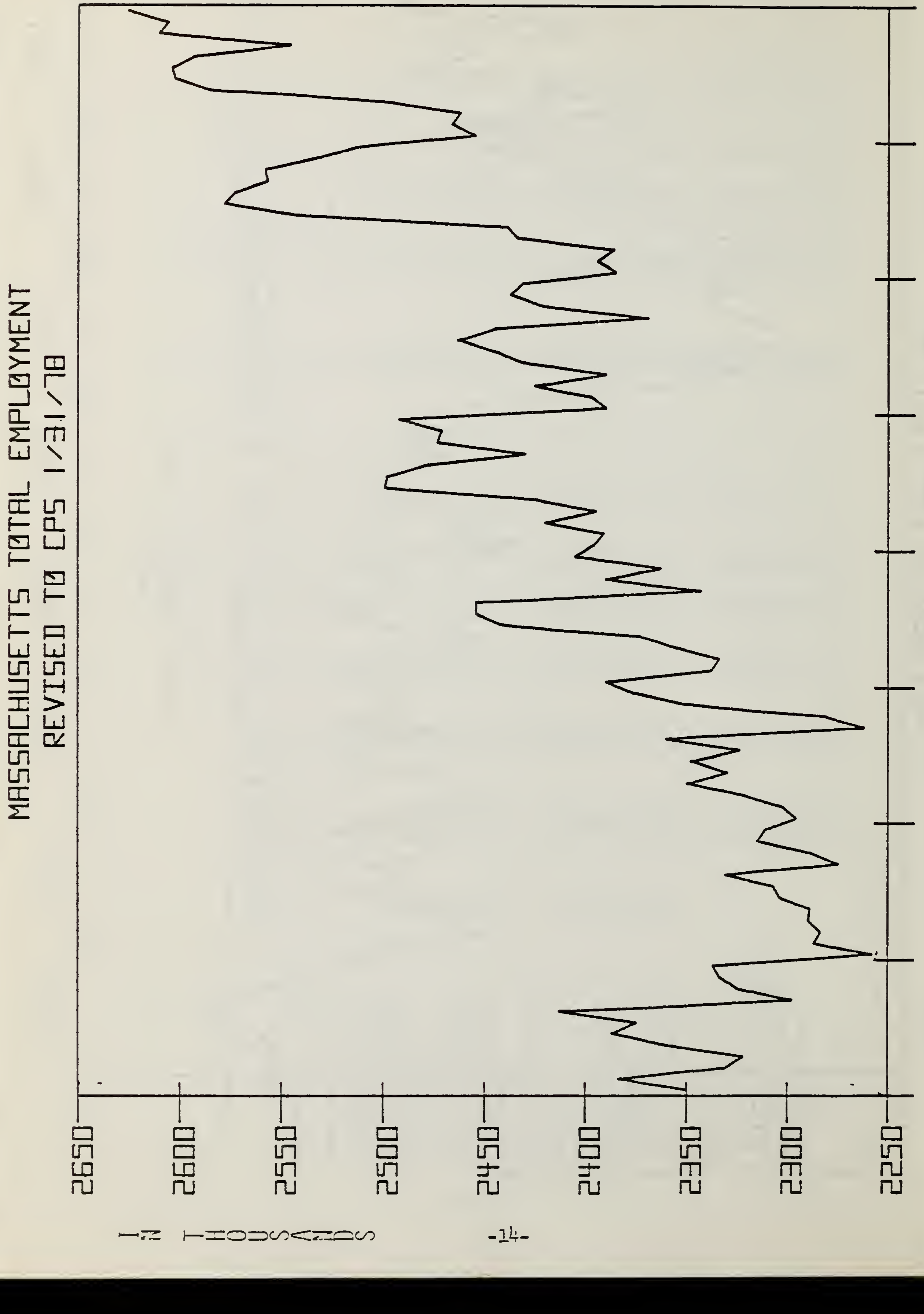
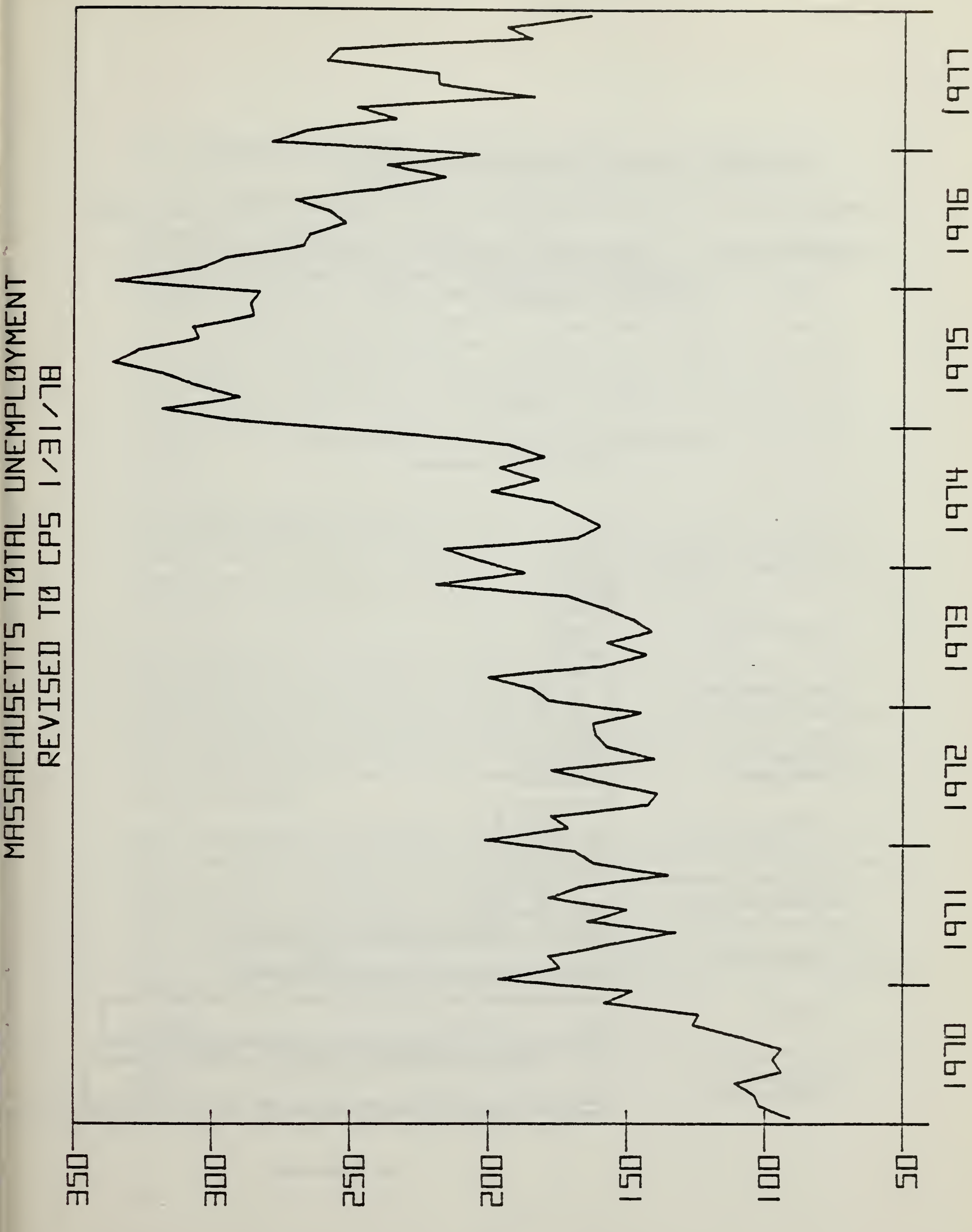

MASSACHUSETTS TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
REVISED TO CPS 1/31/78
IN THOUSANDS
2650
2600
2550
2500
2450
2400
2350
2300
2250
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

CHART 5


MASSACHUSETTS TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
REVISED TO CPS 1/31/78
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
IN THOUSANDS
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977

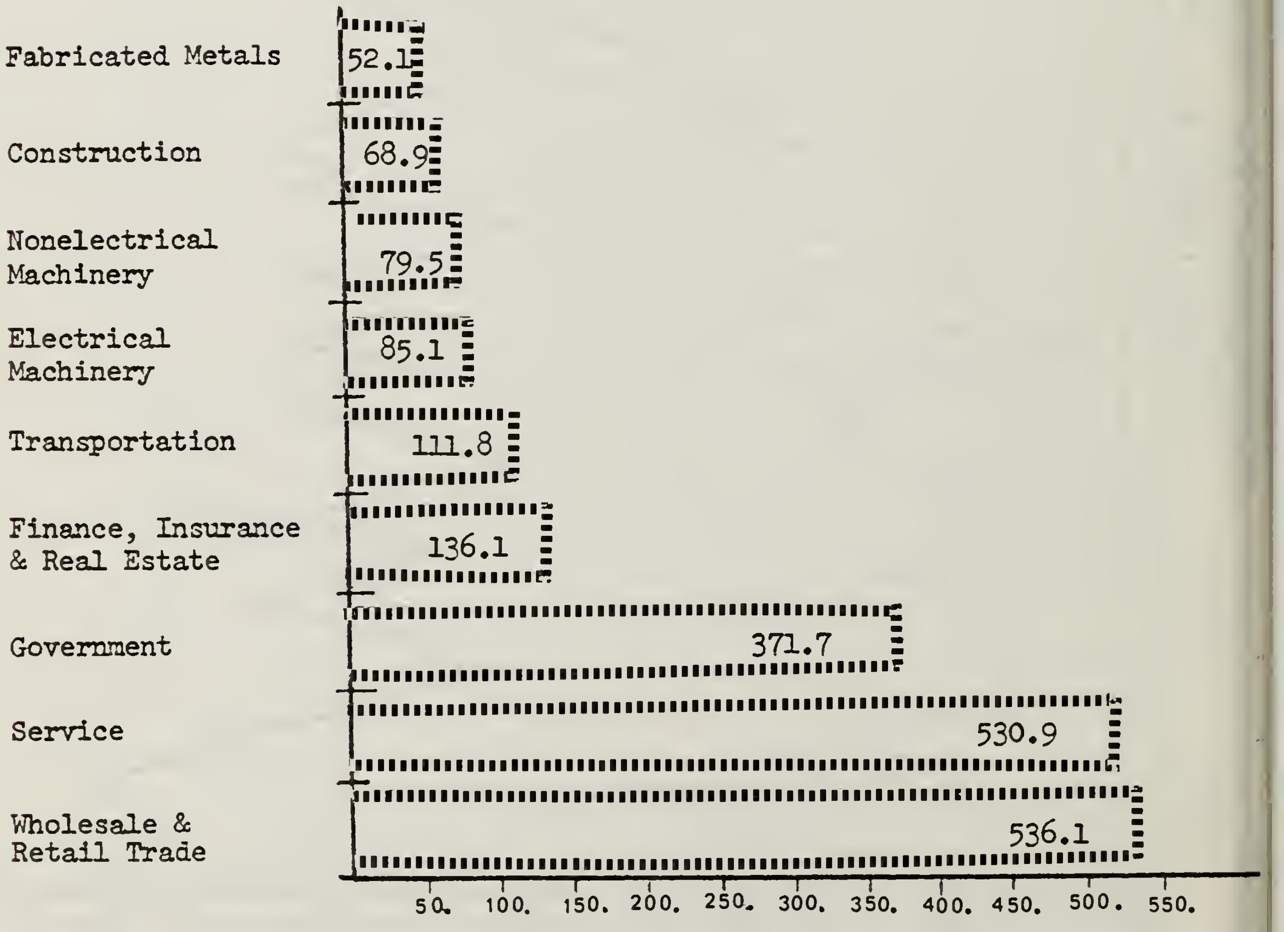
### g. Largest Industries in Terms of Employment

Manufacturing: Electrical and Nonelectrical Machinery; Fabricated Metals.

Nonmanufacturing: Transportation and Public Utilities; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Finance, Insurance, and Retal Estate; Services; and Government.

Chart 6

Industries With Employment Over 50,000
1977 Annual Averages



(in thousands)

## III. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1979.

### a. Economic Outlook for the United States

In making a forecast of the Massachusetts economy for the fiscal years of 1978 and 1979, an essential first step is to examine the conditions which are expected to prevail in the national economy during this period. Secondly an assessment must be made of the potential effects of these conditions in the Massachusetts economy, and thirdly trends and conditions unique to the state economy must be examined. The following future profile of the economy of the United States is based on a concept of averaging the forecasts of many economists and econometric models from the private sector and academia and from government surveys in an attempt to obtain a consensus.

Real Gross National Product GNP (the total of the nation's annual output of goods and services after the affects of inflation have been removed and a reliable barometer of economic activity) is expected to grow 4 percent in the 1978 - 1979 period. This is considerably slower growth than 4.9 percent in 1977 and 6.2 percent in 1976.

GNP declined by .6 percent during the first quarter of 1978; the poorest performance since the first quarter of 1975. This decline was attributed to a severe winter, the coal strike, and a slowdown in consumer spending. Although this year's first quarter was the poorest since the recession the second quarter is expected to be strong based on a continuing decrease in the unemployment rate and strengthened employment figures.

The acceleration of inflation is **becoming an** increased concern as the year progresses. Consumer price inflations jumped to a 9.6 percent annual rate in March, 1978 and wholesale prices increased 1.3 percent for an annual rate of 9.5 percent in April, the largest gain in three years. Agricultural prices, wage increases, and growing employment are only three significant factors increasing inflationary pressures. The Carter Administration has raised its inflation forecast for 1978 to 7.2 percent. from its January prediction of 6% to 6¼ percent range.

The United States unemployment rate is forecast to be 6.5 percent and 6.1 percent for fiscal year 1978 and 1979.

These figures might be considered high however, if the decreasing trend in unemployment continues to fall below the expectations of the Carter Administration and many private economists. In its January, 1978 budget report the Administration predicted a 6.3 percent average unemployment rate for all of calendar 1978 and a 6.2% average rate for the final quarter. This forecast is being reconsidered by the Administration in the upcoming July budget report since already in 1978 the rate has dropped to an April rate of 6 percent, the lowest rate since October, 1974.

Personal Income should increase approximately 10.2 percent over the 1977 level. Real disposable income (personal income after the deduction of taxes and elimination of price increases) is expected to rise 4.4 percent during 1978. Personal income signaled a healthy springtime increase after a dismal winter; an increase in personal income is a good sign for business activity because it means more money is available to spend on retail goods and investments. In April of 1978 personal income was up 1.4 percent, the largest percentage gain since October, 1977 and the largest dollar gain since June of 1975. March's 1.36 percent increase also displayed the same healthy increase from the preceding two months which were affected by the severe winter.

Consumer spending is estimated to increase 3.1 percent for 1978. Although sales were down in the first quarter of 1978 they are expected to recover in the second quarter because of increases in average hourly earnings and increases in employment along with lower unemployment boasting incomes and consumer confidence. Growth in the latter quarters are expected to be affected by inflation if consumers feel that their discretionary income is **dwindling**.

There are indications that capital spending is higher than expected by forecasters if an annual survey of McGraw-Hill Publications Company Economics Department is correct. This survey projected an increase in capital spending of 1.7 percent for 1978 over the preceding year, an 8.5 percent adjustment after inflation. During the first quarter of 1978 contract awards for industrial buildings were ahead 93 percent from a year ago; also commercial building were up 50 percent. In manufacturing large gains for capital goods are in the building industries. Other large increases are scheduled for aerospace, electrical machinery, fabricated metals, paper, rubber and textiles.

Although housing is expected to make a quick spring comeback from the severe winter weather of 1978 it is not expected to be strong in 1978.

In 1979 housing starts are expected to slip below 1978 due to a weaker economy and less available loanable funds. Housing starts in April, 1978 rose 6 percent after record gains in March. But, although second quarter housing starts are expected to improve, many analysists predict a slowing later this year due to rising interest rates which may crimp the supply of money available for home financing and dampen demand.

## b. Economic Outlook for Massachusetts

On the basis of the national economic assumptions and in light of the nature of the Massachusetts economy the following trends are expected to characterize the state economy through fiscal 1979. The projections for the next two fiscal years are based primarily on the April twentieth forecast of the state funded Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model, George Trez, Director, University of Massachusetts at Amherst. This econometric model of the Massachusetts economy is "driven" by the Data Resources Inc., Lexington, Massachusetts national forecasting model. Adjustment to the forecast of the M E P A model were made for certain sectors by the Labor Area Research Department, Massachusetts Division of Employment Security. The M. E. P. A. forecast can be found in the appendix. (Fiscal year 1978 covers the October 1977 to September 1978 period and fiscal 1979 covers the same October - September period between 1978 and 1979).

Total nonagricultural employment, or simply total nonfarm jobs in the state, is expected to show continued gradual growth in fiscal 1978 and slower improvement in fiscal 1979. The projected increase for fiscal 1978 is 3.9 percent while fiscal 1979 is expected to drop to a 2.8 percent increase.

The manufacturing, sector is expected to increase 4.8 percent in fiscal year 1978 and increase at a lower rate in fiscal year 1979. The lower rate in 1979 will be accounted for by slower growth in both durable and nondurable sectors.

In 1978 employment in durable goods manufacturing is expected to increase by 6.3 percent over previous levels while nondurable goods only a 3.3 percent rise is expected. During fiscal 1979 both durable and nondurable manufacturing employment will increase at slower rates. Durable goods will increase by 3.1 percent while nondurable goods is anticipated to display a marginal 1.1 percent increase.

Nonmanufacturing employment is expected to be consistant with the other employment sectors by increasing at a slower rate in fiscal 1979 than in the previous year. Nonmanufacturing employment is expected to grow 2.9 percent in fiscal 1979, a reduced rate from the preceding year's rate of 3.5 percent.

Personal Income in Massachusetts rose by 9.2 percent during 1977 and is forecast to increase 9.9 percent during 1978. In 1979 a lower rate of increase is expected at 9.0 percent; comparable percentage increases for the United States are 1977 = 11.0,1978 = 10.4, and 1979 = 9.7.

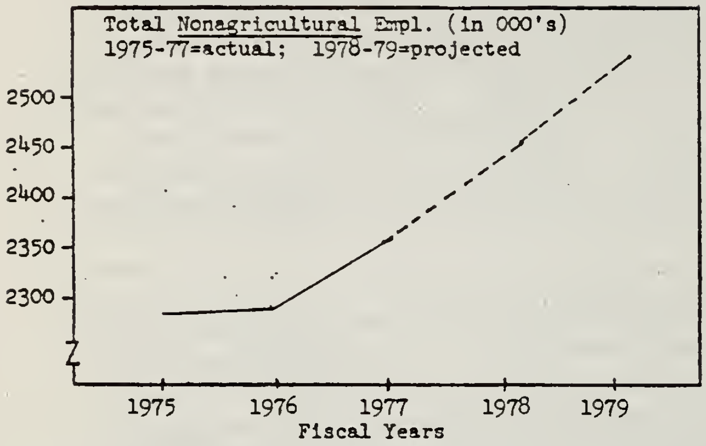
The cost of living in Massachusetts will become an increasing concern for Bay Staters during 1978 and 1979 since inflation indexes appear to be rising higher than earlier expectations of many economists. Even the Carter Administration is revising its inflation estimates upward for 1978. These rather doubtful expectations might be of more concern for the people of Massachusetts. Recent figures released by the Department of Labor show that Boston is the most expensive city in which to live within the continental United States for the average family of four maintaining a middle level standard of living. The cost of living in Boston is important because it reflects the cost of living in the Boston metropolitan area and the state in general. In a survey conducted in the fall of 1977 it was determined that a Boston family of four must earn 20,609 dollars per year to maintain the governments hypothetical middle level standard while the U.S. average middle level standard was 17,106 dollars.

Capital spending in Massachusetts is expected to be 6.3 percent lower in 1978 than in the previous year according to a survey conducted by the First National Bank of Boston. This survey was conducted during the fall of 1977 and its purpose was to provide insight rather than be an actual forecast of current and near-term growth forces. The Massachusetts decline compares negatively to national estimates which indicate that manufacturers plan to spend 11 percent more in 1978. The basic underlying assumption for the Massachusetts decline is best displayed by current utilization rates of existing plant and equipment. At the time of the survey Massachusetts manufacturers were operating at 72 percent capacity - 17 percentage points below the preferred rate and considerably lower than national operating rates.

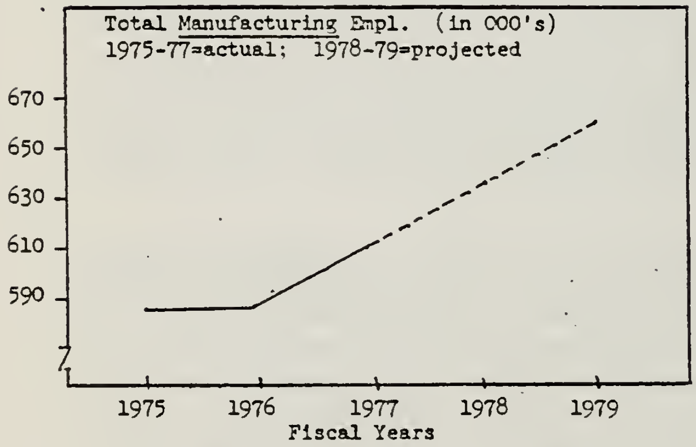
According to the Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model an average of 76 percent of all jobs in manufacturing industries, 86 percent of all jobs in durable goods industries, and sixty-two percent of all jobs in nondurable goods industries are involved in the production of goods exported from the state. Industries such as instrument, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment have over 90 percent export employment. Therefore the durable goods industry is going to be particularly affected by any changes in the national economy.

Unemployment figures in Massachusetts have improved tremendously since the darker days of the last recession. The unemployment rate for 1977 was 8.1 percent, down from 9.5 percent in 1976, and down from 11.2 percent during 1975. Comparable national figures also show steady improvement with rates of 7.0 percent for 1977, 7.7 for 1976, and 8.5 for 1975. Projections for fiscal 1978 and 1979 vary but do show continuing improvement in unemployment. The Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model has forecast the national unemployment rate to average 6.3 percent in fiscal 1978 and 6.1 percent in fiscal 1979. The Commonwealth's unemployment rate is expected to drop within the range of 6.5-7.0 during fiscal 1978 and within the range of 6.6-7.1 during fiscal 1979. A very slight increase is expected during fiscal 1979 as a result of the anticipated slowdown in the national economy.

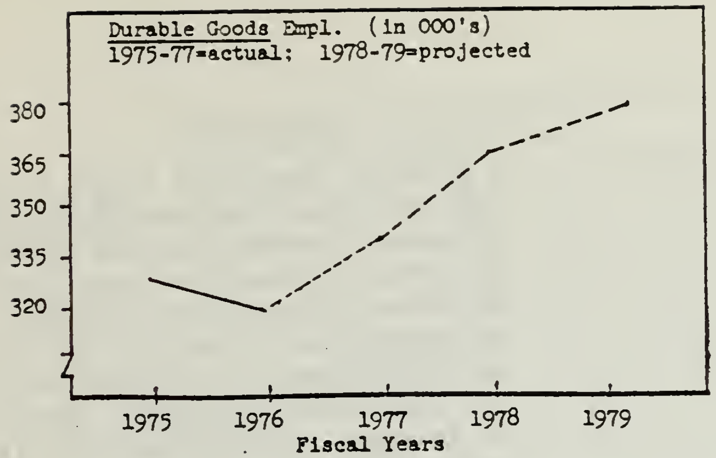
## IV. STATE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS AND REVIEW



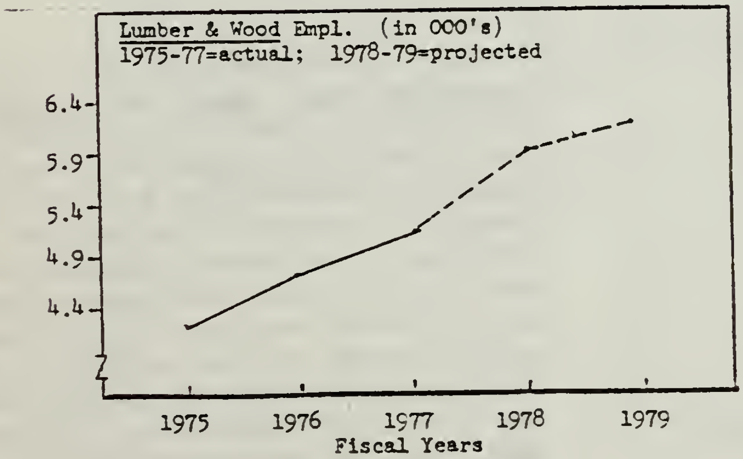
Gradual growth in nonagricultural employment is anticipated during fiscal 1978 and 1979. The pre-recessionary levels were reached during 1977 and this progression is expected to continue with gains of 3.9 percent in fiscal 1978 and a lower 2.8 percent in 1979. Both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors will contribute to this growth, however nonmanufacturing will supply better than twice the number of new jobs.



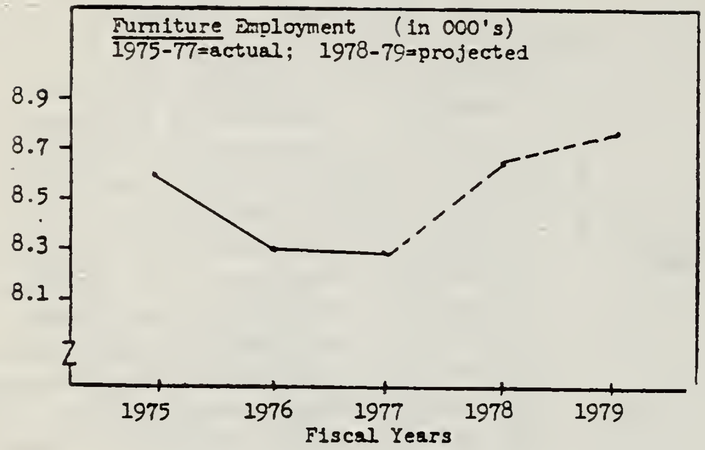
The manufacturing sector, which accounted for one quarter of all nonagricultural jobs during 1977 should exhibit growth during fiscal 1978 and 1979. This sector experienced an 8.6 decrease in employment during the recession of 1974-1975, and as of 1977 had not reattained the 1974 level of employment, however during 1978 this sector is expected to pass 1974's level. This is based on expectations of real income gains being translated into increased levels of consumer spending. Additionally, increased capital investment activity at the national level is expected to boost employment in manufacturing. It is interesting to note that in 1940, 41 percent of total nonfarm jobs were in manufacturing in Massachusetts. This percentage fell to 37 percent in 1960 and 25 percent in 1977. Our state has historically had a greater concentration of jobs in manufacturing than the nation as a whole, but a similar declining trend has also occurred nationwide in the percent of manufacturing jobs: 1940 = 34 percent, 1960 = 30 percent, 1976 =24 percent.



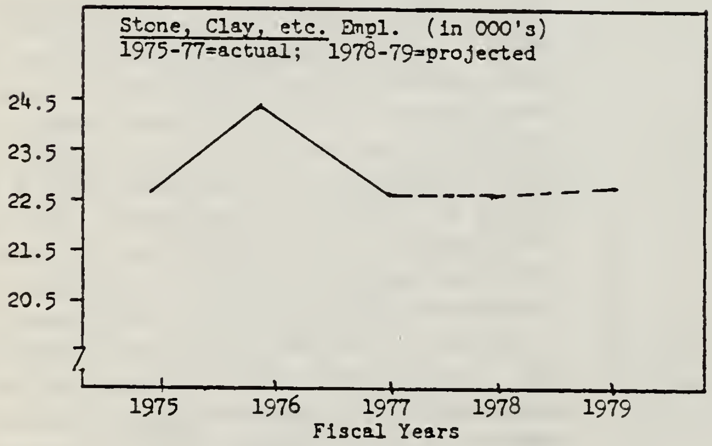
The durable goods division of the manufacturing sector was hit hard during the last quarter of 1974 and throughout 1975, between 1974 and 1975 employment dropped by 8.4 percent. Since that period this division has experienced continuing increases in employment and during 1978 the prerecessionary level of 1974 is expected to be reattained. Recent strong performers in the hard goods division were the industries producing computers and computer peripherals, electronic components, transportation equipment and professional, scientific and controling instruments. Fiscal 1979 will show slower growth in durable goods employment when the economy slows down.



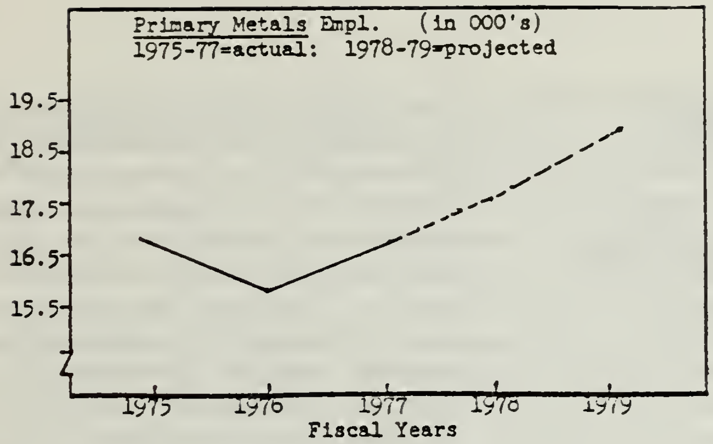
The lumber industry in Massachusetts is quite small, the smallest industry in terms of employment, accounting for less than 1 percent of total nonagricultural employment. The depressed levels of construction activity due to the 1974 - 1975 recession and accompanying high rates of inflation decreased the demand for lumber and resulted in job levels falling below 4,000 for the first time on record during 1975. Employment increases of 700 and 300 jobs respectively for fiscal 1978 and 1979 are projected based upon the encouraging outlook for commercial and industrial building activity at the national level, 78 percent of employment in the lumber industry is involved in export.



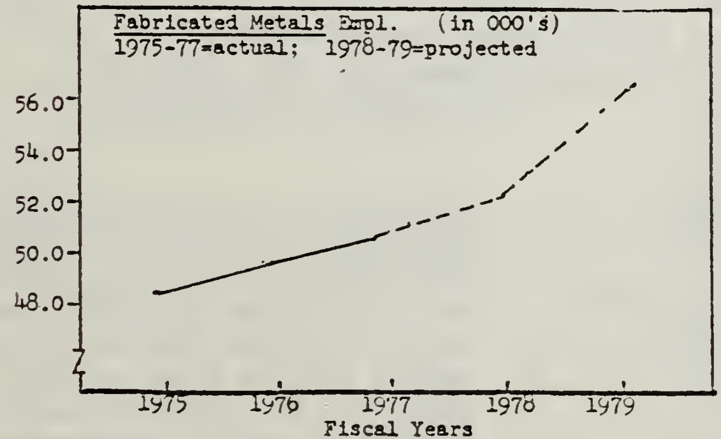
A steadily declining trend in total jobs has characterized the furniture industry, second smallest industry in terms of nonagricultural employment over nearly three decades in Massachusetts. The 1977 job total of (8,100) was only 60 percent of the 1950 level (13,500). Although an increase is expected for fiscal 1978 (4.8 percent) and 1979 (1.2 percent) based upon the increasing demand for household appliances, the employment level of the early 1970's are not expected to be reattained.



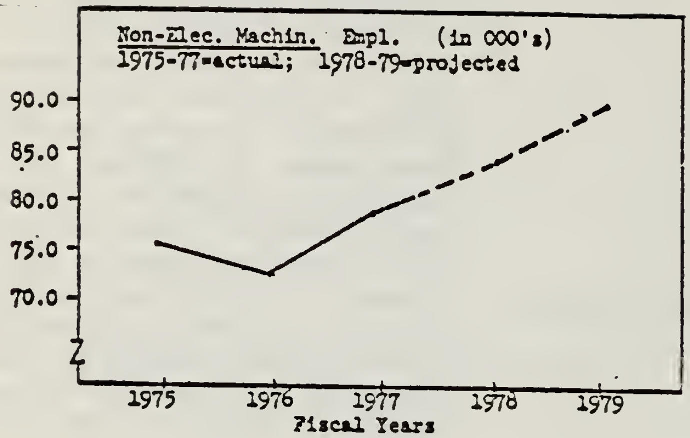
During the recession of 1974 - 1975 the stone, clay, glass and concrete industry were similarly affected as many of the other industries whose output was consumed by the constructio industry and other manufacturing industries. Job losses equalled nearly one fifth of total employment during 1975, however an upward trend began in the second quarter of 1976. Job increases are expected to occur during fiscal 1978 and fiscal 1979 with employment in residential materials remaining stable and a moderate rise in nonresidential employment.



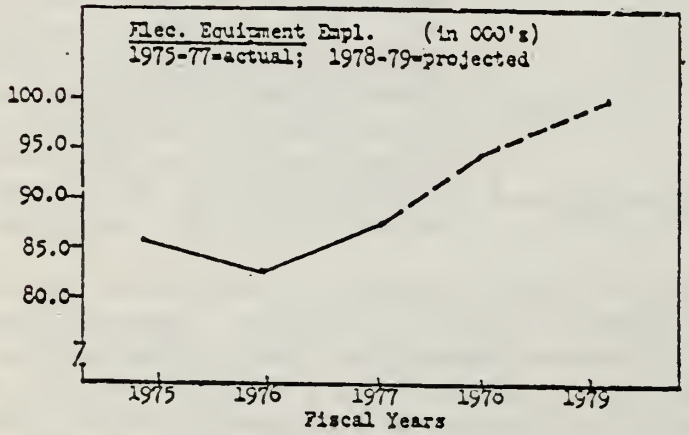
Job rolls in the primary metal industry declined from a high of 23,600 in fiscal year 1967 to a low of 15,800 during the recessionary period of fiscal 1975, a decline of better than 30 percent. Between the calendar years of 1974 and 1975 employment dropped by a drastic 24 percent. Substantial employment increases in the absence of strong capital investment are not expected from this industry because of the nature of the products manufactured. Most products are of the unfinished variety (eg. forgings, castings, and frames) which make inventory accumulation in anticipation of orders extremely difficult if not impossible. Since the state's share of national employment in this industry is quite small and employment involved in export is approximately 56 percent, it therefore becomes evident that increased orders from within the state along with increased capital investment at the national level are important. Increases are expected for various types of machine parts and frames which are expected to boost job levels in fiscal years 1978 and 1979.



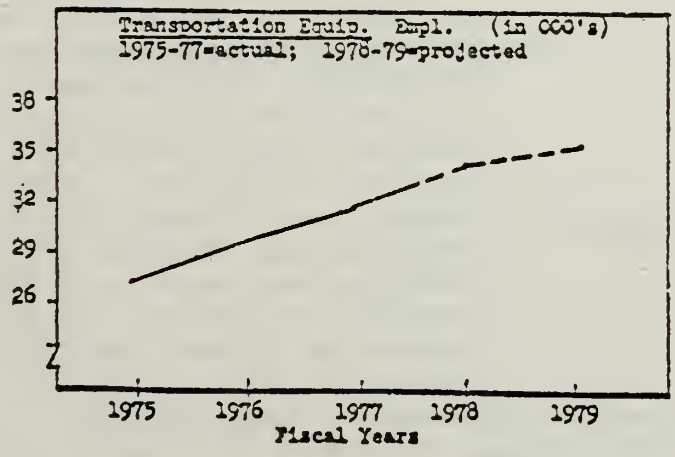
Fabricated metal products include establishments engaged in fabricating ferrous and nonferrous metal products such as metal cans, hand tools, cutlery, general hardware, fabricated structural metal products etc. It is the third largest manufacturing employer with over 1,000 firms in the state which posted one of the largest employment gains during the 1972 to 1977 period, 40,200 workers in 1972 which rose to 52,100 in 1977. Although fabricated metals displayed significant gains earlier in the decade the outlook for fiscal 1979 is for slow growth at about 2.5 percent. The declining demand for steel products due to severe competition from imports and the political unstable atmosphere created by bottle bill proposals are just two developments which will affect this industry in the upcoming fiscal year. Political events in countries from which copper and cobalt are imported may have an impact on this industry.



The nonelectrical machinery industry, the second largest manufacturing employer with the largest number of employers in the state, is expected to experience healthy gains for FY 1978 (6.4 percent) and FY 1979 (4.1 percent). Although the industry posted peak employment levels during 1974 and was severly impacted by the recession during 1975, overall the nonelectrical machinery industry has experienced a substantial growth rate of 16.4 percent in the years 1972 to 1977, and during FY 1978 this industry is expected to pass the peak employment levels of 1974. Three subdivisions compose this industry: metal working machinery; special industry machinery; and other machinery. The expected employment gains are primarily attributed to the other machinery subdivision whose major component is firms producing computers, mini computers, and computer peripheral equipment. The computer industry which is often described as the Bay State's number one growth industry has done exceptionally well in the market for these products, especially in mini computers. The computer industry posted a 9.5 percent job gain (4,300 jobs) from December 1975 to December 1976 and in a recent report released by the Department of Commerce, a growth rate of up to 15 percent can be expected due to the current upgrading of computer equipment and the demand for mini-computers.

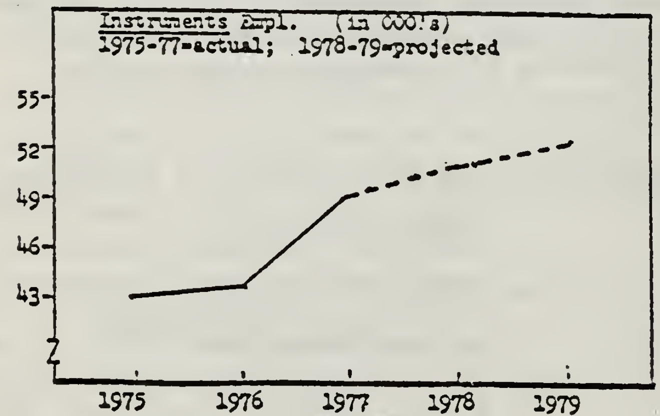


Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies still remains the largest employer in the manufacturing division. The 1977 employment level of 85,100 represents a considerable decline from the 1967 high of 103,700. The past recession alone eliminated over 12 percent of the industry jobs between 1974 and 1975. Employment in 1977 was below 1974 levels by better than 10 percent. Recent performance during fiscal 1978 among the industries three major subdivisions reveals three dissimilar movements. Employment in the communications industry is down 9 percent over 1974 levels. This development can be traced to employment declines in the construction industry which has never recovered from the recession of 1974 - 1975. The resulting lack of new telephone and extension installation accompanied the slowdown of residential and nonresidential building. The second industry subdivision, electronic components and accessories recovered during 1976 following a setback during 1975. A promising future is expected for this industry due to the demand for the components and accessories produced by the computer industry. The third industry subdivision "all other" includes electrical transmission and distribution equipment, household appliances, lighting and wiring equipment and industrial motors and generators. During the past year this subdivision maintained a stable work force with only very slight increases due to the increased consumption of appliances. The recession related effects on general business activity and both nonresidential and residential construction have caused decreased demand for electrical and related equipment. Fuel costs, conservation efforts and the lack of real capital equipment growth aggravated the problem. Over the next two fiscal years employment is forecast to grow in the overall electrical equipment industry. Components are expected to do very well, based on the encouraging outlook for the computer industry. Communications equipment is expected to remain stable with expansion blunted by the lack of new construction activity. The consumer goods portion of "all other" should advance moderately, but the portions connected with electricity production and transmission are uncertain due to unknown future demand and the course of a national energy policy.

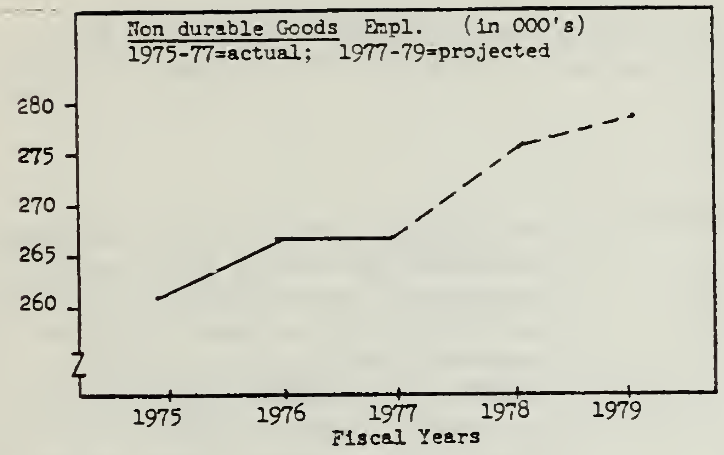


The main sectors of the transportation equipment industry are involved in the manufacture of air craft engines (both commercial and military), shipbuilding, and automobiles and related parts. Payrolls in this industry declined steadily from a high of 29,200 in fiscal 1967 to a low of 19,200 in fiscal 1974. Fiscal 1974 was the year of the energy crisis, reduced automobile sales and a labor management dispute at the General Dynamics Shipbuilding facility. Although employment had been on a downward trend during the previous several years it is rather ironic that employment in the transportation industry increased during the recessionary period of 1975 and 1976, one of the few industries to do so. The resulting employment increases came from the construction of several liquified natural gas tankers, a slow but positive recovery in the automobile industry, and the awarding of significant contracts for Naval repair work. The employment outlook is positive for fiscal 1979 based upon the following developments. The demand for new automobiles is holding up and should remain strong into fiscal 1979, however at a reduced level. 1977 new car sales recorded record levels and early monthly levels in 1978 exceed last year's levels but inflation and interest rates are expected to effect car sales in 1979. Employment in the shipbuilding industry will remain strong through 1978 and 1979 resulting from the continuing liquified natural gas tanker construction activity. If a contract is awarded for the construction of Naval Destroyers, employment would be guaranteed in this sector well into the 1980's.

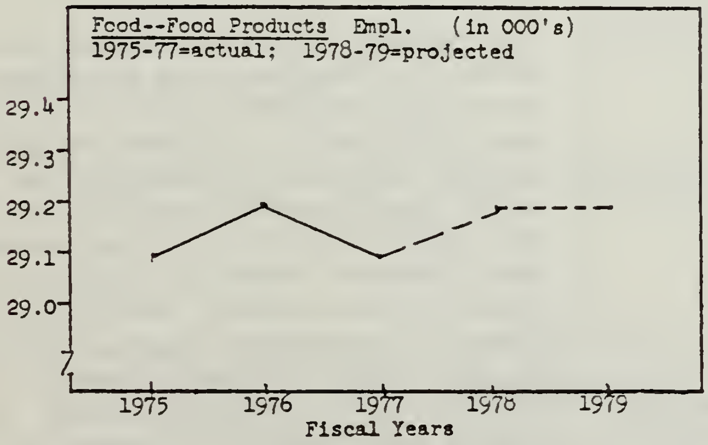
In the aircraft industry increased demand for commercial and private planes should keep employment growing and a recent announcement of the awarding of a large contract for military aircraft engines should also guarantee employment in the early 1980's when production is expected to begin. Of course any change in the national economy will definitely effect the transportation industry since 98 percent of the jobs are involved in export production.



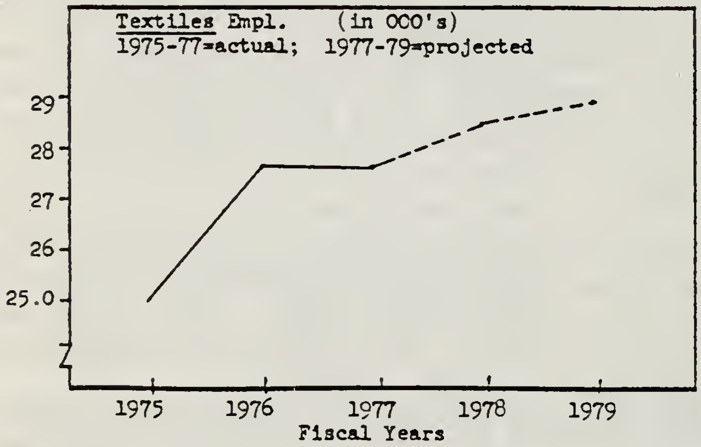
The industry group entitled instruments refers to establishments engaged in the manufacture of measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photography, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks This industry experienced nearly constant growth since the early 1950's. By fiscal year 1974 average employment had reached 39,300 more than double the 1950 level. Although the industry was affected by the recessio recovery began in early 1976 in secto producing such consumer goods as photographic and optical items and watches and clocks. By 1977 employme reached 46,100 a substantial 42 perce increase over 1972 levels. Employment projections for fiscal 1978 of 4.7 percent are expected to fall to a 1.9 percent increase for fiscal 1979 due to a reduction in consumer spending and an increase in prices.



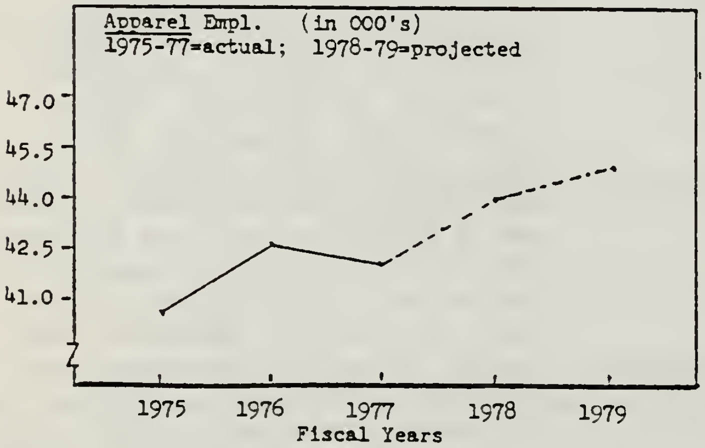
Nondurable goods employment decreased by nearly 9 percent during the six year period between 1972 and 1977, however since the recessionary year of 1975 employment has been on the increase. Between 1972 and 1977 job losses were experienced by every industry in this sector with the exception of chemicals. The soft goods sector has been on a decline (27 percent job loss between 1966 and 1975) but in one year alone, the recession year of 1975, 25,000 jobs were eliminated. 1976 registered the first job gains since 1972. This trend continued into 1977 and is expected to continue into fiscal years 1978 and 1979. Some reasons for the turn around lie in the fact that: real incomes increased during 1976 after falling during 1975, consumers made purchases postponed during the recession and nondurables contain many low price items which would normally be purchased prior to big ticket durable goods following a serious recession. During fiscal 1978 employment gains are anticipated for every industry as a result of the momentum in both the state and national economies. Fiscal 1979 will see a extremely slight decrease when the economy slows down.



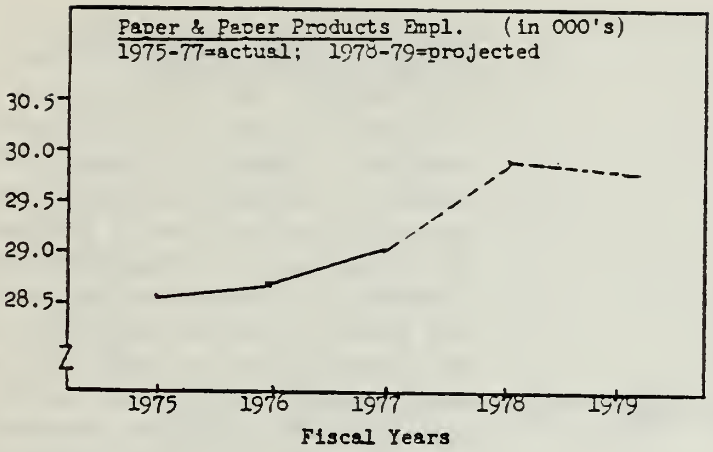
The food and kindered products industry in Massachusetts posted consecutive declines in employment from 1954 to 1975, the industry reached peak employment levels in 1953 with 50,500 workers. Technological change in the form of automated processes has been frequently mentioned as the main cause of the employment slide in the industry over the past two decades. The sector which lost the most workers was meat processing. This was due in part to increased use of automation and more recently to spiraling prices. While prices of processed meat were going up, consumers were substituting fish products which created a slight boom in the fish processing industry. Producers of cranberry products also did very well. Between 1972 and 1977 employment declined nearly 9 percent, however since the recession employment has increased. Actually the performance of 1976 could indicate an equilibrium point may have been reached in the capital - labor ratio for present levels of demand. Therefore for fiscal 1978 and 1979 a projection of stability is forecast for this traditionally declining industry.



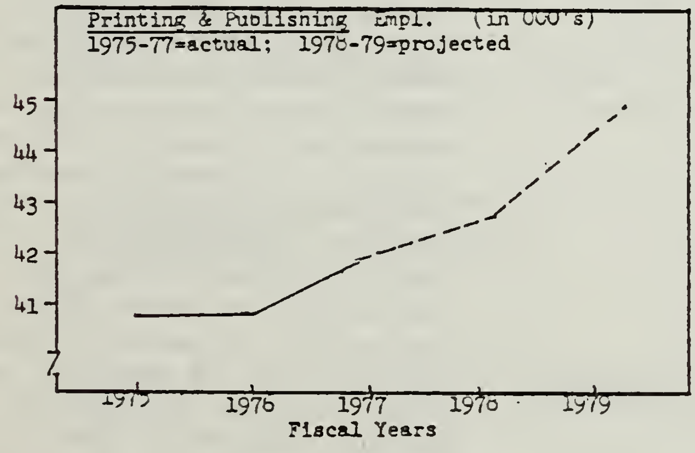
The textile industry has been characterized by a long term decline in employment due to plant relocations out of state, business failures, increasing costs, and competition from imports. Interestingly, textiles was one of the few industries to jump ahead of the general pace of recovery during 1976. The industries biggest stimulus came from increases in consumers spending which had been postponed during the recession along with a wave of fashion consciousness. A surprising note is that on a calendar year basis the industry posted a 7.0 percent job gain during 1976 versus a 7.2 percent industry increase nationwide. The short term prospects for the industry are good, however future employment increases are not expected due to the declining nature of the industry, competition from foreign imports, and increasing costs.



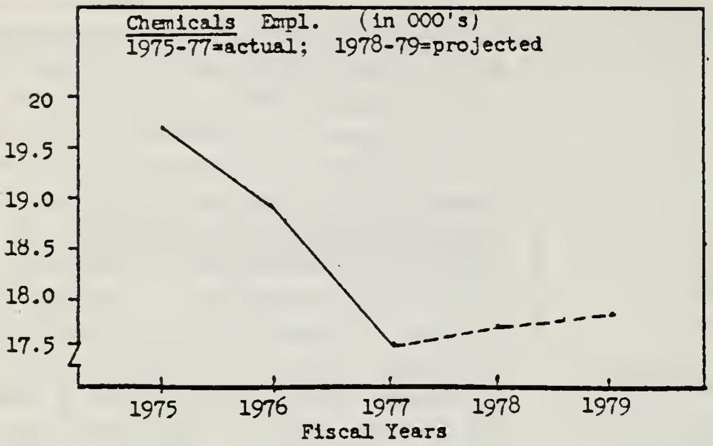
The apparel industry although not as severe as textiles also displayed a declining employment trend over the post 1960 period. In the ten years between 1967 and 1977 nearly one quarter of state apparel jobs had been lost. The same forces that helped reverse the long downward trend in textiles also affected the apparel industry. In the first six months of fiscal 1976 payrolls in the garment industry rose by 2,700 workers. This performance was due to income and spending increases in addition to new fashions types and increases in fashion awareness. To a degree automation has been implimented in this industry. Plants are now using computerized cutting equipment and substituting glueing processes in areas which previously required stitching, however the industry still remains labor intensive. The outlook for the next fiscal year is for stabilizing employment.



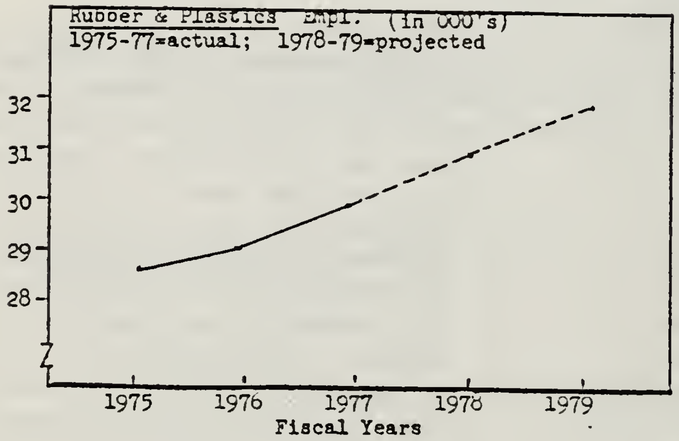
The paper industry in Massachusetts is the nineth largest manufacturing employer with 331 employers. This industry is typically very sensitive to changes in the general economy, environmental legislation, and even Federal bureaucratic decisions such as the 1975 U.S. Postal hike which effected the direct mailing business and impaired firms producing envelopes. The 1978 postal hike will possibly have similar consequences. The 1977 annual average employment level was 28,900 a decrease of better than 11 percent from 1972's level of 32,600. The industry experienced substantial job losses during the recession, between calendar year 1974 and 1975 employment fell by 13 percent. Although employment levels have revived somewhat from the recession, job levels are not expected to reach pre-recessionary levels in fiscal 1978 or 1979. Relatively stable employment is anticipated, however firms producing high quality and speciality paper are expected to do well in the upcoming fiscal period.



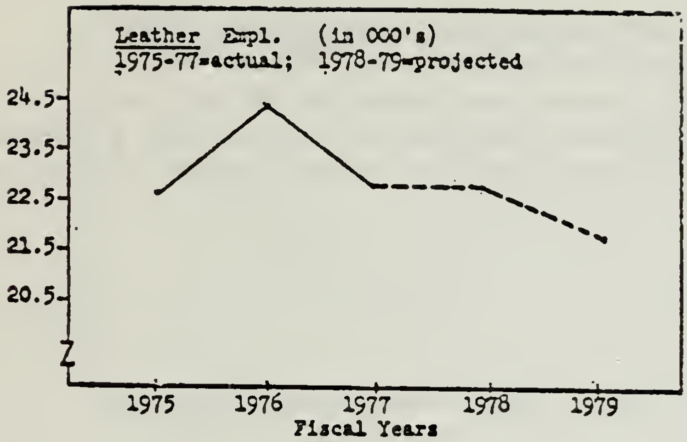
Employment in the printing and publishing industry has remained rather stable since the recessionary period of 1974 - 1975. This inability to make any substantial employment gains has been the result of conflicting economic forces. On the positive side has been stimulating factors such as the "communication explosion" that hit the newsprint and pamphlet medium, businesses' increasing need for more printed materials following general economics improvements, and investment into new technology. Offsetting the positive forces has been the negative side of the advance of technology. In other words many manual operations are being replaced with automated ones, along with the fact that this new technology is very high priced. Another negative factor is the intense competiveness of the industry and the high cost of paper. As a result of these conflicting forces employment is not expected to make any significant gains. Employment is expected to remain stable for the balance of fiscal 1978 and into fiscal 1979.



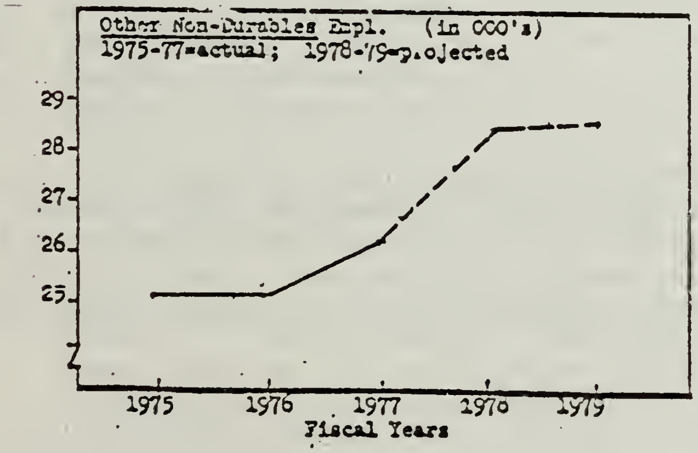
Employment in the chemical and allied products industry has been stable, employing 18 to 20 thousand a year over the past two decades. Overall between 1972 and 1977 employment has increased slightly better than 3 percent. The chemical and allied products industry is characterized as being highly automated which restricts the possibility of addition to work rolls. Job gains during fiscal 1978 and 1979 are expected to be moderate with gains expected in firms producing fertilizers and resins.



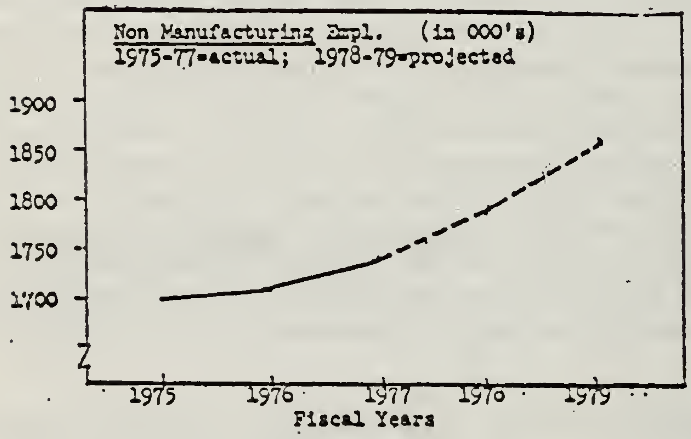
Employment in the rubber and plastic industry dropped below the 30,000 mark in 1975 for the first time in two and one half decades as a result of the recession, the energy situation, and foreign competition. State industry employment fell by better than 15 percent during 1975 while nationwide employment fell by better than 13 percent. Recovery took hold at the national level during 1976 as indicated by a 4.4 percent increase in jobs. The in-state employment decline in rubber and plastics bottomed out during fiscal 1976 but on average posted no appreciable gains. Although job gains are expected in fiscal 1978 and 1979, the prerecession job level is not expected to be reattained. Two thirds of the state's industry jobs are involved in production for export and the encouraging forecast of the national demand for autos and personal and household consumer goods should result in additions to employment. Projected increases in real income and spending locally should also increase demand for rubber and plastic products. Therefore in fiscal 1978 healthy increases in employment levels are expected. April 1978 employment levels showed a 3.9 percent increase over the preceding years figures, however for fiscal 1979 increases are expected, but at a lower rate due to the slowdown expected in the last quarter of 1978.



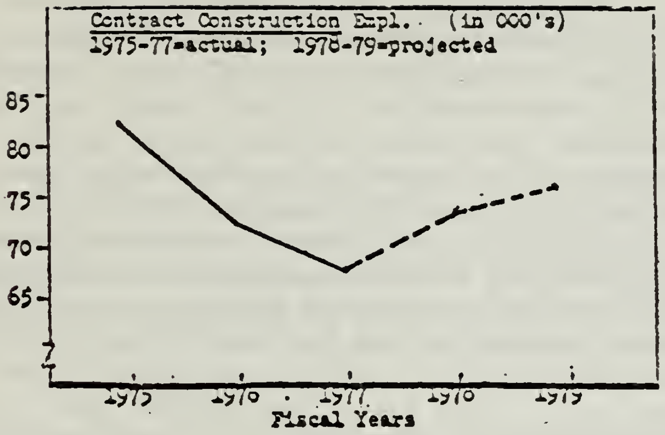
The leather and leather products industry has established a most consistent downward trend in payrolls over recent years. Over the period 1950 - 1976 the national level of jobs in leather declined by 31 percent while in Massachusetts a 70 percent decrease occurred. In addition the state's share of national jobs dropped from 18 percent in 1950 to 7.8 percent in 1976. The 1976 level of jobs was only one half of the 1969 level and one third of the 1960 level, and between 1972 and 1977 employment dropped by 23.5 percent. Interestingly during 1976 a one year 3.6 percent gain in leather employment occurred in the state;at the national level a 5.7 percent increase occurred. During that year Massachusetts producers of leather products benefited from increased consumption both nationally and locally, 75 percent of the in-state jobs were involved in export products. However, 1976 was an atypical increase due to the past recession's boost of consumer spending. Subsequently in 1977 job levels again decreased;this level is expected to be maintained throughout the remainer of fiscal 1978. This tendency to level - off becomes evident when looking at the most recent employment figures; between April 1978 and the preceding April there was no change in job levels. This stability is expected to continue into fiscal 1979 aided in part by efforts of the Federal Government to provide trade adjustment assistance and an agreement restricting imports.



The industry category entitled "other nondurables" although frequently overlooked accounts for nearly 10 percent of all nondurable goods manufacturing. The industries within this category manufacture products not classified in other manufacturing groups. These products include such things as jewelry, silverware, musical instruments, toys and minor household and business supplies. Employment within this category has been fairly stable since the latter 1950's. Job gains and losses have for the most part resulted from cyclical behavior in the national economy; employment involved in export manufacturing is 71 percent in this category. Job losses occurred during the recessionary period and between 1972 and 1977 employment dropped by about 5 percent. Healthy increase are expected for the remainer of fiscal 1978, April employment levels were posted at 27,000 up 2,300 from the preceding April's 24,700 an increase of better than 9 percent. Increases are expected during fiscal 1979 at reduced levels due to the slowdown in the economy.



Seventy-four percent of total nonagricultural jobs in Massachusetts during 1977 were in the nonmanufacturing sector. This sector experienced nearly 6 percent growth between 1972 and 1977. During this period job gains occurred yearly with the exception of the recessionary year of 1975. The recession related job loss marked the first time since 1950 that total nonmanufacturing jobs in the state decreased. Although job losses were recorded by contract constructio (-35.7 percent), Federal Government (-10.9 percent), and transportation, communication, and public utilities (-7.9 percent) these losses were offset by gains in services (+17.7 percent), state and local government (+12.8 percent), wholesale and retail trade (+6.4 percent), and finance insurance and, real estate (+3.4 percent). The projected outlook for fiscal 1978 and 1979 is for continued growth with slower growth during fiscal 1979.



Employment in the contract construction industry in Massachusetts declined during 1977 to an annual average of 68,900 jobs. This was the fourth consecutive decline following the prosperous building years of 1972 and 1973 when construction employment topped at nearly 108,000 jobs. Since then, employment dropped by 17.6 percent between 1974 and 1975, by 13.7 percent between 1975 and 1977, and overall since 1972 construction employment in this state plummeted nearly 36 percent. At the national level construction employment also began to decline in 1974, and during 1975 jobs fell heavily, however unlike Massachusetts employment increased during 1976.

There are many reasons for the decline in state construction jobs since the boom years of the early 1970's. One of the primary factors for the decline in apartment building was the freeze on Federal subsidy programs. During the boom years of 1970, 1971, and 1972 a total of more than 600,000 new apartment units were built in the country under various Federal subsidy programs. The 1973 freeze in these programs retarded construction of new units.

Secondly there has been a significant difference in financing, and building and operating costs. For instance comparing apartment building during 1976 to the preceding strong building cycle which existed earlier in the decade, short term interest rates for construction money were at least 50 percent higher. Long term rates for permanent financing were up by 30 percent. During 1976 construction costs had risen more than 50 percent from an average of $12,800 per apartment to $19,000. Furthermore real estate operating costs reflected the 60 percent rise in fuel and electricity costs.

In 1970 the rental vacancy rate revealed a dire shortage of apartment space created by the low level of new buildings during the 1960's. At the same time there was a tremendous demand for space resulting from rapid demographic changes. These two conditions no longer served as the impetus for construction later in the seventies.

Probably the last major factor to be mentioned is that home buyers have been discouraged by high mortgage interest rates, rising real estate taxes, and high fuel and utility costs. The Davis-Bacon Act has acted as an inhibitor to the creation of public service employment in contract construction occupations.

Leading indicator of national construction trends point to a slow but steady growth in construction volumn that is expected to continue through 1978 which will slow even further in 1979. The strongest performance should occur in nonresidential building where contracts and awards for industrial building were ahead of last years levels and for commercial building where significant improvement also occurred. Housing in 1978 is not expected to surpass the previous year and housing in 1979 is expected to be below 1978 levels, despite continued strong demographic forces, pent-up demand and slower increases in construction costs. The run - up in short term interest rates and diminished deposit influxes will continue to cause mortgage costs to rise for several months.

An upswing in construction employment is expected for fiscal 1978 and reduced growth will occur during fiscal 1979 when the economy slows down. Public programs are the main strength behind this increase in activity.

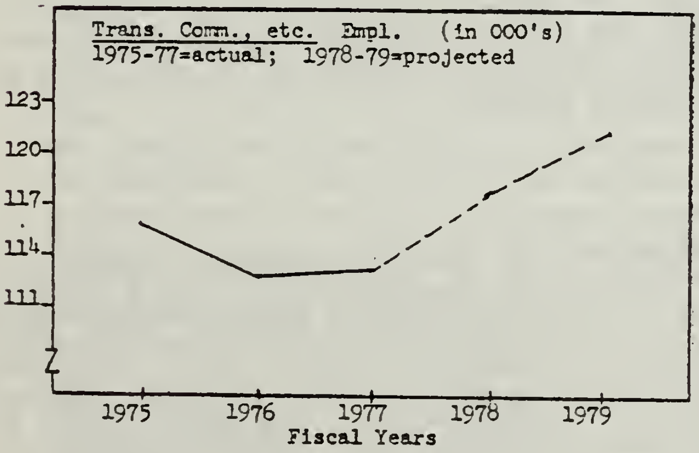
Last summer the state passed a two year transportation bill providing $250 million a year for highway construction, primarily for resurfacing and bridge construction. Massachusetts also has a $225 million program for public transit. Most of this money will be spent during the spring of 1978 as construction gets underway on the MBTA'S Blueline Extension from Revere to Lynn and the South Cove Tunnel.

Federal monies will additionally provide a boost for construction activity in Massachusetts. The Northeast Corridor Rail Improvement Program if it get underway in 1978 will provide $200 million in construction business in Massachusetts. This program will upgrade track bridges and build stations. A Military construction contract has also been awarded for work to be done at Otis Air Force Base in Falmouth, Massachusetts. HUD is pumping money into the Massachusetts construction industry through a variety of programs calling for health care expansion such as nursing homes and eldery housing and community development grants for inner city rehabilitation. Over the next three years Massachusetts will receive $90,000,000 dollars per year in community development grants. Massachusetts will also receive $233,000,000 in Federal Pollution Control Grants.

Additionally Massachusetts has also been allocated $132,000,000 in EDA construction grants. These grants which are directed primarily toward community development call for the construction and rehabilitation of schools and municipal building such as libraries, town halls, and police and fire stations.

During 1977 nonresidential construction showed a brighter spot in the Massachusetts economy. The building of stores, offices, manufacturing plants etc., after steadily declining for six years moved up by more than a third in terms of square footage of contracts.

Housing activity is expected to be slow in the last quarter of fiscal 1978 and into fiscal 1979. Behind this slow growth performance lies the sluggish growth in employment, personal income, and population together with rising mortgage interest rates. Housing demand, however continue to keep increasing as the baby boom of the past war years enters the household formation stages in the late 1970's and early 1980's. The demand for housing is there, 40,000 units were needed in Massachusetts during 1977, yet only 20,000 units were built. The pressure is there for housing construction to fill the gap. A big drop occurred in multifamily starts as builders were caught in the no profit squeeze between the high costs of borrowing money and building apartment houses and the rental amounts that can be charged for apartments.

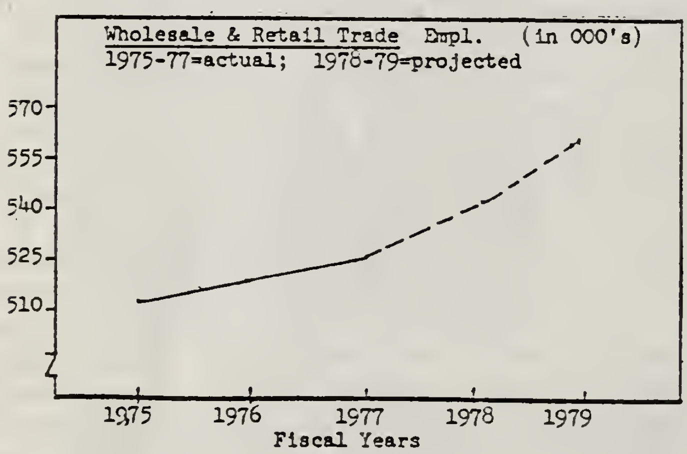


The transportation, communication, and public utilities industry was one of the few industries in the state which was able to show slight but steady growth in job rolls through the recessionary years of the early 1970's. The second recession, however was so severe that between June 1974 and June 1975, 10,700 jobs were lost. During 1976 employment bottomed out nationally but in the state the job decline continued. The main difference between state and national performance was that better than 80 percent of the jobs in Massachusetts were involved with the output of services which were consumed locally. The transportation industry maintained virtually stable employment during 1976. Currently an increase in the overall level of output from the manufacturing sector is needed to boost the demand for transportation and warehousing services. The industry is also beseiged with escalating operating costs due to the price of fuel and the regulated rate structure.

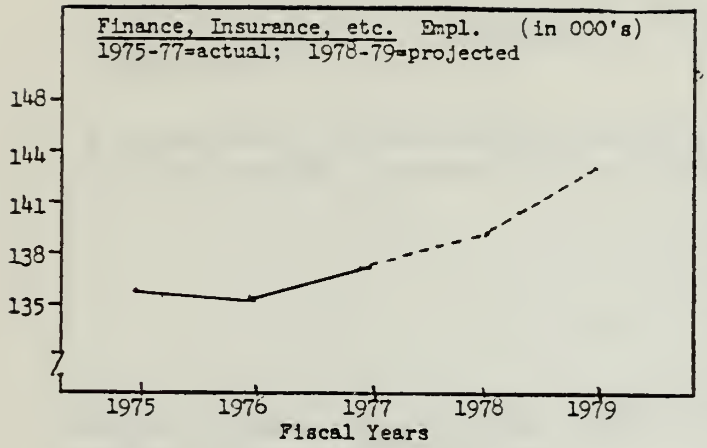
The communications industry was severely affected by the past recession. Substantial layoffs occurred in the telephone industry during 1975 due to the slow rate of growth of business. The lack of vigor in the state's construction industry and overall business activity during 1976 perpetuated the low level of demand for telephones, communication equipment and communication service. However the growth in telephone and toll messages during 1977 far exceeded that of 1976. For instance, total toll messages increased almost three times as much in relative terms during 1977. Moreover the total telephone gain was more than double that of 1976 in relative terms. Extension gain, which had fallen about 5 percent in 1976 was up about a tenth last year. This improvement in telephone activity reflects to some extent the improved economic situation in Massachusetts during 1977.

The public utilities industry posted a decline in jobs during 1976, however kilowatt hours of electricity produced during 1976 did show an increase over the stagnated level of 1975. The utilities have been burdened since the early 1970's with increased fuel and environmental improvement costs and are now waiting for a clear cut national energy policy concerning the type of fuel to be used.

The transportation, communications, and public utilities group should post moderate gains for fiscal 1978 and for slower growth in fiscal 1979. This is due to the problems unique to each of the three industries in the group and their direct relationship to the local economy.



The largest employing industry in the Commonwealth, wholesale and retail trade, enjoyed uninterrupted yearly growth in jobs from 1958 to 1974. A 40 percent increase in jobs occurred over this period before the recession of 1974-1975 when employment dropped 2.2 percent. Trade employment in 1977 re-attained and surpassed prerecessionary levels when employment rose by nearly 3 percent. Continued growth is the outlook for the next two years. Slower growth is anticipated for fiscal 1979 as a result of a reduction in real income, higher levels of inflation, and lower consumer confidence in the economy.

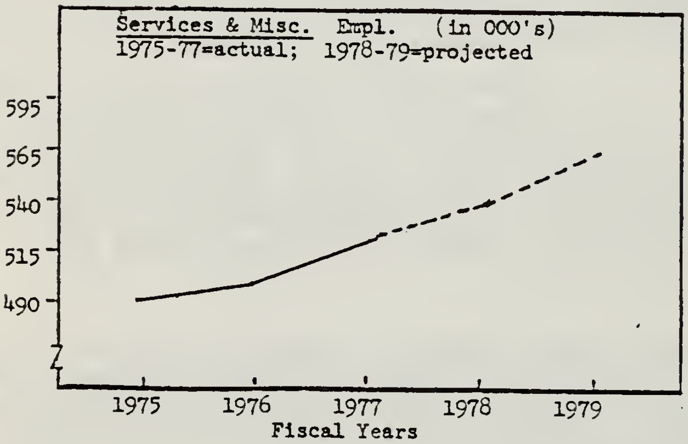


Payrolls in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry will reattain prerecession levels during 1978. The regional impact of the recession on the financial and real estate industries can be seen in the comparison of employment development in the state versus the industry group nationwide. In Massachusetts job losses of -2.8 percent -1.8 percent occurred during 1975 and 1976, but nationally job gains of .3 percent were posted for the same periods. In addition, the industry groups in Massachusetts added jobs during each consecutive year from 1950 to 1974 prior to the recessionary losses of 1975. Two of the three industries in the group, finance (banking) and insurance showed signs of maintaining stability in job levels during the year but the real estate industry lost roughly ten percent of its employment from January 1976 to January 1977.

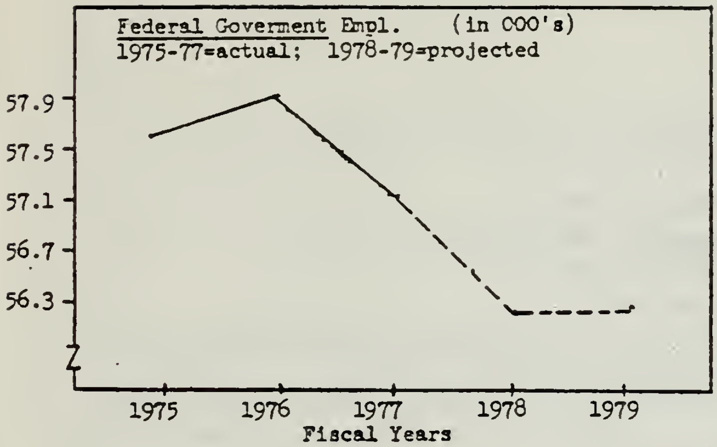
The insurance and banking industries are following the general pattern of recovery in the national economy. As the real income of consumers rise, additional personal insurance is being purchased. Also in an improving economy, businesses find it easier to initiate pension plans and to improve existing plans. The banking industry was severely affected during the recession due to: the simultaneous occurrence of economic stagnation and high rate of inflation, the depressed state of the real estate market, the lack of demand for consumer loans and the lack of business borrowing for capital investment purposes. It seems as though most of the aforementioned conditions turned around during 1976 with the exception of capital investment nationally and real estate locally. Real incomes are rising and consumers are taking on additional debt, however inflation is increasing and mortgage interest rates will be rising. Additionally the real estate industry is still hampered by the lack of new residential construction and, by characteristics of the Massachusetts economy which translate into slower improvement than nationally with the result being a lack of activity in the industrial and commercial markets.

During 1976, single family home sales in the state kept pace with national sales due to the strong demand from both the large number of "baby boom" individuals seeking their first house and those who have sold houses to profit from the recent inflation of prices. But real estate personnel are not as essential in selling existing homes, due to owner sales, as they are for newly constructed housing, especially apartments and multi-home developments. The commercial and industrial markets were severely curtailed by the recent recession as most firms halted expansion. Greater than normal vacancies exist in both commercial and industrial space, and expansion in the form of office buildings, plants, industrial parks, shopping centers is not occurring on any appreciable scale in the state.

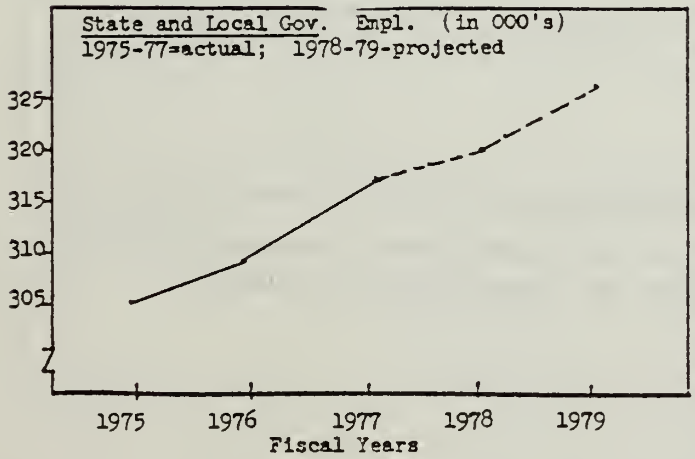
The overall industry outlook for fiscal 1978 and fiscal 1979 is for a moderate growth of about 2.5 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively, for both years.



The services industry accounted for 22 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in Massachusetts during 1977. Services is composed of a group of diverse service producing industries including hotels, automotive repairs, motion pictures, health service, legal services etc. This group when taken as a whole, has doubled its total of numbers over the past twenty years. During fiscal 1977 over one half million (530,900) service industry jobs existed in the state. The effect of the past recession on employment in this industry was one of stability during 1975 - then a return to growth during 1976. The largest individual service industry employer is medical and health services. From January 1976 to January 1977, medical and health jobs increased by 2.5 percent. Other service industries which registered job gains over the period were: business services (+2.9 percent), automotive service (+6.3 percent), legal service (+4.6 percent), nonprofit orgainization (+6.4 percent) and private educational services (+8.6 percent). The outlook for employment in the service industry during fiscal 1978 is one of continued growth due to projected income gains from the improving economy and also to the strong upward growth trend in jobs displayed over the past 25 years. The additional income should result in a greater demand for services required for business, personal and leisure time pursuits. The outlook for fiscal 1979 is also for continued growth, however at a reduced rate due to the expected slowdown in the economy.



Federal government employment has been declining since 1967. During the early 1970's this was due largely to cuts in defense and space programs, and military installation. Since 1972 roughly 7,000 jobs have been lost, a decrease of nearly 11 percent. This declining trend is expected to continue into fiscal 1978. based upon the current Administration's view of the size and performance of Federal bureaucracy. The fiscal 1979 level is uncertain but could level off due to potential staff additions for newly formed agencies.



Employment in State and Local government continued to grow during 1977 but at a much reduced rate when compared to increases over the past ten years. The high costs of manpower needed to supply state and municipal services are placing a severe strain on the main source of revenue, local property taxes and the various state taxes. In the absence of additional Federal sources of revenue, governmental units must either limit additional jobs or curtail services. Any increases in state and local government employment will probably stem from hiring under the public employment provisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) or new public jobs programs initiated by the Carter Administration.

Table 7

### State of Massachusetts
### Summary of Economic Projections
### Fiscal Year 1978 and 1979
### (in Thousands)

| Category | Fiscal Year 1977 | Fiscal Year 1978 | Fiscal Year 1979 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Labor Force | 2,769.3 | 2,831.5 | 2,897.2 |
| Unemployment | 234.5 | 177.8 | 175.6 |
| Employment | 2,534.8 | 2,653.7 | 2,721.6 |
| Unemployment Rate | 8.5 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| Nonagricultural Employment | 2,360.1 | 2,451.6 | 2,519.0 |
| Manufacturing Employment | 612.1 | 641.7 | 657.6 |
| Nonmanufacturing Employment | 1,748.1 | 1,809.8 | 1,861.4 |
| Percent Change in Personal Income | 9.2 | 9.9 | 9.0 |

SOURCES: April 20, 1978 forecast of the Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, George Trez, Director

Table 8

State of Massachusetts
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment*
By Industry

| Industry | Annual Average (in Thousands) | | | | | | Rank | Percentage Change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | | 1974-75 | 1975-77 | 1972-77 |
| Nonagricultural Total | 2,259.8 | 2,345.7 | 2,362.6 | 2,272.4 | 2,309.1 | 2,363.5 | - | - 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.6 |
| Manufacturing Total | 602.5 | 629.5 | 632.2 | 577.8 | 592.9 | 608.0 | - | - 8.6 | 5.2 | .9 |
| Durable Goods | 306.1 | 333.4 | 348.3 | 318.9 | 323.7 | 337.4 | - | - 8.4 | 5.8 | 10.2 |
| Ordnance | 16.1 | 17.3 | 19.6 | - | - | - | | - | - | - |
| Lumber & Wood | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 17 | - 4.3 | 22.3 | 14.9 |
| Furniture & Fixture | 9.9 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 16 | -15.2 | - 3.6 | -18.2 |
| Stone, Clay & Glass | 12.2 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 15 | -24.8 | 17.4 | - 4.9 |
| Primary Metal | 17.1 | 19.4 | 20.4 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 14 | -24.0 | 3.3 | - 8.8 |
| Fabricated Metals | 40.2 | 44.1 | 45.3 | 49.2 | 50.5 | 52.1 | 3 | + 8.6 | 5.9 | 29.6 |
| Machinery (Ex. Elec.) | 68.3 | 75.9 | 80.8 | 74.0 | 73.7 | 79.5 | 2 | - 8.4 | 7.4 | 16.4 |
| Electrical Machinery | 83.7 | 90.7 | 94.5 | 82.8 | 83.1 | 85.1 | 1 | -12.4 | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| Transportation Equipment | 21.5 | 20.5 | 17.7 | 30.0 | 31.2 | 32.7 | 7 | +69.5 | 9.0 | 52.1 |
| Instruments | 32.4 | 36.7 | 41.0 | 43.7 | 44.1 | 46.1 | 4 | + 6.6 | 5.5 | 42.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | 296.4 | 296.1 | 283.9 | 258.9 | 269.2 | 270.6 | - | - 8.8 | 4.5 | - 8.7 |
| Food & Kindered Products | 35.4 | 33.7 | 31.6 | 28.6 | 29.8 | 30.2 | 9 | - 9.5 | 5.6 | -14.7 |
| Textile Mill Products | 29.5 | 29.6 | 28.1 | 25.2 | 27.8 | 28.4 | 10 | -10.3 | 12.7 | - 3.7 |
| Apparel | 46.8 | 46.9 | 43.4 | 40.1 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 5 | - 7.6 | 8.5 | - 7.1 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 32.6 | 33.5 | 32.8 | 27.9 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 9 | -15.0 | 3.6 | -11.3 |
| Printing & Publishing | 43.1 | 43.7 | 42.2 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 6 | - 4.5 | 1.2 | - 5.3 |
| Chemicals & Allied | 18.0 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 13 | + 1.5 | - 6.1 | 3.3 |
| Rubber & Plastic Products | 33.0 | 35.3 | 34.4 | 27.8 | 29.9 | 30.8 | 8 | -19.2 | 10.8 | - 6.7 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 30.6 | 27.2 | 24.4 | 23.0 | 24.4 | 23.4 | 12 | - 5.7 | 1.7 | -23.5 |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 27.4 | 28.3 | 27.5 | 25.2 | 25.4 | 26.0 | 11 | - 8.4 | 3.2 | - 5.1 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 1,658.4 | 1,716.4 | 1,730.4 | 1,694.8 | 1,716.2 | 1,755.5 | - | - 2.1 | 3.6 | 5.9 |
| Contract Construction | 107.2 | 107.9 | 96.8 | 79.8 | 71.6 | 68.9 | 6 | -17.6 | -13.7 | -35.7 |
| Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities | 121.4 | 123.4 | 123.1 | 113.7 | 112.1 | 111.8 | 5 | - 7.6 | 1.7 | - 7.9 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 504.0 | 519.5 | 523.5 | 511.8 | 521.1 | 536.1 | 1 | - 2.2 | 4.7 | 6.4 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate | 131.6 | 136.6 | 138.7 | 135.1 | 135.2 | 136.1 | 4 | - 2.6 | .7 | 3.4 |
| Services, Mining, Miscellaneous | 451.1 | 477.4 | 494.0 | 489.1 | 509.7 | 530.9 | 2 | - .1 | 8.5 | 17.7 |
| Government | 343.1 | 351.6 | 354.3 | 365.3 | 366.5 | 371.7 | 3 | + 3.1 | 1.8 | 8.3 |
| Federal | 64.4 | 61.9 | 58.2 | 58.0 | 57.9 | 57.4 | - | - 1.0 | -1.0 | -10.9 |
| State & Local | 278.7 | 289.7 | 296.1 | 307.1 | 308.6 | 314.3 | - | + 3.7 | 2.3 | 12.8 |

Source: Current Employment Series of the Mass. Div. of Empl. Security in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS as adjusted to employment and wage data of the Mass. Div. of Empl. Security, 1972 and 1973 figure are based on based on a 1974 benchmark, 1974 on a 1975 benchmark, while 1975, 76 and 77 are all based on a 1976 benchmark.

* in Thousands

## Table 9

## State of Massachusetts
## Fiscal Year 1978 Projection of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment*
## (in Thousands)

| Industry | Employment | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fiscal 1977 Average | Fiscal 1978 Average | Estimated Change | |
| | | | Amount | Percent |
| Nonagricultural Total | 2,360.1 | 2,451.6 | 91.5 | 3.9 |
| Manufacturing Total | 612.1 | 641.7 | 29.6 | 4.8 |
| Durable Goods | 344.5 | 366.2 | 21.7 | 6.3 |
| Lumber & Wood | 5.2 | 5.9 | .7 | 13.5 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 8.3 | 8.7 | .4 | 4.8 |
| Stone Clay & Glass | 12.1 | 12.1 | - | - |
| Primary Metals | 16.9 | 17.6 | .7 | 4.1 |
| Fabricated Metals | 51.6 | 55.2 | 3.6 | 7.0 |
| Machinery (Ex. Elec.) | 79.8 | 84.9 | 5.1 | 6.4 |
| Electrical Machinery | 88.6 | 94.6 | 6.0 | 6.8 |
| Transportation Equipment | 32.8 | 34.7 | 1.9 | 5.8 |
| Instruments | 49.1 | 51.4 | 2.3 | 4.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | 267.5 | 275.5 | 8.0 | 3.0 |
| Food & Kindered Products | 29.1 | 29.2 | .1 | .3 |
| Textile Mill Products | 27.7 | 28.7 | 1.0 | 3.6 |
| Apparel | 42.9 | 44.3 | 1.4 | 3.2 |
| Paper and Allied | 29.1 | 30.0 | .9 | 3.1 |
| Printing & Publishing | 42.0 | 43.4 | 1.4 | 3.3 |
| Chemicals & Allied | 17.5 | 17.6 | .1 | .6 |
| Rubber & Plastics | 30.0 | 31.1 | 1.1 | 3.7 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 22.7 | 22.7 | - | - |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 26.4 | 28.5 | 2.1 | 7.9 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 1,748.1 | 1,809.8 | 61.7 | 3.5 |
| Contract Construction | 68.7 | 73.2 | 4.5 | 6.6 |
| Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities | 113.6 | 117.6 | 4.0 | 3.5 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 525.8 | 544.8 | 19.0 | 3.6 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 137.7 | 140.8 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| Services, Mining, and Misc. | 527.0 | 556.6 | 29.6 | 5.6 |
| Government | 375.2 | 376.9 | 1.7 | .5 |
| Federal | 57.0 | 56.3 | -.7 | -1.2 |
| State and Local | 318.2 | 320.6 | 2.4 | .8 |

Source: April 20, 1978 forecast of the Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, George Trez, Director. Labor Area Research Department, Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

* Benchmark

Table 10
State of Massachusetts
Fiscal Year 1979 Projection of
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(in Thousand)

| | Employment | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fiscal 1978 | Fiscal 1979 | Estimated Change | |
| Industry | Projected | Projected | Amount | Percent |
| Nonagricultural Total | 2,451.6 | 2,519.0 | 67.4 | 2.8 |
| Manufacturing Total | 641.7 | 657.6 | 15.9 | 2.5 |
| Durable Goods | 366.2 | 379.2 | 13.0 | 3.6 |
| Lumber & Wood | 5.9 | 6.2 | .3 | 5.1 |
| Furniture & Fixture | 8.7 | 8.8 | .1 | 1.2 |
| Stone, Clay & Glass | 12.2 | 13.3 | 1.1 | +9.0 |
| Primary Metals | 17.6 | 18.8 | 1.2 | 6.8 |
| Fabricated Metals | 55.2 | 56.6 | .4 | 2.5 |
| Machinery (Ex. Elec.) | 84.9 | 88.4 | +3.5 | 4.1 |
| Electrical Machinery | 94.6 | 98.2 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Transportation Equipment | 34.7 | 35.9 | 1.2 | 3.5 |
| Instruments | 51.4 | 52.3 | .9 | 1.8 |
| Nondurable Goods | 275.5 | 278.4 | 2.9 | 1.1 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 29.2 | 29.2 | - | - |
| Textile Mill Products | 28.7 | 28.9 | .2 | .7 |
| Apparel | 44.3 | 45.3 | 1.0 | 2.3 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 30.0 | 29.9 | - .1 | -.3 |
| Printing & Publishing | 43.4 | 44.9 | 1.5 | 3.5 |
| Chemicals & Allied | 17.6 | 18.0 | .4 | 2.3 |
| Rubber & Plastics | 31.1 | 31.8 | .7 | 2.3 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 22.7 | 21.8 | - .9 | -4.1 |
| Other Nondurable Goods | 28.5 | 28.6 | .1 | .4 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 1,809.8 | 1,861.4 | 51.6 | 2.9 |
| Contract Construction | 73.2 | 75.7 | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities | 117.4 | 120.7 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 544.8 | 562.4 | 17.6 | 3.2 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 140.8 | 144.4 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Services, Mining, & Miscellaneous | 556.6 | 574.6 | 18.0 | 3.2 |
| Government | 376.9 | 383.5 | 6.6 | 1.3 |
| Federal | 56.3 | 57.1 | .8 | 1.4 |
| State and Local | 320.6 | 326.5 | 5.9 | 1.8 |

Source: April 20, 1978 forecast of the Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, George Trez, Director. Labor Area Research Department, Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

### Table 11
### State of Massachusetts
### Export Employment
### By Industry
### (in Thousands)

| Industry | Fiscal Year 1976 | Percent of Total | Fiscal Year 1977 | Percent of Total | Fiscal Year 1978 | Percent of Total | Fiscal Year 1979 | Percent of Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 628.5 | 27 | 648.3 | 27 | 696.0 | 28 | 716.5 | 28 |
| Manufacturing Total | 433.9 | 74 | 455.7 | 74 | 484.8 | 76 | 500.1 | 76 |
| Durable Goods | 267.6 | 83 | 290.6 | 84 | 315.0 | 86 | 328.8 | 87 |
| Lumber and Wood | 3.3 | 70 | 3.8 | 73 | 4.6 | 78 | 5.0 | 81 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 5.4 | 65 | 5.4 | 65 | 5.6 | 64 | 5.7 | 65 |
| Stone, Clay, and Glass | 5.8 | 49 | 6.7 | 55 | 7.8 | 60 | 8.4 | 60 |
| Primary Metals | 8.9 | 56 | 9.8 | 58 | 10.2 | 58 | 11.1 | 59 |
| Fabricated Metals | 39.6 | 89 | 41.6 | 81 | 44.6 | 81 | 46.0 | 81 |
| Nonelectrical Machinery | 58.2 | 80 | 64.2 | 80 | 70.5 | 83 | 74.4 | 84 |
| Electric Equipment | 76.2 | 92 | 81.5 | 92 | 88.8 | 94 | 92.9 | 95 |
| Transportation Equipment | 29.6 | 98 | 32.1 | 98 | 34.4 | 99 | 35.7 | 99 |
| Instruments | 40.6 | 92 | 45.5 | 93 | 48.5 | 94 | 49.6 | 95 |
| Nondurable Goods | 166.3 | 62 | 165.1 | 62 | 169.8 | 62 | 171.3 | 62 |
| Food | 12.0 | 41 | 11.9 | 41 | 12.9 | 44 | 13.2 | 45 |
| Textiles | 17.8 | 64 | 17.7 | 64 | 18.8 | 66 | 19.2 | 66 |
| Apparel | 31.0 | 72 | 31.0 | 72 | 31.7 | 72 | 32.4 | 72 |
| Paper | 14.3 | 50 | 14.3 | 49 | 14.1 | 41 | 13.7 | 46 |
| Printing | 22.1 | 54 | 23.0 | 55 | 22.5 | 52 | 23.2 | 52 |
| Chemicals | 12.6 | 67 | 11.1 | 63 | 11.9 | 68 | 12.4 | 69 |
| Rubber | 18.8 | 64 | 18.7 | 62 | 19.7 | 63 | 20.0 | 63 |
| Leather | 19.2 | 79 | 17.8 | 78 | 18.0 | 79 | 17.4 | 80 |
| Other Nondurables | 18.5 | 73 | 19.6 | 74 | 20.2 | 71 | 19.8 | 69 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 194.6 | 11 | 192.6 | 11 | 211.2 | 12 | 216.4 | 12 |
| Contract Construction | 7.6 | 10 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Transportation & Utilities | 18.6 | 16 | 18.7 | 16 | 19.5 | 17 | 19.9 | 16 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 44.2 | 9 | 39.2 | 7 | 44.2 | 8 | 45.9 | 8 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 15.2 | 11 | 14.0 | 10 | 13.4 | 10 | 13.4 | 9 |
| Services & Miscellaneous | 109.0 | 22 | 122.2 | 23 | 134.4 | 24 | 137.2 | 24 |

Source: April 28, 1978, forecast of the Massachusetts Economic Policy Analysis Model, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, George Trez, Director. Labor Area Research Department, Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

## V. Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupation

The occupational projections which appear in this section are from Manpower Requirement for Massachusetts by Occupation, By Industry 1974-1985, a publication prepared by the Occupation and Industry Research Department of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

The Massachusetts projections are closely linked to the National projections of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the basic underlying assumptions for the national projection are accepted for Massachusetts. These assumptions are: (1) no radical change will occur in the institutional framework of the U. S. economy (2) current social, technological and scientific trends will continue: (3) no major events will change the industrial structure of the economy or alter the rate of economic growth; (4) the economy will gradually recover from the high unemployment levels of the mid-1970's.

The projections are basically a continuation of past trend (1958-1974) relationships between the nation and the state although special past occurrences such as known closings or new developments were accounted for. Therefore it would be more accurate to view the specific numbers as indicators of probable direction and relationships rather than as forecasts. For a detailed description of the projections Manpower Requirements should be consulted.

The total demand by occupation during the 1974-1985 span of years is the sum of the demand arising from industry growth and that needed for replacement of workers who leave the labor force because of death, retirement or other separations from the labor force. The eleven-year growth component will amount to approximately 200,000 while more than five times this number will be needed as replacements. 1/ On the average, therefore, approximately 111,000 additional workers will be required each year during the eleven year span.

Growth in the professional, technical and kindred division will be substantial over the 1974-1985 period. Demand will be particularly strong for medical and health workers, computer specialists, accountants, and electrical and industrial technicians. Growth in the engineering occupations is expected to continue to rebound from the downturn of the 1970-1971 period. Although a demand for teachers will increase over the 1974-1985 period, it will be outspaced by the number of qualified applicants.

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1/ Because of a lack of current data, the age-specific separation rates for women are based solely upon the 1960 demographic distributions. To the extent the 1960 separation rates overestimate actual separation rates, then the replacement forecasts will be too high.

However, a recent national survey found that the teacher supply was at least adequate in mathematics, natural and physical sciences, industrial arts, special education and some vocational-technical subjects.

| All Occupations | EMPLOYMENT | | | Annual Labor Demand 1974 - 1985 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970 | 1974 | 1985 | Total Demand | Due to Growth | Due to Sep. 2/ |
| TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS | 2,355,685 | 2,436,468 | 2,635,143 | 110,998 | 18,043 | 92,955 |
| Prof., Tech., Kindred | 368,103 | 401,568 | 454,129 | 18,318 | 4,769 | 13,549 |
| Managers | 230,838 | 259,447 | 279,684 | 12,405 | 1,841 | 10,564 |
| Sales Workers | 152,425 | 155,558 | 170,037 | 8,619 | 1,315 | 7,304 |
| Clerical Workers | 456,598 | 471,445 | 537,530 | 25,346 | 6,004 | 19,342 |
| Crafts & Kindred Workers | 306,841 | 308,484 | 332,755 | 11,593 | 2,207 | 9,386 |
| Operatives | 412,305 | 398,125 | 381,284 | 11,667 | -1,535 | 13,202 |
| Service Workers | 314,189 | 330,591 | 368,388 | 19,766 | 3,437 | 16,329 |
| Laborers, except Farm | 102,225 | 100,504 | 105,462 | 3,269 | 447 | 2,822 |
| Farmers & Farm Workers | 12,161 | 10,746 | 5,874 | 15 | - 442 | 457 |

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding

Corresponding to national trends, the clerical division is expected to be the fastest growing group in the 1974-1985 span of years. Increased paper work will accompany the expansion of large and complex organizations or other business machines. Many clerical workers especially secretaries, receptionists and others dealing with the public will not be affected by automation.

A rising demand for hospital and other medical care and the more frequent use of restaurants, beauty salons and other services will generate an increase need for service workers as income levels rise. Within this division, occupations in health, food and cleaning services activities are projected to grow the most rapidly. In addition, a sizeable replacement demand will boost the need for workers in these fields.

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2/ Revised average annual number of job openings due to separations.

The managerial and sales categories are expected to experience a moderate demand for workers during the 1974-1985 period. A growing demand for management specialists and an increase in demand for goods and services will foster a need for additional workers in the managerial and sales categories. However, the call for additional workers will be overshadowed by the necessity of satisfying replacement needs.

Craft workers numbering about 308,500 in 1974 are expected to show moderate gains over the next eleven years. Occupations which are expected to contribute heavily to the growth factor in this division are carpenters, electricians, plumbers and pipefitters, air conditioning mechanics and automobile mechanics. However, technological improvements and less than normal construction activity will temper growth in the craft fields.

Among the remaining division, laborers are projected to experience a slight gain while operatives and farmers and farm workers should show a contraction in employment. A dampening of demand for semi-skilled and other operatives in textile and other factory activities will significantly reduce the need for such workers. With the exception of farmers and farm workers, the overall net demand in these divisions will be positive as replacement needs will more than offset the anticipated decline.

Among the broad occupational group the white-collar and service workers have grown the most rapidly. This trend is expected to continue in the future with a faster-than-average growth of white-collar and service workers, a slower-than-average growth of blue-collar jobs and a further decline of farm workers.

|  | Employment |  |  | Annual Labor Demand 1974 - 1985 |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Occupations | 1970 | 1974 | 1985 | Total Demand | Due to Growth | Due to Sep. |
| TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS | 2,355,685 | 2,436,468 | 2,635,143 | 120,885 | 18,043 | 102,842 |
| White Collar | 1,207,964 | 1,288,018 | 1,441,380 | 74,428 | 13,929 | 60,499 |
| Blue Collar | 821,371 | 807,113 | 819,501 | 24,385 | 1,119 | 23,266 |
| Service Workers | 314,189 | 330,591 | 368,388 | 22,165 | 3,437 | 18,728 |
| Farmers & Farm Workers | 12,161 | 10,746 | 5,874 | -93 | -442 | 349 |

## Table 12

## Occupational Requirements for Massachusetts 1974-1985

| Occupations | Employment 1974 | Percent of Total | Employment 1985 | Percent of Total | Annual Labor Demand 1974-1985 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Total Demand | Due to Growth | Due to Separations |
| TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS | 2,436,468 | 100.00 | 2,635,143 | 100.00 | 110,998 | 18,043 | 92,955 |
| Professional, Technical, Kindred | 401,568 | 16.48 | 454,129 | 17.23 | 18,318 | 4,769 | 13,549 |
| Engineers, Technical | 45,153 | (11.24) | 47,866 | (10.54) | 1,164 | 247 | 917 |
| Life & Physical Scientists | 6,527 | (1.63) | 6,731 | (1.48) | 172 | 19 | 153 |
| Mathematical Specialists | 1,679 | (0.42) | 2,004 | (0.44) | 81 | 29 | 52 |
| Engineers, Science Technicians | 32,994 | (8.22) | 38,847 | (8 55) | 1,109 | 531 | 578 |
| Medical Workers, Except Technicians | 62,469 | (15.56) | 72,122 | (15.88) | 3,843 | 877 | 2,966 |
| Health Technologists & Technicians | 13,543 | (3.37) | 17,465 | (3.85) | 902 | 357 | 545 |
| Technicians, Except Health | 4,182 | (1.04) | 5,564 | (1.23) | 330 | 126 | 104 |
| Computer Specialists | 12,053 | (3.00) | 15,026 | (3.31) | 425 | 270 | 155 |
| Social Scientists | 6,228 | (1.55) | 7,149 | ((1.57) | 202 | 76 | 126 |
| Teachers | 98,784 | (24.60) | 105,804 | (23.30 | 3,921 | 638 | 3,283 |
| Writers, Artists & Entertainers | 30,226 | ((7.53) | 33,968 | (7.48) | 1,416 | 340 | 1,076 |
| Other Professional & Technical | 87,730 | (21.85) | 101,583 | (22.37) | 4,854 | 1,259 | 3,595 |
| Managers, Officials, & Proprietors | 259,447 | 10.65 | 279,684 | 10.61 | 12,405 | 1,841 | 10,564 |
| Buyers, Sales, & Loan Managers | 47,159 | (18.18) | 57,333 | (20.50 | 2,570 | 925 | 1,645 |
| Administratora, Public Inspectors | 23,676 | (9.13) | 26,372 | (9.43) | 1,474 | 246 | 1,228 |
| Other Managers, Officials & Proprietors | 188,612 | (72.70) | 195,979 | (10.07) | 8,361 | 670 | 7,691 |
| Sales Workers | 155,558 | 6.38 | 170.037 | 6.45 | 8,619 | 1,315 | 7,304 |
| Clerical Workers | 471,445 | 19.35 | 537,530 | 20.40 | 25,346 | 6,004 | 19,342 |
| Stenographers, Typists & Secretaries | 138,365 | (29.35) | 168,358 | (31.32) | 9,026 | 2,727 | 6,299 |
| Office Machine Operators | 23,683 | (5.02) | 22,405 | (4.17) | 443 | -117 | 560 |
| Other Clerical Workers | 309,397 | (65.63) | 346,767 | (64.51) | 15,877 | 3,394 | 12,483 |
| Craft & Kindred Workers | 308,484 | 12.66 | 332,755 | 12.63 | 11,593 | 2,207 | 9.386 |
| Construction Crafts Workers | 128,688 | (41.72) | 144,477 | (43.42) | 4,160 | 1,434 | 2,726 |
| Metalworking Cragt Works | 36,687 | (11.89) | 37,432 | (11.25) | 1,206 | 69 | 1,137 |
| Mechanics, Repairers, & Installers | 73,796 | (23.92) | 84,276 | (25.33) | 2,745 | 953 | 1,792 |
| Printing Trade Craft Workers | 15,390 | (4.99) | 14,980 | ((4.50) | 465 | -37 | 502 |
| Transportation, Public Utility Crafts | 16,903 | (5.48) | 16,602 | (4.99) | 154 | -27 | 181 |
| Other Crafts, Kindred Workers | 37,020 | (12.00) | 34,988 | (10.51) | 1,454 | -185 | 1,639 |
| Operatives | 398,125 | 16.34 | 381,284 | 14.47 | 11,667 | -1,535 | 13,202 |
| Operatives, Except Transportation | 320,273 | (80.45) | 302,144 | (79.24) | 9,508 | -1,653 | 11,161 |
| Transportation Equipment Operatives | 77,852 | (19.55) | 79,140 | (20.76) | 2,160 | 118 | 2,042 |
| Service Workers | 330,591 | 13.57 | 368,388 | 13.98 | 19,766 | 3,437 | 16,329 |
| Cleaning Service Workers | 59,711 | (18.06) | 69,184 | (18.78) | 5,080 | 861 | 4,219 |
| Food Service Workers | 116,400 | (35.21) | 127.684 | (34.66) | 5,564 | 1,026 | 4,538 |
| Health Service Workers | 59,554 | (18.01) | 80,733 | (21.92) | 4,877 | 1,926 | 2,951 |
| Personal Service Workers | 36,502 | (11.04) | 40,278 | (10.93) | 2,268 | 344 | 1,924 |
| Protective & Service Workers | 44,783 | (13.55) | 43,308 | (11.76) | 1,744 | -135 | 1,879 |
| Private Household Workers | 13,641 | (4.13) | 7,201 | (1.95) | 233 | -585 | 818 |
| Laborers, Except Farm | 100,504 | 4.12 | 105,462 | 4.00 | 3,269 | 447 | 2,822 |
| Farmers & Farm Workers | 10,746 | 0.44 | 5,874 | 0.22 | 15 | -442 | 457 |
| Farms & Farm Managers | 4,437 | (41.29) | 2,278 | (38.78) | 49 | -196 | 245 |
| Farm Laborers, Farm Supervisors1 | 6,309 | (58.71) | 3,596 | (61.22) | - | -246 | 211 |

1/ Revised Average Annual Number of Job Openings due to Separations
Note: May not add to totals due to rounding

As mentioned earlier the information furnished in this report should be used as indicators of trend, relative magnitude and probable direction rather than as specific forecasts of actual employment levels. The information should also be used in conjunction with other data prepared by this agency and other private and public organizations. For example, data on unfilled job openings can be used to modify the projections so as to provide an indicator of short-run trend.

Difficulty may arise in using the information contained in this report because of the various coding structures. Nevertheless, a match of the different coding systems may be obtained by refering to Matching Occupational Classifications to Vocational Education Program Codes published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. While not a complete match, this publication provides a usable cross-reference guide.

## VI. TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The purpose of this section is to describe and analize trends in the unemployment situation in Massachusetts. There are various ways of measuring the performance of a state's economy, the most widely used indicator is the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is designed to measure the portion of the overall labor force that is unutilized at any given period of time. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of people who are classified as unemployed (someone who did not work at all during the reference week, had looked for work at sometime during the past four weeks, and was available for work at the time of the survey) by the civilian labor force (the sum of the employed and unemployed).

The structure of unemployment in Massachusetts is compared in the following table with that of the United States and the ten largest states. Over the last seven years, Massachusetts' annual average unemployment rate has been above that of the national rate and also has never fallen below 6.0 percent.

Massachusetts' economy is expected to grow at a somewhat slower rate in the upcoming year than it had grown in 1977. New England Economic Project 1/ predicts that 1978 employment will increase at a much slower pace than the growth rate in 1977. Therefore because the growth rate in employment will

Table 13

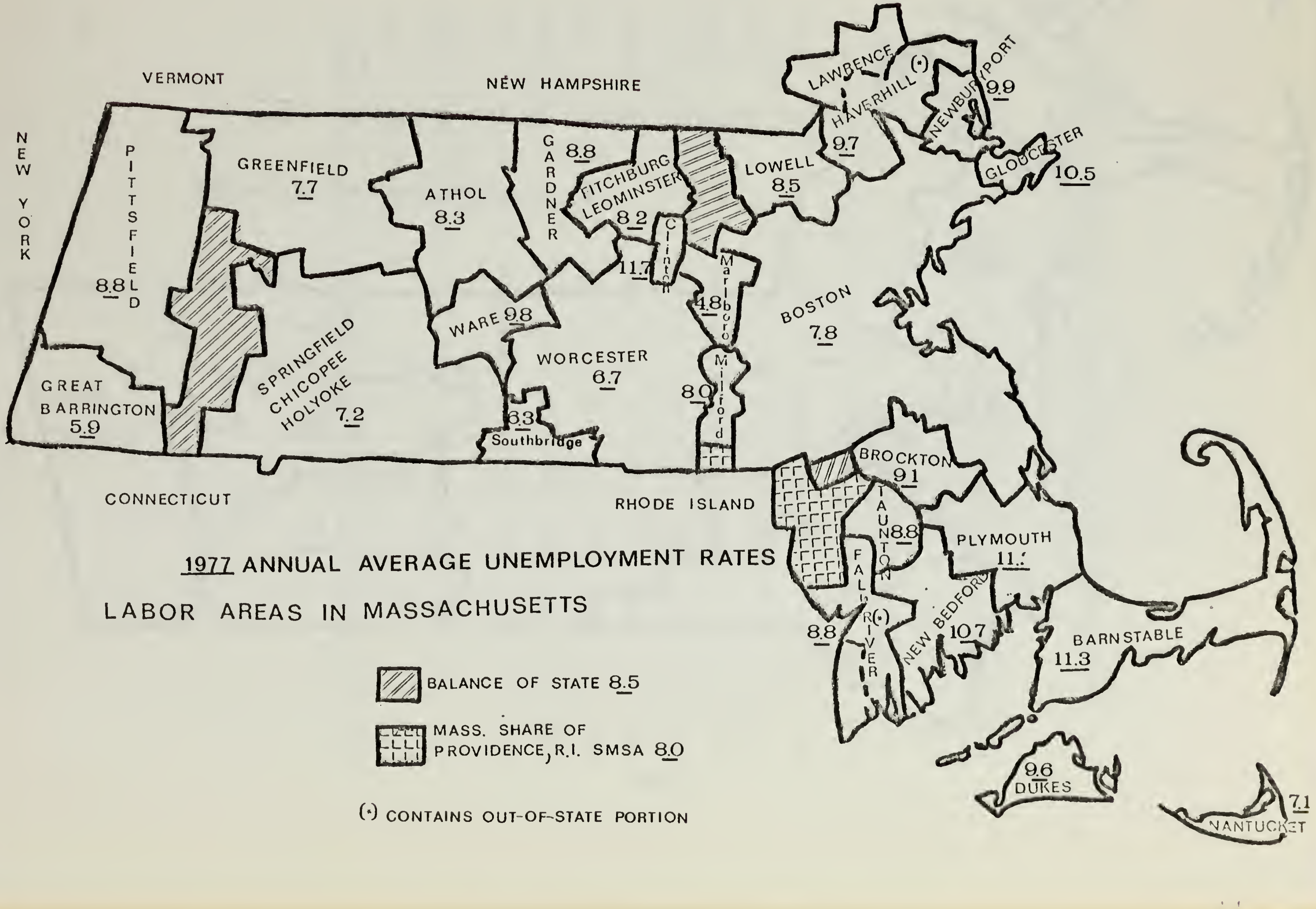
Unemployment Rates for the United States,
Massachusetts and the Ten Largest States
(16 and Over, 1970 - 1977)

| | Annual Average Unemployment Rate | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
| United States | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 7.0 |
| Massachusetts | 4.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 11.2 | 9.5 | 8.1 |
| California | 7.3 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 8.2 |
| Florida | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 8.2 |
| Illinois | 4.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| Michigan | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 8.5 | 12.5 | 9.4 | 8.2 |
| New Jersey | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 9.4 |
| New York | 4.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 9.1 |
| Ohio | 5.4 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 6.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| Texas | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| Rank of Massachusetts | 4th* | 3rd# | 4th | 2nd | 3rd | 2nd | 3rd | 6th |
| Mass.- U. S. Difference | -0.3 | +0.7 | +0.9 | +1.8 | +1.6 | +2.7 | +1.8 | +1.1 |

* Tied with New Jersey

# Tied with New York

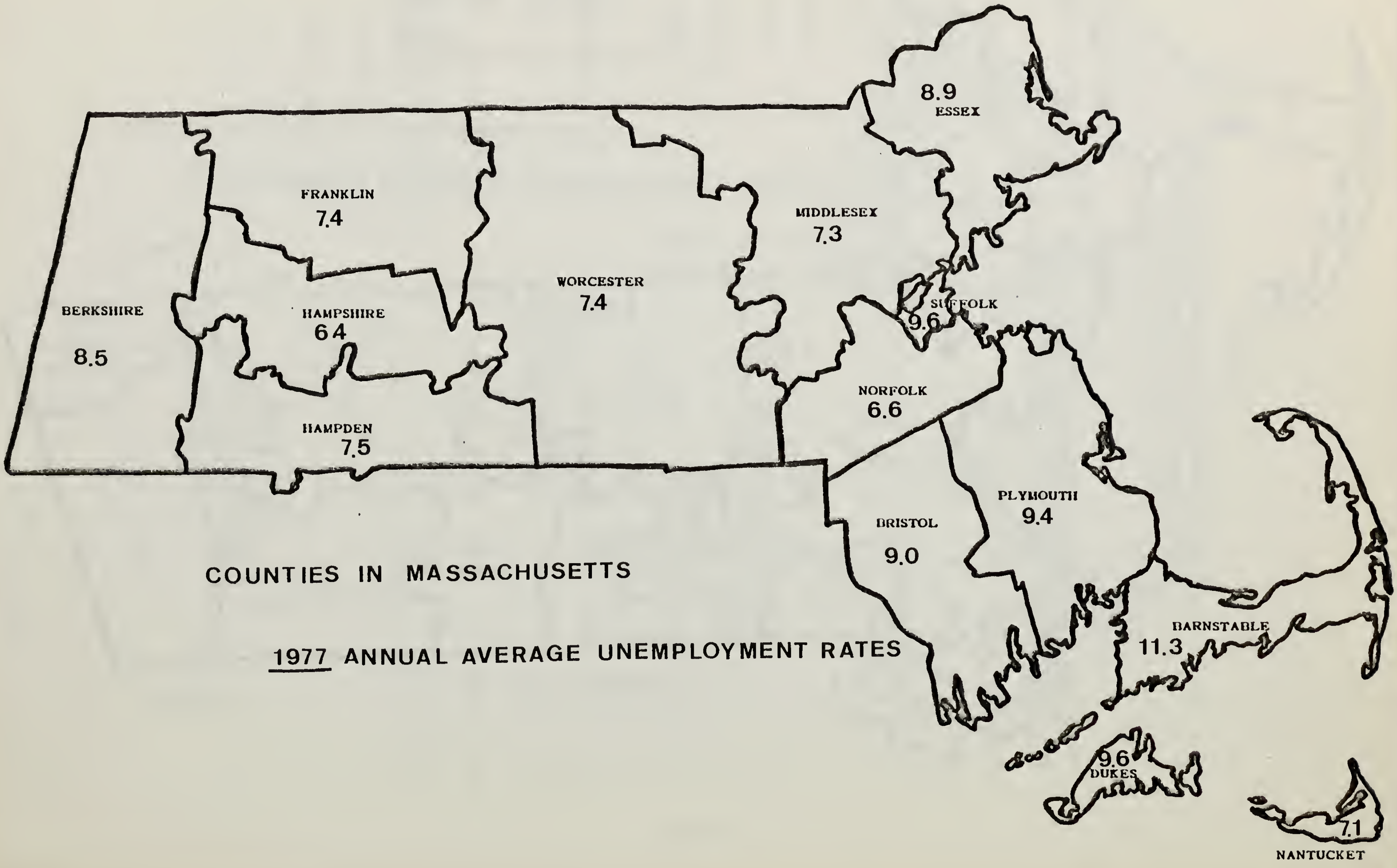
Chart 7



1977 ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

LABOR AREAS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Chart 8



COUNTIES IN MASSACHUSETTS

1977 ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

## Table 14

### Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates for the United States, Massachusetts, and the Ten Largest States* Population 16 and over, 1970-1977

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | | 60.2 | 60.4 | 60.8 | 61.2 | 61.2 | 61.5 | 62.3 |
| Massachusetts | 62.8 | 61.6 | 61.4 | 62.2 | 63.4 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 64.7 |
| California | 60.4 | 60.5 | 60.8 | 61.1 | 62.2 | 62.0 | 62.5 | 63.7 |
| Florida | 55.5 | 55.0 | 54.0 | 55.2 | 56.2 | 56.3 | 55.4 | 55.3 |
| Illinois | 62.4 | 61.6 | 62.4 | 62.4 | 62.9 | 62.9 | 62.9 | 64.0 |
| Michigan | 61.8 | 60.31 | 60.6 | 61.3 | 62.3 | 61.0 | 61.8 | 62.9 |
| New Jersey | 60.3 | 59.4 | 60.6 | 61.2 | 61.2 | 61.2 | 61.7 | 62.2 |
| New York | 57.9 | 57.8 | 57.5 | 56.9 | 57.7 | 58.0 | 58.1 | 58.3 |
| Ohio | 60.7 | 60.3 | 60.9 | 61.6 | 62.1 | 61.6 | 61.4 | 61.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 58.3 | 57.3 | 57.6 | 58.5 | 58.4 | 58.4 | 58.2 | 58.6 |
| Texas | 62.2 | 62.1 | 62.4 | 62.1 | 62.6 | 62.7 | 63.7 | 64.3 |
| Rank of Massachusetts among Ten Largest State | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 2nd | 1st | 1st | 1st | 1st |
| Mass.-U.S. Difference | | +1.4 | +1.0 | +1.4 | +2.2 | +3.5 | +3.2 | +2.4 |

* Based on Non-Institution Population recorded by CPS Household Survey

lessen the unemployment rate will begin to rise. N.E.E.P. emphasizes that "Massachusetts will enter the coming decade in a growth mode", " "that the slowdown is more of a 'pause' than a "recession"."

Data on the annual average unemployment rate does provide some insight into the state's economy and labor market conditions, but factors such as the change in the composition of the labor force, levels of employment, and unemployed claimant characteristics effect changes in the rate. Tables in this section have been provided to indicate the expected changes in the above factors into the fiscal year 1979.

1/ New England Economic Project, "Economic Outlook '78."

### a. Characteristics of Insured Unemployed

The characteristics of the insured unemployed detailed in the following table was obtained from a sample survey of approximately 30 to 40 percent of the active file of claimants. The survey was undertaken during December 1977 and January 1978 for any given week of unemployment compensation benefits within each local office.

The data from the table gives the total and characteristics for all claims and regular claims found for the survey period. Most of all persons receiving a benefit claim filed a regular claim, 83.7 percent. A regular claim is defined as the following: Claims filed under

1. The Massachusetts Employment Security Law, Chapter 151A of the General Laws of Massachusetts.

2. Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) Chapter 85 Title V of the U.S. Code.

3. Unemployment Compensation for Veterans (UCX) Chapter 85 Title V of the U.S. Code.

The largest portion of claimants fall between the ages of 25 to 34 (25.7 percent), while the smallest portion of claimants were 65 and over, (7.1 percent) The sex composition shows that there were more men (64.2 percent) than women (35.8) percent claimants, a difference of 28.4 percent. For every 50 claimants, 47 were in the white racial group. The occupational characteristics range from Structural Work 20.6 percent to Processing 2.1 percent. Claimants

## Table 15

### Selected Characteristics of Insured Unemployed
### Statewide

| December 77 - January 78 | All Programs | | Regular | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 99,520 | 100.0 | 83,298 | 100.0 |
| Age | | | | |
| Under 25 | 21,295 | 21.4 | 18,240 | 21.9 |
| 25 - 34 | 25,635 | 25.8 | 21,378 | 25.7 |
| 35 - 44 | 15,418 | 15.5 | 12.921 | 15.5 |
| 45 - 54 | 15,755 | 15.8 | 13,296 | 16.0 |
| 55 - 64 | 13,570 | 13.6 | 11,345 | 13.6 |
| 65 - over | 7,608 | 7.6 | 5,906 | 7.1 |
| INA | 239 | 0.3 | 213 | 0.2 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Men | 63,890 | 64.2 | 54,259 | 65.2 |
| Women | 35,611 | 35.8 | 29,021 | 34.8 |
| INA | 18 | - | 18 | - |
| Ethnic Group | | | | |
| White | 93,598 | 94.0 | 78,626 | 94.4 |
| Nonwhite | 4,928 | 5.0 | 3,872 | 4.6 |
| INA | 994 | 1.0 | 800 | 1.0 |
| Spanish Surname | 1,039 | 1.0 | 813 | 1.0 |
| Occupation | | | | |
| Professional, Technical, & Managerial | 14,430 | 14.5 | 10,704 | 12.9 |
| Clerical/Sales | 17,213 | 17.3 | 13,945 | 16.7 |
| Services | 11,252 | 11.2 | 8,726 | 10.5 |
| Farming, Fishing, Forestry | 3,344 | 3.3 | 2,975 | 3.6 |
| Processing | 2,056 | 2.1 | 1,832 | 2.2 |
| Machine Trades | 6,653 | 6.7 | 5,929 | 7.0 |
| Bench Work | 8,816 | 8.9 | 8,029 | 9.6 |
| Structural | 20,465 | 20.6 | 18,039 | 21.7 |
| Miscellaneous Work | 15,139 | 15.2 | 12,971 | 15.6 |
| INA | 152 | 0.2 | 147 | 0.2 |
| Recent Duration | | | | |
| 0 - 9 weeks | 56,772 | 57.1 | 53,081 | 63.7 |
| 10 - 19 weeks | 22,714 | 22.8 | 19,653 | 23.6 |
| 20 - 29 weeks | 12,442 | 12.5 | 8,955 | 10.8 |
| 30+ weeks | 7,207 | 7.2 | 1,240 | 1.5 |
| INA | 385 | 0.4 | 369 | 0.4 |

## Selected Characteristics of Insured Unemployed
## Statewide
## (Cont.)

| December 77 - January 78 | All Programs |  | Regular |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Industry Attachment |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing | 27,317 | 27.4 | 24,752 | 29.7 |
| Contract Construction | 16,823 | 16.9 | 15.477 | 18.6 |
| Transportation/Utilities | 3,689 | 3.7 | 3,304 | 4.0 |
| Wholesale/Retail Trade | 18,916 | 19.0 | 16,429 | 19.7 |
| Finance/Insurance/Real Estate | 2,719 | 2.7 | 2,389 | 2.9 |
| Services | 14,047 | 14.1 | 12.018 | 14.4 |
| Government | 10,049 | 10.1 | 4,145 | 5.0 |
| Other | 2,886 | 2.9 | 2,667 | 3.2 |
| INA | 3,074 | 3.2 | 2,117 | 2.5 |
| Average Weekly Wage |  |  |  |  |
| Under $100 | 19,702 | 19.8 | 15,992 | 19.2 |
| $100 - $149 | 22,586 | 22.7 | 18,473 | 22.2 |
| 150 - 199 | 19,877 | 20.0 | 16,076 | 19.3 |
| 200 - 249 | 13,659 | 13.7 | 11,577 | 13.9 |
| 250 - 299 | 8,196 | 8.2 | 7,287 | 8.7 |
| 300 or more | 12,141 | 12.2 | 10,644 | 12.8 |
| INA | 3,360 | 3.4 | 3,250 | 3.9 |
| Separation Reasons |  |  |  |  |
| Layoff | 91,521 | 92.0 | 76,687 | 92.1 |
| Quit Voluntary Retirement | 181 | 0.2 | 130 | 9.2 |
| Quit Pregnancy | 23 | - | 14 | - |
| Quit Other | 1,668 | 1.7 | 1,329 | 1.6 |
| Discharges | 4,660 | 4.7 | 3,789 | 4.5 |
| Labor Dispute | 48 | - | 48 | - |
| Other/INA | 1,420 | 1.4 | 1,300 | 1.6 |

that are within the Structural Work category would hold occupations generally occurring outside a factory or shop environment, which would result in the larger claimant count. During this period of time, the claimants largely come from the Industrial Attachment in Manufacturing 27.4 percent. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Contract Construction were second and third respectively.

In analyzing the average weekly wage, one should note this definition:

> Average Weekly Wage: An amount equal to one-twenty-sixth of the total wage reported for an individual in the two highest quarters of his last period or if wages were reported for not more than two quarters the average weekly wages was equal to one-thirteenth of the highest quarters reported wages.

### b. Occupation Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The data on the following table , is derived from the ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, a monthly report which provides information (based on a sample of claimant records) of the age, sex, occupation, industrial attachment and length of current spell of unemployment.

Information on the characteristics of the insured unemployed may help to achieve the following objectives:

a. promote employment opportunities
b. improve utilization of manpower resources
c. guide economic policies
d. improve public information and understanding

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

Insured Unemployed - For the purpose of this report the number of insured unemployed is the count of regular UI continued weeks claimed for total unemployment insurance benefits. Weeks claimed under any extended compensation program are not included in the universe or sample.

## Table 16
## Occupational Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed in Massachusetts
## 1977

| | Occupational Group Code and Title | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Professional, Tech. and Managerial Work | 12811 | 12680 | 12139 | 12007 | 10831 | 12881 | 14178 | 14150 | 12586 | 11451 | 11764 | 12519 |
| 00,01 | Architecture and Engineering | 1773 | 2026 | 2184 | 1093 | 1252 | 1253 | 1561 | 1502 | 1261 | 1111 | 986 | 1239 |
| 02 | Mathematics & Physical Sciences | 407 | 327 | 341 | 385 | 289 | 376 | 343 | 420 | 552 | 371 | 782 | 450 |
| 04 | Life Sciences | 259 | 196 | 171 | 354 | 321 | 376 | 228 | 280 | 307 | 101 | 136 | 261 |
| 05 | Social Sciences | 74 | 98 | 171 | 32 | 64 | 282 | 456 | 349 | 93 | 202 | 136 | 187 |
| 07 | Medicine and Health | 960 | 948 | 1024 | 709 | 804 | 1097 | 1104 | 1188 | 1104 | 910 | 714 | 749 |
| 09 | Education | 592 | 523 | 512 | 707 | 547 | 845 | 1257 | 1293 | 1012 | 875 | 782 | 749 |
| 10 | Museum, Library,& Archival Sciences | 148 | 131 | 68 | 96 | 64 | 31 | -- | 35 | 154 | 136 | 34 | 150 |
| 11 | Law and Jurisprudence | 74 | 66 | 34 | -- | 64 | 31 | 114 | -- | -- | 68 | 68 | 37 |
| 12 | Religion and Theology | 37 | -- | 34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37 |
| 13 | Writing | 296 | 196 | 68 | 193 | 193 | 125 | 154 | 385 | 216 | 169 | 238 | 262 |
| 14 | Art | 333 | 326 | 342 | 225 | 193 | 658 | 610 | 524 | 400 | 101 | 170 | 223 |
| 15 | Entertainment and Recreation | 370 | 359 | 409 | 289 | 257 | 312 | 342 | 315 | 307 | 235 | 170 | 262 |
| 16 | Administrative Specializations | 3102 | 3168 | 2731 | 3380 | 2892 | 2820 | 3507 | 3073 | 2823 | 2593 | 2924 | 2776 |
| 18 | Managers and Officials N.E.C. | 3842 | 3626 | 3483 | 3829 | 3278 | 4136 | 3968 | 4262 | 3803 | 4005 | 4114 | 4688 |
| 19 | Professional, Tech. and Managerial | 544 | 690 | 567 | 715 | 613 | 539 | 534 | 524 | 554 | 574 | 510 | 449 |
| | Clerical and Sales Work | 18199 | 17578 | 17498 | 17994 | 17712 | 17145 | 19022 | 16320 | 14730 | 14124 | 13124 | 14358 |
| 20 | Stenog.,Typing, Filing & Related Ocupations | 3878 | 3399 | 3242 | 3669 | 3923 | 3665 | 4321 | 3354 | 3468 | 3135 | 2788 | 2998 |
| 21 | Computing & Account-Recording | 5171 | 4641 | 5326 | 5246 | 4982 | 4764 | 5160 | 4717 | 4387 | 4179 | 4080 | 4501 |
| 22 | Material and Production Recording | 2364 | 2092 | 1775 | 2092 | 2026 | 2163 | 2064 | 1956 | 1534 | 1349 | 1530 | 1688 |
| 23 | Information and Message Distribution | 1219 | 1210 | 990 | 1416 | 1285 | 814 | 914 | 874 | 920 | 1010 | 884 | 974 |
| 24 | Miscellaneous Clerical | 370 | 392 | 546 | 354 | 546 | 471 | 726 | 455 | 522 | 471 | 408 | 563 |
| 25 | Sales Agents, Services | 517 | 392 | 341 | 386 | 192 | 720 | 685 | 560 | 369 | 204 | 238 | 111 |
| 26,27 | (28) Sales Agents & Salespersons, Commod. | 3066 | 3463 | 3003 | 2994 | 3084 | 2412 | 3283 | 2552 | 2548 | 2697 | 2176 | 2248 |
| 29 | Merchandising Occupations, except Sales Agents | 1614 | 1989 | 2275 | 1837 | 1674 | 2136 | 1869 | 1852 | 982 | 1079 | 1020 | 1275 |
| | Services | 10531 | 9939 | 9555 | 7530 | 6623 | 8115 | 9085 | 8910 | 6295 | 6977 | 7854 | 9380 |
| 30 | Domestic Services | 185 | 164 | 307 | 161 | 32 | 220 | 153 | 175 | 155 | 170 | 306 | 224 |
| 31 | Food and Beverage Prep. and Service | 5578 | 5458 | 5053 | 4377 | 3602 | 4044 | 5037 | 5031 | 3189 | 3841 | 3944 | 4954 |
| 32 | Lodging and Related Services | 739 | 687 | 614 | 322 | 290 | 156 | 305 | 245 | 155 | 236 | 442 | 826 |
| 33 | Barbering, Cosmetology & Rel. Service | 185 | 393 | 341 | 225 | 386 | 407 | 342 | 385 | 368 | 236 | 170 | 224 |
| 34 | Amusement & Recreation Service | 296 | 196 | 204 | 64 | 64 | 125 | 154 | -- | -- | 68 | 136 | 375 |

## Table 16 (Continued - 2)
## Occupational Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed in Massachusetts
## 1977

| Occupational Group Code | and Title | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Services Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Miscellaneous Personal Service | 850 | 719 | 853 | 418 | 739 | 971 | 955 | 1013 | 768 | 843 | 884 | 713 |
| 36 | Apparel & Furnishings Service | 961 | 622 | 784 | 612 | 578 | 595 | 648 | 524 | 615 | 539 | 714 | 674 |
| 37 | Protective Service | 739 | 850 | 545 | 450 | 289 | 532 | 535 | 489 | 462 | 437 | 578 | 565 |
| 38 | Building and Related Service | 998 | 850 | 854 | 901 | 643 | 1065 | 956 | 1048 | 583 | 607 | 680 | 825 |
| | Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related Work | 4359 | 3986 | 3072 | 1544 | 1350 | 1221 | 879 | 734 | 1014 | 980 | 1326 | 2361 |
| 40 | Plant Farming | 2327 | 2516 | 1843 | 868 | 514 | 344 | 306 | 349 | 277 | 202 | 646 | 1312 |
| 41 | Animal Farming | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 38 | 140 | 31 | 68 | 34 | 0 |
| 42 | Miscellaneous Farming & Related | 259 | 326 | 171 | 129 | 129 | 219 | 77 | 35 | 62 | 102 | 0 | 150 |
| 43 | Fishery and Related | 1662 | 1111 | 956 | 547 | 675 | 658 | 458 | 210 | 644 | 506 | 544 | 787 |
| 44 | Forestry | 37 | 33 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 102 | 75 |
| 45 | Hunting, Trapping and Related | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 34 | 75 |
| 46 | Agriculture Service | 74 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| | Processing | 4067 | 3597 | 3684 | 3153 | 2759 | 2945 | 3279 | 2449 | 2094 | 1552 | 1802 | 2129 |
| 50 | Processing of Metal | 222 | 66 | 136 | 289 | 160 | 188 | 305 | 140 | 124 | 68 | 68 | 112 |
| 51 | Ore Refining and Foundry | 481 | 295 | 136 | 257 | 160 | 188 | 267 | 140 | 155 | 101 | 102 | 261 |
| 52 | Processing of Food, Tobacco, & Related Products | 887 | 883 | 887 | 901 | 963 | 940 | 1067 | 734 | 737 | 673 | 510 | 599 |
| 53 | Processing of Paper & Related Materials | 148 | 33 | 68 | 32 | 64 | 31 | 38 | 0 | 62 | 68 | 34 | 37 |
| 54 | Processing of Petroleum, Coal, Natural & Manufactured Gas & Related Products | 0 | 33 | 68 | 32 | 64 | 31 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 34 | 34 | 74 |
| 55 | Chemicals, Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber, Paint, & Related Products | 776 | 588 | 955 | 675 | 578 | 501 | 915 | 770 | 523 | 270 | 510 | 412 |
| 56 | Wood & Wood Products | 74 | 65 | 34 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 57 | Stone, Clay, Glass & Related Products | 222 | 457 | 478 | 289 | 128 | 157 | 77 | 105 | 31 | 34 | 68 | 223 |
| 58 | Leather, Textiles, & Related Products | 1035 | 720 | 512 | 482 | 514 | 690 | 420 | 420 | 339 | 304 | 340 | 299 |
| 59 | Processing Occupations, N.E.C. | 222 | 457 | 410 | 196 | 96 | 219 | 190 | 105 | 92 | 0 | 136 | 112 |
| | Machine Trades | 10,601 | 10,003 | 9,214 | 8,108 | 8,001 | 5,764 | 7,868 | 6.501 | 5,225 | 5,398 | 6,222 | 7,346 |
| 60 | Metal Machining | 1,735 | 1,667 | 1,228 | 1,803 | 1,641 | 1,254 | 1,565 | 1,398 | 1,228 | 1,045 | 1,530 | 1,687 |

Table 16 (Continued - 3)
Occupational Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed in Massachusetts
1977

| | Occupational Group Code and Title | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Machine Trades Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | Metal Working Occupations, N.E.C. | 1,773 | 1,504 | 1,877 | 1,673 | 1,446 | 908 | 1,721 | 1,433 | 953 | 910 | 986 | 1,200 |
| 62,63 | Mechanics & Machinery Repairmen | 2,401 | 2,387 | 2,390 | 1,769 | 1,509 | 1,283 | 1,300 | 1,468 | 1,230 | 1,552 | 1,564 | 1,687 |
| 64 | Paperworking | 481 | 327 | 306 | 290 | 482 | 282 | 342 | 210 | 62 | 102 | 170 | 112 |
| 65 | Printing | 776 | 523 | 478 | 289 | 579 | 376 | 456 | 245 | 276 | 236 | 238 | 187 |
| 66 | Wood Machine | 333 | 458 | 273 | 322 | 289 | 220 | 228 | 105 | 93 | 68 | 102 | 149 |
| 67 | Machining, Stone, Clay, Glass, & Related Materials | 0 | 66 | 68 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 34 | 0 | 37 |
| 68 | Textile | 1,256 | 1,078 | 1,092 | 643 | 674 | 627 | 841 | 385 | 370 | 203 | 272 | 412 |
| 69 | Machine Trade Occupations, N.E.C. | 1,846 | 1,993 | 1,502 | 1,287 | 1,349 | 783 | 1,415 | 1,257 | 982 | 1,248 | 1,360 | 1,875 |
| | Bench Work | 13,563 | 11,085 | 9,871 | 10,526 | 8,865 | 8,062 | 11,217 | 8,775 | 7,648 | 7,692 | 9,712 | 10,821 |
| 70 | Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products, N.E.C. | 776 | 883 | 717 | 739 | 738 | 689 | 918 | 909 | 399 | 472 | 578 | 674 |
| 71 | Fabrication & Repair of Scientific & Medical Apparatus, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches, Clocks, & Related Products | 481 | 425 | 341 | 514 | 481 | 470 | 458 | 560 | 340 | 271 | 238 | 409 |
| 72 | Assembly & Repair of Electrical Equipment | 1,072 | 1,242 | 1,229 | 1,641 | 1,413 | 1,348 | 1,774 | 1,259 | 1,136 | 1,079 | 1,292 | 1,350 |
| 73 | Fabrication & Repair of Products Made | 776 | 556 | 273 | 386 | 257 | 375 | 650 | 385 | 246 | 236 | 340 | 824 |
| 74 | Painting, Decorating, & Rel. Occupations | 481 | 490 | 513 | 611 | 257 | 188 | 497 | 315 | 154 | 303 | 272 | 411 |
| 75 | Fabrication & Repair of Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber, & Rel. Products | 296 | 229 | 136 | 547 | 449 | 281 | 305 | 315 | 155 | 203 | 34 | 224 |
| 76 | Fabrication and Repair of Wood Products | 407 | 262 | 410 | 192 | 256 | 250 | 342 | 245 | 124 | 169 | 170 | 186 |
| 77 | Fabrication and Repair of Sand, Stone, Clay and Glass Products | 222 | 131 | 34 | 0 | 64 | 62 | 38 | 70 | 62 | 203 | 136 | 74 |
| 78 | Fabrication & Repair of Textile, Leather, and Related Products | 8778 | 6536 | 5906 | 5664 | 4918 | 4168 | 6197 | 4682 | 5001 | 4756 | 6652 | 6669 |
| 79 | Bench Work Occupations, N.E.C. | 274 | 331 | 312 | 232 | 32 | 231 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Structural Work | 26,224 | 28,819 | 28,547 | 19,632 | 15,250 | 11,502 | 10,617 | 9,749 | 7,976 | 7,720 | 9,622 | 12,955 |
| 80 | Metal Fabricating, N.E.C. | 1699 | 1863 | 1775 | 2092 | 1833 | 1192 | 1947 | 1433 | 1256 | 1178 | 948 | 1123 |
| 81 | Welders, Flame Cutters, & Related | 554 | 557 | 682 | 514 | 546 | 595 | 420 | 419 | 368 | 337 | 339 | 149 |

## Table 16 (Continued - 4)
## Occupational Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed in Massachusetts
## 1977

| Occupational Group Code and Title | | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Structural Work Continued** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 82 | Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing | 2032 | 2484 | 2422 | 1963 | 1735 | 1661 | 1336 | 1224 | 953 | 911 | 1119 | 1046 |
| 84 | Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, Cementing & Related | 2806 | 3137 | 3277 | 1449 | 1330 | 908 | 953 | 664 | 553 | 741 | 881 | 1724 |
| 85 | Excavating, Grading, Paving, & Related | 2216 | 2387 | 2389 | 1191 | 482 | 408 | 228 | 350 | 306 | 269 | 340 | 787 |
| 86 | Construction Occupations, N.E.C. | 15439 | 17191 | 16910 | 11618 | 8649 | 5923 | 4930 | 4960 | 3865 | 3711 | 5013 | 7117 |
| 89 | Structural Work Occupations, N.E.C | 1478 | 1210 | 1092 | 805 | 675 | 815 | 803 | 699 | 675 | 573 | 982 | 1049 |
| | **Miscellaneous Work** | 15,808 | 15,328 | 14,406 | 12,188 | 10,222 | 10,436 | 13,952 | 11,843 | 7,706 | 8,235 | 8,538 | 11,459 |
| 90 | Motor Freight | 4,875 | 4,837 | 4,747 | 3,412 | 2,315 | 3,008 | 3,287 | 2,829 | 2,147 | 2,631 | 2,168 | 2,847 |
| 91 | Transportation Occupations, N.E.C. | 2,031 | 1,503 | 1,263 | 1,512 | 997 | 1,254 | 3,989 | 4,052 | 1,505 | 776 | 1,016 | 1,124 |
| 92 | Packing & Material Handling | 7,718 | 7,909 | 7,101 | 6,526 | 6,108 | 5,422 | 6,005 | 4,262 | 3,436 | 4,015 | 4,607 | 6,670 |
| 93 | Occupations in Extraction of Minerals | 222 | 164 | 136 | 64 | 32 | 94 | 114 | 70 | 62 | 101 | 0 | 111 |
| 94 | Occupations in Logging | 0 | 33 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| 95 | Production & Distribution of Utilities | 222 | 196 | 273 | 160 | 128 | 157 | 38 | 140 | 154 | 136 | 169 | 186 |
| 96 | Amusement, Recreation, & Motion Picture Occ., N.E.C. | 74 | 98 | 102 | 64 | 32 | 62 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 102 | 136 | 74 |
| 97 | Graphic Art Work | 666 | 588 | 784 | 418 | 610 | 439 | 610 | 455 | 402 | 474 | 442 | 410 |
| 999 | **Information Not Available** | 562 | 593 | 495 | 393 | 376 | 345 | 723 | 1120 | 988 | 646 | 612 | 519 |
| | **Grand Total** | 116725 | 113618 | 108481 | 93075 | 81989 | 78416 | 90819 | 80551 | 66262 | 64775 | 70576 | 83887 |

Industry Attachment - Classification by industry is made according to the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual and supplements. Wherever possible the industry code is the code of the most recent employer in the base period.

Occupation - Classification by occupation is made according to the 1965 edition of the Dicitionary of Occupational Titles and the supplements.

Current Duration - The classification by current duration is the number of uninterrupted weeks each sample claimant has claimed during his current spell of unemployment.

(Since a sample is used, the figures derived from the survey are subject to sampling variability and to a variety of non-sampling errors. Therefore, because of the large errors of estimate associated with small cells, interpretations of characteristics less than 5 percent of the total should be made with caution.)

### c. Unemployment by Industrial Group

Table 17 presents data on Benefit Payments by industry in the Regular Unemployment Insurance Program. In March 1977 the manufacturing sector in Massachusetts received 24.5 percent of the total benefit payments, however, during March 1978 the manufacturing percentage was 22.3 percent of the total payments. There appears, to be diversity of benefit payments within the manufacturing sector, with the nondurable goods sector having a decline of 2.1 percent over the March 1977 to March 1978 period and the durable goods sector having a decline of only 0.1 percent over the same time period. The nondurable goods sector has historically been an important element in the states economy, particularly because of the exports produced. The only increase in the nondurable goods sector over the year was within the petroleum refining category, +0.2 percent.

The percentage of benefit payments in the contract construction industry of the state was the most severe increase among the industrial sectors, an increase of 2.2 percent over the March, 1977 to 1978 period. Contract Construction does not hold a major key in the employment sector of the states economy in terms of its share of total employment, but it is a primary source of "blue collar workers," Much concern in this industries unemployment situation has been brought forth with special attention to state

Table 17

Regular Total Benefit Payments March 1977 - March 1978
Massachusetts

| | March 1977 | | | March 1978 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Percent of Total Payment | Male | Female | Total Percent of Total Payment | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing | 24.5 | 19.5 | 36.9 | 22.3 | 17.4 | 34.8 |
| Durable Goods Total | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 9.5 |
| Lumber & Wood | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Furniture & Fixture | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Stone, Clay & Glass | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| Primary Metals | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Fabricated Metals | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Machinery (Except Elec.) | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Electrical Machinery | 1.7 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 3.0 |
| Transportation Equipment | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Instruments | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| Nondurable Goods Total | 15.5 | 10.5 | 27.7 | 13.4 | 8.7 | 25.4 |
| Food & Kindered Products | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| Textile Mill Products Total | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.1 |
| Apparel | 3.5 | 0.9 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 10. | 9.1 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| Printing & Publishing | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 3.1 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Petroleum Refining | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Rubber & Plastics Products | 2.2 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.2 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 1.8 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 2.5 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 1.1 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.9 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 75.4 | 80.6 | 63.3 | 77.8 | 82.6 | 65.3 |
| Contract Construction | 25.1 | 34.5 | 22.1 | 27.3 | 36.9 | 2.5 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 2.7 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 18.9 | 16.6 | 24.5 | 19.4 | 16.5 | 27.1 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 2.9 | 2.1 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 5.0 |
| Service | 12.3 | 9.4 | 19.2 | 12.6 | 10.0 | 19.3 |
| Mining and Agriculture | 2.8 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 0.6 |
| State Government | 3.9 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.2 |
| Nonclassifiable | 5.7 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 5.9 |

* Payments made under state Regular U.I program only.
Due to rounding, percentages totaled-may not equal 100 percent.

Comments:

An analysis of the data reveals that for March 1968, 66.8 percent of the claimants receiving total unemployment checks were male and 33.2 percent were female. Nonmanufacturing industries record the largest number of claimants with industrial attachment. Females claimants are predominat over male claimants in Wholesale and Retail Trade (10.7 percent higher), Service (9.3 percent higher), and in Apparel (8.1 percent higher).

Chart 9

Massachusetts-Continued Claims by Survey Week for Regular Prograr

(in thousands)

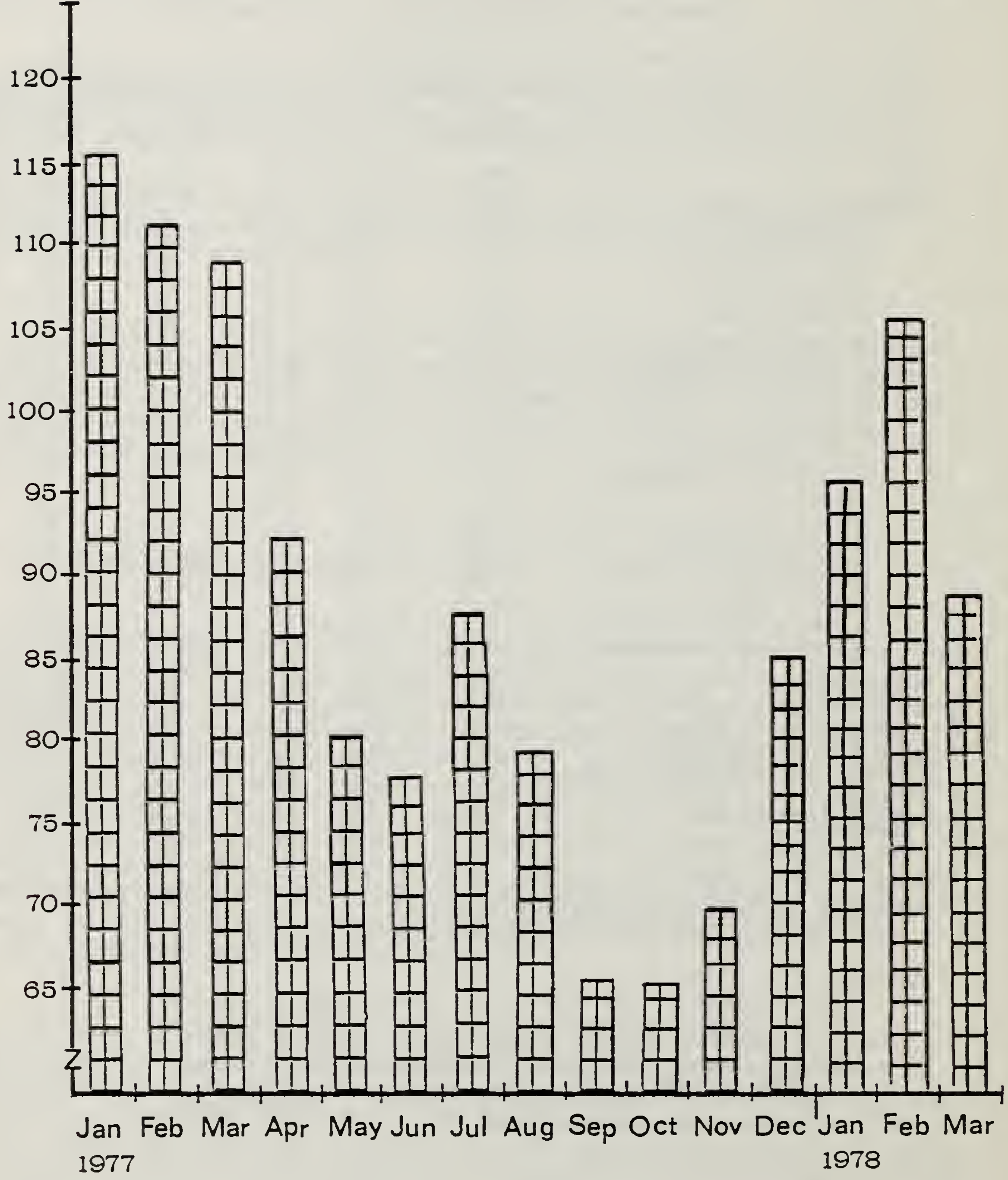


Chart 10

Massachusetts - Monthly Initial Claims (in thousands)

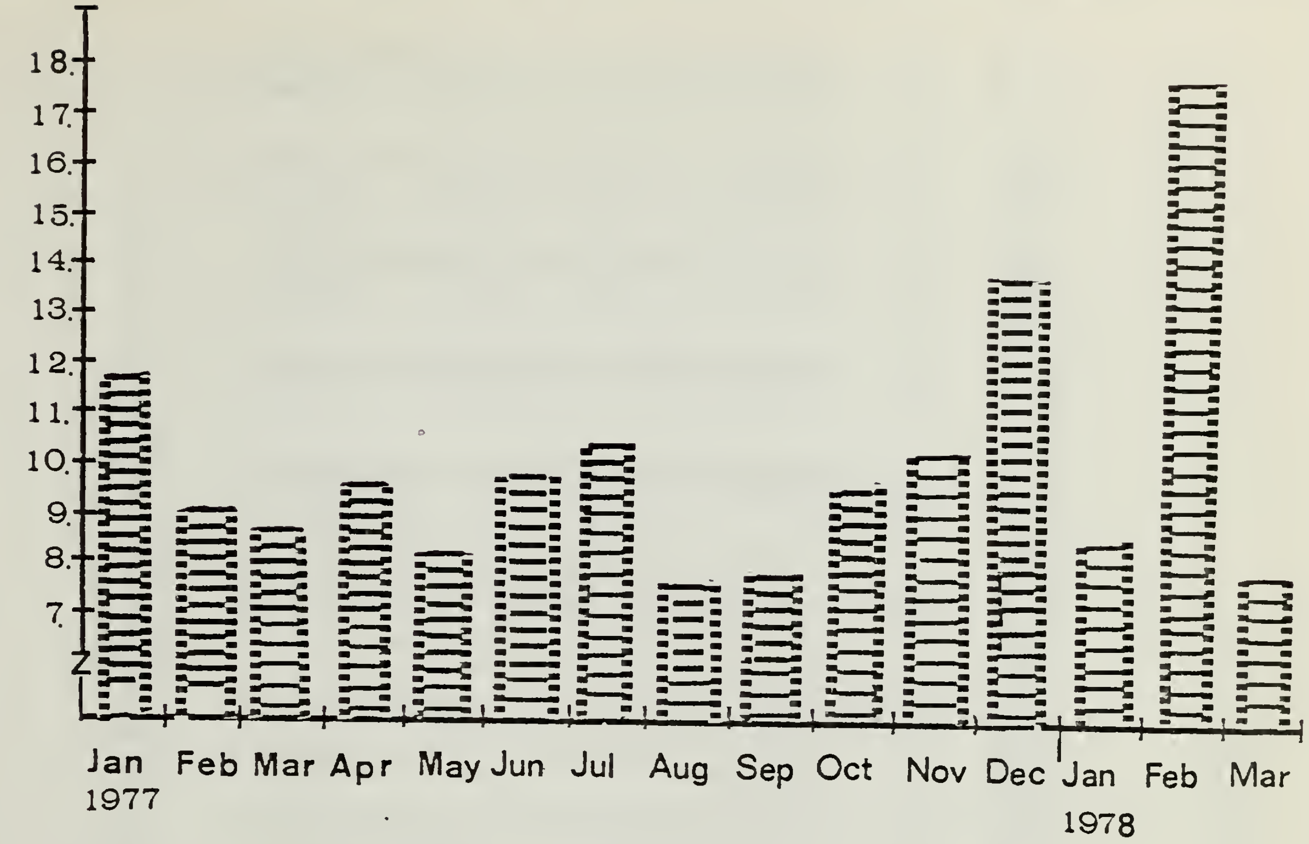
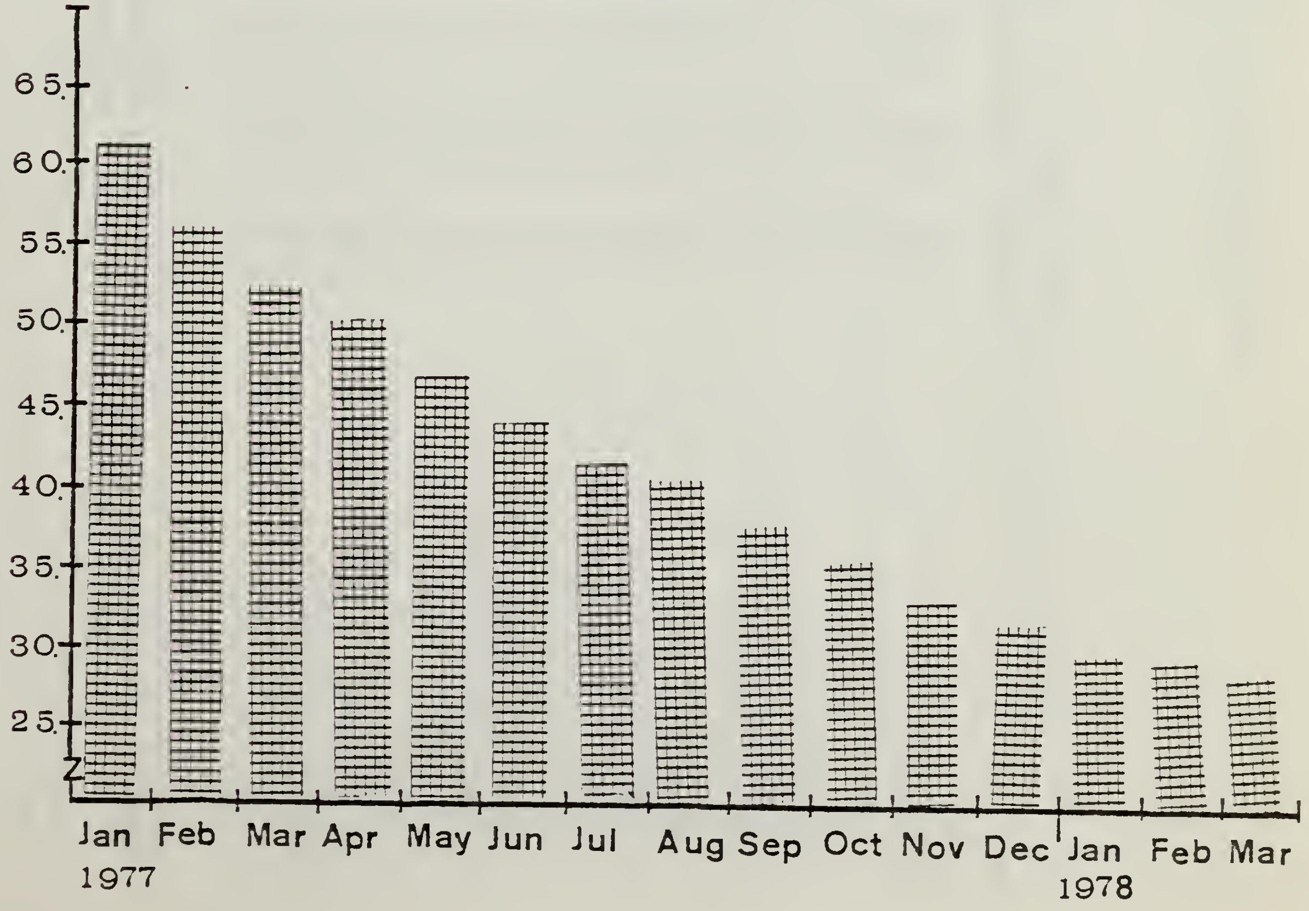


Chart 11

Massachusetts - Monthly Number of Exaustees (in thousands)



# Table 18

## INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT MOST RECENT EMPLOYER IN THE BASE PERIOD
## INSURED UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT ONLY
## MASSACHUSETTS
## 1977

| INDUSTRY | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APRIL | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 108,894 | 107,081 | 102,130 | 87,250 | 76,362 | 73,307 | 86,110 | 76,185 | 60,202 | 58,800 | 63,464 | 76,244 |
| Mining | 517 | 458 | 376 | 193 | 193 | 125 | 230 | 314 | 31 | 68 | 135 | 187 |
| Contract Construction | 24,712 | 26,737 | 26,087 | 18,602 | 13,118 | 8,619 | 7,658 | 6,742 | 5,445 | 5,806 | 7,146 | 11,502 |
| Manufacturing Total | 33,799 | 31,052 | 29,160 | 26,938 | 24,725 | 21,437 | 30,094 | 22,985 | 18,181 | 17,451 | 20,286 | 22,742 |
| Ordnance and Accessories | 37 | 65 | | | | 31 | 38 | 70 | | | | |
| Food and Kindred Products | 1,219 | 1,765 | 2,254 | 1,770 | 1,672 | 1,818 | 1,646 | 1,083 | 954 | 1,148 | 1,151 | 1,161 |
| Tobacco Manufactures | 37 | 33 | | 32 | | | | 70 | 31 | | | |
| Textile Mill Products | 2,623 | 2,942 | 2,322 | 1,963 | 1,961 | 1,254 | 2,718 | 1,397 | 1,138 | 979 | 1,287 | 1,349 |
| Apparel and Related Products | 6,390 | 4,380 | 3,858 | 3,476 | 2,862 | 2,695 | 4,556 | 3,109 | 2,922 | 2,633 | 3,962 | 4,121 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 332 | 360 | 307 | 225 | 257 | 282 | 306 | 279 | 338 | 338 | 339 | 337 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 702 | 883 | 717 | 644 | 643 | 752 | 766 | 908 | 400 | 473 | 339 | 599 |
| Paper and Allied Products | 1,551 | 1,373 | 1,229 | 708 | 611 | 533 | 1,034 | 734 | 523 | 540 | 745 | 787 |
| Printing, Publishing & Allied | 1,995 | 1,536 | 1,605 | 1,352 | 2,090 | 1,598 | 2,336 | 1,607 | 1,015 | 945 | 1,151 | 1,612 |
| Chemicals and Allied | 887 | 654 | 615 | 772 | 707 | 627 | 766 | 664 | 215 | 270 | 135 | 225 |
| Petroleum Refining & Related | 443 | 360 | 307 | 193 | 161 | 63 | 77 | 35 | 154 | 270 | 102 | 262 |
| Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products | 2,586 | 2,321 | 2,561 | 2,317 | 2,186 | 1,661 | 1,685 | 1,712 | 1,446 | 1,553 | 1,456 | 1,911 |
| Leather and Leather Products | 2,733 | 2,746 | 2,049 | 1,931 | 1,415 | 1,818 | 3,408 | 1,607 | 1,538 | 1,586 | 1,761 | 1,723 |
| Stone, Clay and Glass Products | 1,330 | 1,569 | 1,537 | 1,159 | 868 | 376 | 383 | 349 | 369 | 371 | 474 | 450 |
| Primary Metal Products | 813 | 948 | 1,024 | 579 | 482 | 501 | 498 | 454 | 369 | 304 | 711 | 337 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 2,327 | 2,157 | 2,458 | 2,864 | 2,476 | 1,598 | 2,489 | 1,677 | 1,384 | 1,283 | 1,727 | 2,323 |
| Machinery, except Electrical | 1,736 | 1,700 | 1,502 | 1,738 | 1,543 | 1,285 | 1,723 | 1,851 | 1,230 | 1,485 | 1,422 | 1,836 |
| Electrical Machinery | 2,844 | 2,386 | 2,049 | 2,961 | 2,669 | 2,382 | 2,833 | 2,760 | 2,061 | 1,553 | 1,829 | 1,649 |
| Transportation Equipment | 517 | 425 | 580 | 354 | 322 | 219 | 651 | 489 | 492 | 304 | 406 | 525 |
| Instruments | 887 | 915 | 1,024 | 708 | 868 | 972 | 995 | 1,118 | 677 | 641 | 406 | 712 |
| Misc. Mfg., & All Other Mfg. | 1,810 | 1,536 | 1,161 | 1,191 | 932 | 972 | 1,187 | 1,013 | 923 | 776 | 831 | 1,424 |
| Public Utilities | 4,580 | 4,413 | 4,507 | 3,765 | 2,926 | 2,852 | 5,360 | 5,554 | 2,830 | 2,633 | 2,845 | 2,847 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 20,575 | 22,325 | 20,897 | 19,246 | 19,131 | 17,677 | 22,207 | 20,539 | 16,489 | 16,540 | 15,172 | 17,759 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 3,620 | 3,128 | 3,346 | 2,832 | 2,604 | 2,225 | 2,221 | 2,061 | 2,184 | 2,430 | 2,303 | 2,510 |
| Services | 14,147 | 13,761 | 12,805 | 12,680 | 10,610 | 11,377 | 14,435 | 14,846 | 11,290 | 10,869 | 12,259 | 14,087 |
| All Other | 6,944 | 5,197 | 4,951 | 2,993 | 3,054 | 8,995 | 3,905 | 3,144 | 3,753 | 3,004 | 3,319 | 4,608 |

Source: Annual Summary, Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, Massachusetts 1977, Industry and Occupation, Age and Sex, Duration. Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

## Table 19
## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT MOST RECENT EMPLOYER IN THE BASE PERIOD
## INSURED UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT ONLY
## MASSACHUSETTS
## 1977

| INDUSTRY | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL 1/ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mining | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Contract Construction | 22.7 | 24.9 | 25.6 | 21.4 | 17.2 | 11.7 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 15.1 |
| Manufacturing Total | 31.1 | 28.9 | 28.6 | 31.0 | 32.4 | 29.2 | 34.9 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 29.7 | 32.1 | 29.8 |
| Ordnance and Accessories | * | 0.1 | * | * | * | * | * | 0.1 | * | * | * | * |
| Food and Kindred Products | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Tobacco Manufacturers | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 0.1 | 0.1 | * | * | * |
| Textile Mill Products | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Apparel and Related Products | 5.9 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Paper and Allied Products | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Printing and Publishing | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Petroleum Refining and Related | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | * | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Rubber and Misc. Plastics | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Leather and Leather Products | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| Stone, Clay and Glass Products | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Primary Metal Products | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Machinery, except Electrical | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Electrical Machinery | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| Transportation Equipment | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Instruments | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Misc. Manufacturing | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| Public Utilities | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.7 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 18.9 | 20.8 | 20.5 | 22.1 | 25.1 | 24.0 | 25.8 | 26.9 | 27.4 | 28.1 | 24.0 | 23.3 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Services | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 19.4 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 19.4 | 18.5 |
| All Other | 6.4 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 12.2 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 6.0 |

* Accounts for less than one percent of Total - included in "All Other" group.

1/ May not add due to rounding.

Source: Annual Summary, Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, Massachusetts 1977, Industry and Occupation, Age and Sex, Duration. Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

# Table 20

## AGE AND SEX CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT ONLY
MASSACHUSETTS
1977

| AGE IN YEARS | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 108,894 | 107,081 | 102,130 | 87,250 | 76,362 | 73,307 | 86,110 | 76,185 | 60,202 | 58,800 | 63,464 | 76,244 |
| Total under 45 | 69,296 | 68,053 | 64,843 | 54,809 | 46,782 | 45,727 | 54,216 | 48,205 | 38,207 | 37,164 | 39,420 | 47,245 |
| Under 25 | 21,129 | 21,050 | 19,736 | 16,768 | 14,790 | 14,386 | 17,115 | 14,776 | 12,182 | 11,510 | 12,767 | 12,589 |
| 25 - 34 | 30,696 | 30,039 | 28,887 | 23,526 | 19,774 | 19,557 | 22,973 | 20,994 | 16,396 | 16,911 | 17,678 | 22,180 |
| 35 - 44 | 17,472 | 16,964 | 16,219 | 14,515 | 12,218 | 11,784 | 14,128 | 12,435 | 9,629 | 8,742 | 8,974 | 12,476 |
| Total 45 and over | 39,598 | 39,028 | 37,287 | 32,441 | 29,560 | 27,580 | 31,894 | 27,980 | 21,995 | 21,637 | 24,045 | 28,999 |
| 45 - 54 | 18,284 | 18,337 | 17,722 | 14,611 | 13,183 | 11,941 | 13,516 | 11,597 | 8,183 | 8,101 | 9,686 | 12,589 |
| 55 - 64 | 14,849 | 14,317 | 13,214 | 11,522 | 10,160 | 9,935 | 11,716 | 10,270 | 8,552 | 8,270 | 8,873 | 10,687 |
| 65 and over | 6,464 | 6,374 | 6,351 | 6,308 | 6,238 | 5,704 | 6,662 | 6,113 | 5,260 | 5,266 | 5,486 | 5,732 |
| MALE - TOTAL | 72,695 | 75,244 | 72,969 | 58,156 | 48,711 | 43,627 | 48,051 | 43,175 | 36,423 | 36,320 | 38,979 | 49,418 |
| Total under 45 | 48,685 | 50,501 | 48,419 | 37,912 | 30,674 | 28,583 | 31,817 | 28,574 | 24,302 | 24,506 | 26,280 | 33,083 |
| Under 25 | 14,184 | 15,166 | 14,068 | 11,457 | 9,903 | 8,713 | 10,299 | 9,187 | 7,352 | 7,055 | 8,331 | 8,767 |
| 25 - 34 | 22,422 | 23,207 | 22,126 | 16,639 | 13,054 | 12,286 | 13,975 | 12,994 | 10,367 | 11,510 | 11,988 | 15,661 |
| 35 - 44 | 12,079 | 12,127 | 12,224 | 9,816 | 7,717 | 7,585 | 7,543 | 6,392 | 6,583 | 5,941 | 5,960 | 8,655 |
| Total 45 and over | 24,010 | 24,744 | 24,551 | 20,243 | 18,038 | 15,044 | 16,234 | 14,601 | 12,120 | 11,814 | 12,700 | 16,335 |
| 45 - 54 | 11,820 | 12,486 | 12,258 | 9,301 | 8,070 | 6,770 | 6,471 | 5,694 | 4,614 | 4,557 | 5,317 | 6,969 |
| 55 - 64 | 8,533 | 8,498 | 8,161 | 6,887 | 5,852 | 4,576 | 5,705 | 4,855 | 4,584 | 4,489 | 4,572 | 5,807 |
| 65 and over | 3,657 | 3,759 | 4,132 | 4,055 | 4,116 | 3,698 | 4,059 | 4,052 | 2,922 | 2,768 | 2,811 | 3,559 |
| FEMALE - TOTAL | 36,199 | 31,837 | 29,161 | 29,094 | 27,651 | 29,680 | 38,059 | 33,010 | 23,779 | 22,480 | 24,485 | 26,826 |
| Total under 45 | 20,611 | 17,552 | 16,424 | 16,897 | 16,108 | 17,144 | 22,399 | 19,631 | 13,905 | 12,658 | 13,140 | 14,162 |
| Under 25 | 6,945 | 5,884 | 5,668 | 5,311 | 4,887 | 5,673 | 6,816 | 5,589 | 4,830 | 4,455 | 4,436 | 3,822 |
| 25 - 34 | 8,274 | 6,832 | 6,761 | 6,887 | 6,720 | 7,271 | 8,998 | 8,000 | 6,029 | 5,401 | 5,690 | 6,519 |
| 35 - 44 | 5,393 | 4,837 | 3,995 | 4,699 | 4,501 | 4,199 | 6,585 | 6,043 | 3,046 | 2,801 | 3,014 | 3,821 |
| Total 45 and over | 15,588 | 14,284 | 12,736 | 12,198 | 11,542 | 12,536 | 15,660 | 13,379 | 9,875 | 9,823 | 11,345 | 12,664 |
| 45 - 54 | 6,464 | 5,851 | 5,464 | 5,310 | 5,113 | 5,171 | 7,045 | 5,903 | 3,569 | 3,544 | 4,369 | 5,620 |
| 55 - 64 | 6,316 | 5,819 | 5,053 | 4,635 | 4,308 | 5,359 | 6,011 | 5,415 | 3,968 | 3,781 | 4,301 | 4,871 |
| 65 and over | 2,807 | 2,615 | 2,219 | 2,253 | 2,122 | 2,006 | 2,603 | 2,061 | 2,338 | 2,498 | 2,675 | 2,173 |

Source: Annual Summary, Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, Massachusetts 1977, Industry and Occupation, Age and Sex, Duration. Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

## Table 21

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGE AND SEX CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
### TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT ONLY
### MASSACHUSETTS
### 1977

| AGE IN YEARS | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL 1/ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total under 45 | 63.8 | 63.3 | 63.5 | 63.0 | 61.3 | 62.2 | 62.9 | 63.1 | 63.4 | 63.2 | 62.3 | 61.9 |
| Under 25 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 20.2 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 16.5 |
| 25 - 34 | 28.2 | 22.9 | 28.3 | 27.1 | 25.9 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 27.5 | 27.2 | 28.7 | 27.9 | 29.1 |
| 35 - 44 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 16.3 |
| Total 45 and over | 36.4 | 36.3 | 36.5 | 37.3 | 38.7 | 37.5 | 37.0 | 36.7 | 36.5 | 36.8 | 38.0 | 38.0 |
| 45 - 54 | 16.8 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 15.2 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 15.3 | 16.5 |
| 55 - 64 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| 65 and over | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 7.5 |
| MALE TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total under 45 | 67.2 | 67.2 | 66.3 | 65.2 | 62.9 | 65.5 | 66.2 | 66.3 | 66.8 | 67.4 | 67.5 | 66.8 |
| Under 25 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 19.3 | 19.7 | 20.3 | 20.0 | 21.4 | 21.3 | 20.2 | 19.4 | 21.4 | 17.7 |
| 25 - 34 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.3 | 28.6 | 26.8 | 28.1 | 29.1 | 30.1 | 28.5 | 31.7 | 30.8 | 31.6 |
| 35 - 44 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 15.8 | 17.4 | 15.7 | 14.8 | 18.1 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 17.5 |
| Total 45 and over | 33.1 | 32.9 | 33.6 | 34.8 | 37.0 | 34.5 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.3 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 33.0 |
| 45 - 54 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 14.1 |
| 55 - 64 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 11.7 |
| 65 and over | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.2 |
| FEMALE TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total under 45 | 56.9 | 55.1 | 56.3 | 58.1 | 58.3 | 57.8 | 58.9 | 59.5 | 58.5 | 56.3 | 53.6 | 52.8 |
| Under 25 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 19.1 | 17.9 | 16.9 | 20.3 | 19.8 | 18.1 | 14.3 |
| 25 - 34 | 22.8 | 21.5 | 23.2 | 23.7 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 23.7 | 24.2 | 25.4 | 24.0 | 23.2 | 24.3 |
| 35 - 44 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 13.7 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 14.2 | 17.3 | 18.3 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 14.3 |
| Total 45 and over | 43.0 | 44.9 | 43.7 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 41.2 | 10.5 | 41.6 | 43.7 | 46.3 | 47.3 |
| 45 - 54 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 17.4 | 18.5 | 17.9 | 15.0 | 15.8 | 17.8 | 21.0 |
| 55 - 64 | 17.4 | 18.3 | 17.3 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 18.1 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 18.2 |
| 65 and over | 7.7 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 8.1 |

1/ May not add due to rounding.

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Source: Annual Summary, Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, Massachusetts 1977, Industry and Occupation, Age and Sex, Duration. Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

## Table 22

### DURATION OF MOST RECENT SPELL OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX
INSURED UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT ONLY
MASSACHUSETTS
1977

| WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 108,894 | 107,081 | 102,130 | 87,250 | 76,362 | 73,307 | 86,110 | 76,185 | 60,202 | 58,800 | 63,464 | 76,244 |
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 - 2 | 16,770 | 12,127 | 8,878 | 7,660 | 7,717 | 8,055 | 16,885 | 7,510 | 7,783 | 7,865 | 11,040 | 13,525 |
| 3 - 4 | 16,438 | 13,434 | 9,253 | 7,949 | 6,495 | 8,431 | 11,257 | 7,650 | 5,906 | 6,920 | 7,992 | 12,064 |
| 5 - 14 | 49,867 | 54,292 | 54,428 | 38,974 | 32,313 | 28,677 | 31,281 | 34,687 | 24,887 | 23,493 | 24,756 | 31,809 |
| 15 and over | 25,820 | 27,228 | 29,570 | 32,666 | 29,838 | 28,145 | 26,687 | 26,338 | 21,626 | 20,523 | 19,676 | 18,846 |
| Male and Female under 45 years | 69,296 | 68,053 | 64,843 | 54,809 | 46,782 | 45,727 | 54,216 | 48,205 | 38,207 | 37,164 | 39,420 | 47,245 |
| 1 - 2 | 10,601 | 8,270 | 5,395 | 4,988 | 4,469 | 4,827 | 11,678 | 4,786 | 5,322 | 4,726 | 7,078 | 8,093 |
| 3 - 4 | 10,343 | 8,564 | 5,771 | 4,924 | 4,180 | 5,359 | 7,351 | 4,995 | 3,691 | 4,287 | 5,080 | 7,943 |
| 5 - 14 | 33,171 | 34,582 | 34,863 | 25,007 | 20,642 | 18,303 | 19,182 | 22,531 | 15,904 | 15,662 | 16,120 | 19,408 |
| 15 and over | 15,182 | 16,637 | 18,814 | 19,889 | 17,491 | 17,238 | 16,004 | 15,894 | 13,289 | 12,489 | 11,142 | 11,802 |
| Male and Female 45 years and over | 39,598 | 39,028 | 37,287 | 32,441 | 29,580 | 27,580 | 31,894 | 27,980 | 21,995 | 21,637 | 24,045 | 28,999 |
| 1 - 2 | 6,169 | 3,857 | 3,483 | 2,671 | 3,247 | 3,228 | 5,207 | 2,725 | 2,461 | 3,139 | 3,962 | 5,433 |
| 3 - 4 | 6,095 | 4,870 | 3,483 | 3,025 | 2,315 | 3,071 | 3,905 | 2,655 | 2,215 | 2,633 | 2,912 | 4,121 |
| 5 - 14 | 16,696 | 19,710 | 19,566 | 13,968 | 11,671 | 10,374 | 12,099 | 12,156 | 8,983 | 7,831 | 8,636 | 12,401 |
| 15 and over | 10,638 | 10,590 | 10,756 | 12,777 | 12,347 | 10,907 | 10,682 | 10,444 | 8,337 | 8,034 | 8,534 | 7,044 |
| Male under 45 years | 48,685 | 50,501 | 48,419 | 37,912 | 30,674 | 28,583 | 31,817 | 28,574 | 24,302 | 24,506 | 26,280 | 33,083 |
| 1 - 2 | 7,277 | 6,047 | 3,927 | 3,025 | 3,087 | 3,040 | 6,394 | 2,899 | 3,845 | 3,375 | 4,944 | 5,995 |
| 3 - 4 | 7,646 | 6,341 | 4,337 | 3,347 | 2,540 | 3,134 | 3,752 | 3,109 | 2,399 | 2,802 | 3,725 | 5,920 |
| 5 - 14 | 24,342 | 26,639 | 26,326 | 17,894 | 13,247 | 10,687 | 11,372 | 12,890 | 10,059 | 10,329 | 10,464 | 13,450 |
| 15 and over | 9,419 | 11,473 | 13,829 | 13,646 | 11,800 | 11,722 | 10,299 | 9,676 | 7,998 | 8,000 | 7,146 | 7,718 |
| Male 45 years and over | 24,010 | 24,744 | 24,551 | 20,243 | 18,638 | 15,044 | 16,234 | 14,601 | 12,120 | 11,814 | 12,700 | 16,335 |
| 1 - 2 | 3,731 | 2,386 | 1,980 | 1,770 | 1,768 | 1,912 | 2,450 | 1,572 | 1,569 | 1,519 | 1,829 | 3,522 |
| 3 - 4 | 3,915 | 2,942 | 2,288 | 1,834 | 1,318 | 1,222 | 1,723 | 1,258 | 1,200 | 1,350 | 1,829 | 2,360 |
| 5 - 14 | 10,454 | 13,042 | 13,317 | 8,271 | 7,009 | 5,328 | 5,590 | 5,903 | 4,983 | 4,557 | 4,606 | 6,819 |
| 15 and over | 5,910 | 6,374 | 6,966 | 8,368 | 7,942 | 6,582 | 6,471 | 5,868 | 4,368 | 4,388 | 4,436 | 3,634 |
| Female under 45 years | 20,612 | 17,553 | 16,424 | 16,896 | 16,108 | 17,144 | 22,398 | 19,631 | 13,905 | 12,658 | 13,140 | 14,162 |
| 1 - 2 | 3,324 | 2,223 | 1,468 | 1,963 | 1,383 | 1,786 | 5,284 | 1,886 | 1,477 | 1,350 | 2,134 | 2,098 |
| 3 - 4 | 2,696 | 2,223 | 1,434 | 1,577 | 1,640 | 2,225 | 3,599 | 1,886 | 1,292 | 1,485 | 1,355 | 2,023 |
| 5 - 14 | 8,828 | 7,943 | 8,536 | 7,113 | 7,395 | 7,616 | 7,811 | 9,641 | 5,845 | 5,333 | 5,656 | 5,957 |
| 15 and over | 5,762 | 5,164 | 4,985 | 6,244 | 5,691 | 5,516 | 5,705 | 6,218 | 5,291 | 4,489 | 3,996 | 4,084 |
| Female 45 years and over | 15,588 | 14,284 | 12,736 | 12,198 | 11,543 | 12,537 | 15,660 | 13,379 | 9,875 | 9,823 | 11,345 | 12,664 |
| 1 - 2 | 2,438 | 1,471 | 1,502 | 901 | 1,479 | 1,316 | 2,757 | 1,153 | 892 | 1,620 | 2,134 | 1,911 |
| 3 - 4 | 2,179 | 1,928 | 1,195 | 1,191 | 997 | 1,849 | 2,182 | 1,397 | 1,015 | 1,283 | 1,084 | 1,761 |
| 5 - 14 | 6,243 | 6,668 | 6,249 | 5,696 | 4,662 | 5,046 | 6,509 | 6,253 | 3,999 | 3,274 | 4,030 | 5,582 |
| 15 and over | 4,728 | 4,217 | 3,790 | 4,409 | 4,405 | 4,325 | 4,212 | 4,576 | 3,968 | 3,645 | 4,098 | 3,409 |

Source: Annual Summary, Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, Massachusetts 1977, Industry and Occupation Age and Sex, Duration. Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION - DURATION OF MOST RECENT SPELL OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX
INSURED UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT ONLY
MASSACHUSETTS
1977

| WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL 1/ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| MALE AND FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 - 2 | 15.4 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 19.6 | 9.8 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 17.4 | 17.7 |
| 3 - 4 | 15.1 | 12.5 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 13.1 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 15.8 |
| 5 - 14 | 45.9 | 50.5 | 53.3 | 44.8 | 42.3 | 39.0 | 36.3 | 45.4 | 41.3 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 41.7 |
| 15 and over | 23.8 | 25.3 | 29.0 | 37.6 | 39.1 | 38.3 | 31.0 | 34.5 | 35.9 | 34.9 | 31.1 | 24.7 |
| Male and Female under 45 years | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 - 2 | 15.3 | 12.2 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 21.5 | 9.9 | 13.9 | 12.7 | 18.0 | 17.1 |
| 3 - 4 | 14.9 | 12.6 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 13.6 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 16.8 |
| 5 - 14 | 47.9 | 50.8 | 53.8 | 45.6 | 44.1 | 40.0 | 35.4 | 46.7 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 40.8 | 41.1 |
| 15 and over | 21.9 | 24.4 | 29.0 | 36.3 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 29.5 | 33.0 | 34.8 | 33.6 | 28.3 | 25.0 |
| Male and Female 45 years and over | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 - 2 | 15.6 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 16.3 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 14.5 | 16.5 | 18.7 |
| 3 - 4 | 15.4 | 12.5 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 14.2 |
| 5 - 14 | 42.1 | 50.5 | 52.6 | 43.1 | 39.5 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 43.4 | 40.8 | 36.2 | 35.9 | 42.8 |
| 15 and over | 26.9 | 27.1 | 28.8 | 39.4 | 41.7 | 39.5 | 33.6 | 37.4 | 37.9 | 37.1 | 35.5 | 24.3 |
| Male under 45 years | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 - 2 | 14.9 | 12.0 | 3.1 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 20.1 | 10.1 | 15.8 | 13.8 | 18.8 | 18.1 |
| 3 - 4 | 15.7 | 12.6 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 11.5 | 14.2 | 17.9 |
| 5 - 14 | 50.0 | 52.7 | 54.4 | 47.2 | 43.1 | 37.4 | 35.7 | 45.1 | 41.4 | 42.1 | 39.8 | 40.7 |
| 15 and over | 19.4 | 22.7 | 28.6 | 36.0 | 38.5 | 41.0 | 32.4 | 33.9 | 32.9 | 32.6 | 27.2 | 23.3 |
| Male 45 years and over | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 - 2 | 15.6 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 12.7 | 15.1 | 10.8 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 21.6 |
| 3 - 4 | 16.3 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 14.4 | 14.4 |
| 5 - 14 | 43.5 | 52.7 | 54.2 | 40.9 | 38.9 | 35.4 | 34.4 | 40.4 | 41.1 | 38.6 | 36.3 | 41.7 |
| 15 and over | 24.6 | 25.8 | 28.4 | 41.3 | 44.0 | 43.8 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 36.1 | 37.1 | 34.9 | 22.3 |
| Female under 45 years | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 - 2 | 16.1 | 12.7 | 8.9 | 11.6 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 23.5 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 16.3 | 14.8 |
| 3 - 4 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 13.0 | 16.1 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 11.7 | 10.3 | 14.3 |
| 5 - 14 | 42.8 | 45.3 | 52.0 | 42.1 | 45.9 | 44.4 | 34.9 | 49.1 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 43.0 | 42.1 |
| 15 and over | 28.0 | 29.4 | 30.4 | 37.0 | 35.3 | 32.1 | 25.5 | 31.7 | 38.1 | 35.5 | 30.4 | 28.8 |
| Female 45 years and over | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 - 2 | 15.6 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 7.4 | 12.8 | 10.6 | 17.6 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 16.5 | 18.8 | 15.1 |
| 3 - 4 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 13.1 | 9.6 | 13.9 |
| 5 - 14 | 40.1 | 46.7 | 49.1 | 46.7 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 41.6 | 46.7 | 40.5 | 33.3 | 35.5 | 44.1 |
| 15 and over | 30.3 | 29.5 | 29.7 | 36.1 | 38.2 | 34.5 | 26.9 | 34.3 | 40.2 | 37.1 | 36.1 | 26.9 |

1/ May not add because of rounding.

Source: Annual Summary, Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, Massachusetts 1977, Industry and Occupation, Age and Sex, Duration. Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

policy makers. Improvements have been under way to improve neighborhood and community developments with several proposals in the works.

Nonmanufacturing for both March 1977 and March 1978 received more than three-fourths of the total benefit payments. With the exception of government, all the nonmanufacturing industries have received a larger portion of the payments in 1978 than in 1977.

## VII. TOTAL UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

Unfilled job openings in the Massachusetts Job Banks totalled 18,727 in August 1977, an increase of 86.8 percent over the August 1976 total of 10,026 openings. The largest portion of unfilled openings for August 1977 (18.8) was registered for the Professional, Technical, and Managerial work category, for August 1976 the largest portion (17.7) was requested for the Services category. Of the nine major occupational categories, five showed an increase over the year, Professional, Technical & Managerial Work, Clerical and Sales Work, Processing, Structural Work, and Miscellaneous Work categories. Openings in the Farming, Fishery, Forestry, and Related Work category showed the largest yearly decline -13.7 percent. This category also showed the largest decline in terms of its shared total openings listed from 13.1 percent in August 1976 to 6.0 percent in August 1977.

### a. ES Job Applicant Data for Use in Demand/Supply Analysis

Table 24 makes a comparison of job applicants with unfilled job opening by occupation for the period ending August 31, 1977. Ratios have been tabulated of the number of available applicants to the number of unfilled jobs. The ratios should be helpful to educational and training planners for use in planning training facilities and the development of vocational education.

The data has some limitations that should be considered. Job bank openings refer only to jobs that are listed with the Division of Employment Security. A substantial number of jobs openings are never received by Job Bank. Many firms advertize their openings in newspapers or through private employment agencies. Although this fact exists, the ratios produced still provide vital information on the supply and demand of curtain occupations. Applicants that fall in the Miscellaneous Work category have the least opportunity of obtaining a job.

0)
1) PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of such fields of human endeavor as art, science, engineering, education, medicine, law, business relations, and administrative, managerial, and technical work. Most of these occupations require substantial education preparation (usually at the University, Junior college, or technical institute level).

2. CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with preparing, transcribing transferring, systematizing, and preserving written communications and records; collecting accounts; distributing information, and influencing customers in favor of a commodity or service. Includes occupations closely identified with sales transactions even though they do not involve actual participation.

3. SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with performing tasks in and around private households; serving individuals in institutions and in commercial and other establishments; and protecting the public against crime, fire, accidents, and acts of war.

4. FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with growing, harvesting, catching, and gathering land and aquatic plant and animal life and the products thereof; and occupations concerned with providing services in support of these activities.

5. PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with refining, mixing, compounding, chemically treating, heat treating, or similarly working materials and products. Knowledge of a process and adherence to formulas or other specifications are required in some degree. Vats, stills, ovens, furnaces, mixing machines, crushers, grinders, and related equipment or machines are usually involved.

6. MACHINE TRADE OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with feeding, tending, operating, controlling, and setting up machines to cur, bore, mill, abrade, print, and similarly work such materials as metal, paper, wood and stone. Throughout this category the overall relationship of the worker to the machine is of prime importance. At the more complex levels, the important aspects of the work include understanding machine functions, reading blueprints, making mathematical computations, and exercising judgement to attain conformance to specifications.Coordinations of the eyes and hands is the most significant factor at the lower levels. Disassembly, repair, reassembly, installations, and maintenance of machines and machanical equipment, and weaving, knitting, spinning, and similarly working textiles are included in this category.

## 7. BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with the use of body members, handtools, and bench machines to fit, grind, carve, mold, paint, sew, assemble, inspect, repair, and similarly work relatively small objects and materials, such as jewelry, phonographs, light bulbs, musical instruments, tires, footwear, pottery, and garments. The work is usually performed at a set position in a mill, plant, or shop. at a bench, worktable, or conveyor. At the more complex levels, workers frequently read blueprints, follow patters, use a variety of handtools, and assume responsibility for meeting standars. Workers at the less complex lebels are required to follow standardized procedures.

## 8. STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with fabricating, erecting, installing, paving, painting, ans simularly working structures of structural parts, such as bridges building, roads, motor vehicles, cables, airplant engineees, girde, plates, and frames. The work generally occurs outside a factory or shop environment, except for factory production line occupations. Tools used are hand or portable power tools, and such materials as wood, metal, concrete, glass, and clay are involved. Workers are frequently required to have a knowledge of the materials with which they work, e.g., stresses, strains, durability, and resistance to weather.

## 9. MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with transportation services; packing and warehousing, utilities; recreation, and motion picture services; mining and logging; graphic arts; and various miscellaneous activities.

Table 24

## Unfilled Job Openings by Occupational Category
## Composition of Active Job Applicants
## Massachusetts
## August 31, 1977

| Major Occupational Category<br>Selected Occupational Group | Total Applicants* | Unfilled Job Openings# | Ration of Applicants to Openings |
|---|---|---|---|
| 00, 01 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & MANAGERIAL WORK | 20,134 | 3,530 | 6/1 |
| 01 Architecture & Engineering | 1,456 | 643 | 2/1 |
| 02 Mathematics & Physical Sciences | 594 | 175 | 3/1 |
| 04 Life Sciences | 1,045 | 291 | 4/1 |
| 05 Social Sciences | 185 | 20 | 9/1 |
| 07 Medicine & Health | 1,812 | 487 | 4/1 |
| 09 Education | 3,488 | 424 | 8/1 |
| 10 Museum, Library & Archival Sciences | 135 | 43 | 3/1 |
| 11 Law & Jurisprudence | 104 | 23 | 5/1 |
| 13 Writing | 329 | 31 | 11/1 |
| 14 Art | 674 | 41 | 16/1 |
| 15 Entertainment & Recreation | 666 | 48 | 13/1 |
| 16 Administrative Specializations | 3,719 | 504 | 7/1 |
| 18 Managers & Officials, N.E.C. | 4,297 | 363 | 12/1 |
| 19 Professional, Technical & Managerial | 1,630 | 437 | 4/1 |
| 2 CLERICAL & SALES WORK | 31,152 | 3,444 | 9/1 |
| 20 Stenography, Typing, Filing & Related Occupations | 9,197 | 1,166 | 8/1 |
| 21 Computing & Account-Recording | 9,499 | 923 | 10/1 |
| 22 Material & Production Recording | 3,189 | 224 | 14/1 |
| 23 Information & Message Distribution | 2,087 | 149 | 14/1 |
| 24 Miscellaneous Clerical | 762 | 179 | 4/1 |
| 25 Sales Agent, Services | 436 | 148 | 3/1 |
| 26, 27, 28 Sales Agent & Salesperson, Commodities | 3,266 | 331 | 10/1 |
| 29 Merchandising Occupations, Exc. Sales | 2,716 | 323 | 8/1 |
| 3 SERVICES | 20,498 | 3,144 | 7/1 |
| 30 Domestic Service | 1,302 | 193 | 7/1 |
| 31 Food & Beverage Preparation & Service | 9,287 | 1,092 | 9/1 |
| 32 Lodging & Related Service | 653 | 187 | 3/1 |
| 33 Barbering, Cosmetology, Related Service | 723 | 24 | 30/1 |
| 34 Amusement & Recreation Service | 101 | 7 | 14/1 |
| 35 Miscellaneous Personal Service | 3,603 | 550 | 7/1 |
| 36 Apparel & Furnishings Service | 691 | 87 | 8/1 |
| 37 Protective Service | 1,689 | 616 | 3/1 |
| 38 Building & Related Service | 2,449 | 387 | 6/1 |
| 4 FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, & RELATED WORK | 1,986 | 1,130 | 2/1 |
| 40 Plant Farming | 1,534 | 1,060 | 1/1 |
| 41 Animal Farming | 93 | 7 | 13/1 |
| 42 Miscellaneous Farming & Related | 223 | 13 | 17/1 |
| 43 Fishery & Related | 87 | 2 | 44/1 |
| 44 Forestry | 49 | 49 | 1/1 |

## Table 24 (continued - 2)
## Unfilled Job Openings by Occupational Category
## Composition of Active Job Applicants
## Massachusetts
## August 31, 1977

| | MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY<br>SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUP | Total Applicants* | Unfilled Job Openings# | Ratio of Applicants to Openings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | PROCESSING | 3,089 | 298 | 10/1 |
| 50 | Processing of Metal | 273 | 34 | 8/1 |
| 51 | Ore Refining & Foundry | 202 | 24 | 8/1 |
| 52 | Processing of Food, Tobacco, Rel. Prod. | 655 | 79 | 8/1 |
| 53 | Processing of Paper & Related Materials | 75 | 2 | 38/1 |
| 54 | Manufacturing of Petroleum, Coal, Natural & Manufactured Gas & Rel. Prod. | 4 | 2 | 2/1 |
| 55 | Chemicals, Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber Paint, & Related Products | 1,030 | 109 | 9/1 |
| 57 | Stone, Clay, Glass, & Related Products | 142 | 4 | 36/1 |
| 58 | Leather, Textiles, & Related Products | 596 | 27 | 22/1 |
| 59 | Processing Occupations, N.E.C. | 112 | 17 | 7/1 |
| 6 | MACHINE TRADES | 9,475 | 1,467 | 6/1 |
| 60 | Metal Machining | 2,125 | 526 | 4/1 |
| 61 | Metalworking Occupations, N.E.C. | 1,564 | 176 | 9/1 |
| 62, 63 | Mechanics & Machinery Repairers | 2,980 | 220 | 14/1 |
| 64 | Paperworking | 368 | 32 | 12/1 |
| 65 | Printing | 552 | 58 | 10/1 |
| 66 | Wood Machining | 292 | 39 | 7/1 |
| 67 | Machining Stone, Clay, Glass, & Rel. Materials | 19 | 3 | 6/1 |
| 68 | Textile | 499 | 86 | 3/1 |
| 69 | Machine Trades Occupations, N.E.C. | 1,076 | 327 | 3/1 |
| 7 | BENCH WORK | 8,363 | 1,663 | 5/1 |
| 70 | Fabrication, Assembly, & Repair of Metal Products, N.E.C. | 1,230 | 135 | 9/1 |
| 71 | Fabrication & Repair of Scientific & Medical Apparatus & Related Products | 400 | 55 | 7/1 |
| 72 | Assembly & Repair of Electrical Equipment | 2,449 | 476 | 5/1 |
| 73 | Fabrication & Repair of Products Made From Assorted Materials | 191 | 113 | 2/1 |
| 74 | Painting, Decorating, & Rel. Occupations | 349 | 46 | 8/1 |
| 75 | Fabrication & Repair of Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber & Related Products | 285 | 18 | 16/1 |
| 76 | Fabrication & Repair of Wood Products | 265 | 33 | 8/1 |
| 77 | Fabrication & Repair of Sand, Stone, Clay, & Glass Products | 81 | 4 | 20/1 |
| 78 | Fabrication & Repair of Textile, Leather, & Related Products | 3,019 | 762 | 4/1 |
| 79 | Bench Work Occupations, N.E.C. | 94 | 21 | 4/1 |
| 8 | STRUCTURAL WORK | 13,715 | 2,696 | 5/1 |
| 80 | Metal Fabricating, N.E.C. | 1,241 | 181 | 7/1 |
| 81 | Welders, Flame Cutters & Related Work | 996 | 70 | 14/1 |
| 82 | Electrical Assembling, Installing, & Repairing | 1,678 | 126 | 13/1 |
| 84 | Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, Cementing, & Related Work | 1,243 | 206 | 6/1 |

### Table 24 (Continued -33)
### Unfilled Job Openings by Occupational Category
### Composition of Active Job Applicants
### Massachusetts
### August 31, 1977

| | | MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUP | Total Applicants* | Unfilled Job Openings# | Ratio of Applicants to Openings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 85 | Excavating, Grading, Paving, & Rel. Work | 872 | 367 | 2/1 |
| | 86 | Construction Occupations, N.E.C. | 6,377 | 1,386 | 5/1 |
| | 89 | Structural Work Occupations, N.E.C. | 1,308 | 360 | 4/1 |
| 9 | | MISCELLANEOUS WORK | 19,857 | 1,355 | 15/1 |
| | 90 | Motor Freight | 3,948 | 196 | 20/1 |
| | 91 | Transportation Occupations, N.E.C. | 1,938 | 174 | 11/1 |
| | 92 | Packaging & Materials Handling | 13,328 | 881 | 15/1 |
| | 94 | Occupations in Logging | - | 2 | - |
| | 95 | Production & Distribution of Utilities | - | 32 | - |
| | 96 | Amusement, Recreation & Motion Picture Occupations, N.E.C. | - | 11 | - |
| | 97 | Graphic Art Work | 643 | 59 | 11/1 |
| | | GRAND TOTALS | 128,269 | 18,727 | 7/1 |

* Source: Table 96 ESARS August 31, 1977

# Source: Unfilled Job Openings: Job Bank August 1977

Table 25

Total Unfilled Job Openings

Massachusetts

| Major Occupational Category | Aug. 1976 | Sept. 1976 | Oct. 1976 | Nov. 1976 | Dec. 1976 | Jan. 1977 | Feb. 1977 | March 1977 | April 1977 | May 1977 | June 1977 | July 1977 | Aug. 1977 | 1976-1977 Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Professional, Technical & Managerial Work | 1,572 | 1,480 | 1,310 | 1,198 | 1,435 | 1,696 | 1,663 | 2,406 | 2,823 | 2,734 | 3,067 | 3,553 | 3,530 | +1,958 | 124.6 |
| Clerical & Sales Work | 1,608 | 1,576 | 1,783 | 1,265 | 1,032 | 1,140 | 1,398 | 2,091 | 2,634 | 2,493 | 2,331 | 2,642 | 3,444 | +1,836 | 114.2 |
| Services | 1,773 | 1,654 | 1,102 | 820 | 682 | 575 | 682 | 2,827 | 3,255 | 2,950 | 2,452 | 2,444 | 3,144 | +1,371 | 77.3 |
| Farming, Fishery, Forestry, & Related Work | 1,310 | 1,545 | 824 | 36 | 27 | 23 | 28 | 222 | 246 | 353 | 366 | 461 | 1,130 | -180 | -13.7 |
| Processing | 142 | 122 | 98 | 94 | 74 | 76 | 82 | 138 | 191 | 253 | 158 | 239 | 298 | +156 | 109.9 |
| Machine Trades | 980 | 1,029 | 957 | 751 | 580 | 662 | 632 | 851 | 1,053 | 1,114 | 1,013 | 980 | 1,467 | +487 | 49.7 |
| Bench Work | 1,192 | 1,156 | 959 | 642 | 468 | 637 | 676 | 696 | 902 | 1,116 | 955 | 1,132 | 1,663 | +471 | 39.5 |
| Structural Work | 906 | 471 | 324 | 310 | 354 | 314 | 325 | 892 | 1,367 | 1,700 | 2,416 | 2,496 | 2,696 | +1,790 | 197.6 |
| Miscellaneous Work | 543 | 457 | 339 | 127 | 191 | 165 | 214 | 567 | 960 | 896 | 811 | 1,027 | 1,355 | +812 | 149.5 |
| Grand Total | 10,026 | 9,490 | 7,696 | 5,243 | 4,843 | 5,288 | 5,700 | 10,689 | 13,432 | 13,609 | 13,571 | 14,970 | 18,727 | +8,701 | 86.8 |

Source: A Monthly Survey
Unfilled Job Openings

Table 26

## Ranking of Active Applicants, Claimants Job Openings and Jobs Filled By Occupation

MASSACHUSETTS
First Quarter 1978

| | Rank as Percentage of Job Applicants in Active File | Rank as Percentage of Insured Unemployed on Unemployment Compensation 1/ | Rank as Percentage of Job Vacancies Listed | Rank as Percentage of Mandatory Listings (Federal Government Contractors) | Rank as Percentage of Total Job Vacancies Filled | Rank as Percentage of Job Vacancies in Occupational Field Filled |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Professional, Technical Managerial | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Clerical and Sales | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Services | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Farming, Fishing, Forestry | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| Processing | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 5 |
| Machine Trades | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 9 |
| Bench Work | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| Structural Work | 5 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| Miscellaneous | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 |

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1/ Selected characteristics of Insured Unemployed December 1977 - January 1978

## VIII. CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

An estimated 488,782 persons 18 years of age and over will be considered economically disadvantaged in fiscal year 1979 and in need of training programs as well as employment. An economically disadvantaged individual is defined as a member of a family which receives cash welfare payment, or whose annual income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). OMB has determined the following poverty level guidelines effective in 1978 and should be used by prime sponsors to determine whether individuals meet the economically disadvantaged and underemployed criteria under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

Table 27
Poverty Income Guidelines
Effective 1978

| Size of Family Unit | Continental Nonfarm Family | United States Farm Family |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | $3,140 | $2,690 |
| 2 | 4,160 | 3,550 |
| 3 | 5,180 | 4,410 |
| 4 | 6,200 | 5,270 |
| 5 | 7,220 | 6,130 |
| 6* | 8,240 | 6,990 |

* For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,020 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and add $860 for each additional member in a farm family.

Source: U.S. Office of Management & Budget

## IX. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NUMBER UNEMPLOYED

Table provides information on the unemployment rates and the shares of total unemployment accounted for the major age - sex groups. The 16-19 year old population in Massachusetts reveals the highest unemployment rate (18.3 percent) for the first quarter 1978. Youth unemployment as shown by the table is a serious problem, Massachusetts does appear to warrent additional policy programs aimed to alleviate the problem.

### Table 28
### Reasons for Unemployment in Massachusetts

| | January 1978 | February 1978 | March 1978 | I Quarter 1978 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Both Sexes - Total | | | | |
| Unemployment Total | 212,000 | 200,000 | 172,000 | 195,000 |
| Job Losers | 118,000 | 102,000 | 77,000 | 99,000 |
| Layoffs | 40,000 | 34,000 | 21,000 | 32,000 |
| Other | 78,000 | 68,000 | 57,000 | 68,000 |
| Job Leavers | 15,000 | 21,000 | 19,000 | 18,000 |
| Reentrants | 50,000 | 50,000 | 43,000 | 48,000 |
| New Entrants | 29,000 | 26,000 | 33,000 | 29,000 |
| Both Sexes - 16-19 | | | | |
| Unemployment Total | 54,000 | 49,000 | 42,000 | 48,000 |
| Job Losers | 19,000 | 7,000 | 1,000 | 9,000 |
| Layoffs | 8,000 | 8,000 | 0 | 5,000 |
| Other | 11,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 |
| Job Leavers | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Reentrants | 12,000 | 16,000 | 13,000 | 14,000 |
| New Entrants | 23,000 | 25,000 | 28,000 | 25,000 |
| Males 20+ | | | | |
| Unemployment Total | 107,000 | 108,000 | 85,000 | 100,000 |
| Job Losers | 79,000 | 80,000 | 60,000 | 73,000 |
| Layoffs | 23,000 | 18,000 | 17,000 | 19,000 |
| Other | 56,000 | 62,000 | 43,000 | 54,000 |
| Job Leavers | 9,000 | 9,000 | 13,000 | 10,000 |
| Reentrants | 17,000 | 18,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 |
| New Entrants | 2,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Females 20+ | | | | |
| Unemployment Total | 51,000 | 43,000 | 45,000 | 46,000 |
| Job Losers | 20,000 | 15,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Layoffs | 8,000 | 8,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| Other | 12,000 | 7,000 | 14,000 | 11,000 |
| Job Leavers | 5,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 7,000 |
| Reentrants | 21,000 | 17,000 | 21,000 | 20,000 |
| New Entrants | 5,000 | 0 | 3 | 3 |

Source: CPS Demographic Data
Note: Due to rounding categories may not add to total.

## Table 29
## Employment Status of Civilian Noninstitutional Population for Massachusetts, First Quarter 1978

| | Total 65+ | 16-17 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | |
| Civilian Population | 4,319 | 218 | 225 | 556 | 1,433 | 1,242 | 645 |
| Civilian Labor Force | 2,804 | 112 | 156 | 418 | 1,143 | 868 | 106 |
| Employment | 2,609 | 88 | 132 | 378 | 1,084 | 833 | 94 |
| Agriculture | 12 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Nonagriculture | 2,597 | 88 | 132 | 378 | 1,080 | 828 | 93 |
| Unemployment | 195 | 25 | 24 | 40 | 59 | 36 | 12 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.9 | 22.1 | 15.1 | 9.5 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 11.2 |
| Total Not in Labor Force | 1,515 | 105 | 69 | 290 | 290 | 373 | 540 |
| House | 837 | 4 | 7 | 50 | 241 | 274 | 263 |
| School | 226 | 93 | 56 | 61 | 13 | 2 | 0 |
| Unable | 30 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 12 |
| Other | 423 | 8 | 7 | 26 | 30 | 88 | 264 |
| Male | | | | | | | |
| Civilian Population | 2,057 | 112 | 113 | 277 | 705 | 588 | 263 |
| Civilian Labor Force | 1,627 | 62 | 83 | 226 | 678 | 517 | 61 |
| Employment | 1,498 | 47 | 70 | 198 | 641 | 491 | 52 |
| Agriculture | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Nonagriculture | 1,490 | 47 | 70 | 198 | 638 | 488 | 51 |
| Unemployment | 129 | 15 | 14 | 28 | 37 | 26 | 9 |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.9 | 24.6 | 16.5 | 12.4 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 15.2 |
| Total Not in Labor Force | 430 | 50 | 29 | 51 | 27 | 71 | 202 |
| House | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| School | 116 | 47 | 24 | 37 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Unable | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 3 |
| Other | 295 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 61 | 197 |
| Female | | | | | | | |
| Civilian Population | 2,262 | 106 | 113 | 279 | 729 | 654 | 383 |
| Civilian Labor Force | 1,177 | 51 | 73 | 192 | 465 | 352 | 45 |
| Employment | 1,111 | 41 | 63 | 180 | 443 | 342 | 42 |
| Agriculture | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Nonagriculture | 1,107 | 41 | 62 | 180 | 442 | 340 | 42 |
| Unemployment | 66 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 10 | 3 |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.6 | 18.9 | 13.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 5.9 |
| Total Not in Labor Force | 1,085 | 55 | 40 | 87 | 263 | 302 | 338 |
| House | 833 | 4 | 7 | 50 | 239 | 272 | 261 |
| School | 110 | 46 | 32 | 24 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Unable | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| Other | 128 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 16 | 27 | 67 |

(in Thousands)

Source: CPS Demographic Data

Note: Due to rounding categories may not add to the total

While, the problem of youth unemployment is a serious one, there is much need of attention of the adult population. Both adult males (20 and over) and adult females (20 and over) characterize unemployment problems. The adult male (20 and over) registered an unemployment rate of 7.4 percent and the adult female registered at 4.5 percent for the first quarter 1978.

## X. BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE DISADVANTAGED

Many individuals are hindered in finding employment. Causes can be physical, personal, social, education, or economical . A language barrier can exist in large number of the non-English speaking people in Massachusetts The Insured Unemployed Characteristic Survey for December 1977 and January 1978 revealed that of the non-white group, 21.1 percent had Spanish Surname.

The greatest barrier to employment is the inadequate preparation and training for the types of skills in our present economy. Most people will find that jobs today require some skills in vocational or educational training. This does not mean that if you have an abundance of training that you will find preferable employment but that having no prior training will hold many individuals from receiving a selective job.

The principal physical barrier to employment is the lack of adequate transportation. In the past several years the job market has shifted to the suburbs beyond easy commuting distance from the inner cities where the disadvantage are concentrated. Extension of public transportation is critical.

### Programs to overcome such Barriers

### A. Work Incentive Program (WIN)

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) is a major effort to help people receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) become productive workers. The program provides for the rehabilitation of the welfare clients. The recipients receive such services as counseling, training, medical aid, child care and other services required to remove the impediments to employability. The WIN program tries to give its recipients more incentiveness toward employment rather than just receiving their AFDC welfare payment. The program is represented by 36 teams throughout Massachusetts and the following table shows the service components of the program.

Table 30
Win Team Data
Massachusetts

| | October 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977 | October 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Registrants | 84,750* | 90,285* |
| New Registrants | 21,458 | 24,720 |
| Appraisals | 15,425 | 12,369 |
| Institutional Training | 1,213 | 887 |
| Work Experience | 854 | 727 |
| Suspense | 1,932 | 7,424 |
| On-the-job-training | 976 | 1,056 |
| Entered Unsubsidized Employment Expected to Last 30 days or more | 4,150 | 5,302 |

* Includes carry-over from prior fiscal years.

Note: A change in the definition of "Institutional Training has resulted in a lesser number reported in that component.

B. Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA)

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 was implemented in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with the purpose of providing job training and employment opportunities for the economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed persons. Their are nine Prime Sponsors, eight of which represent consortia of municipalities based on the following cities: Boston, Cambridge, Fall River, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, New Bedford, and Brockton, plus a sponsor-the Balance of State.

## CETA ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

### Title I

Services available under this Title includes: Orientation, Assessment (including Testing), Classroom Occupational Training, On-the-job Training, Work Experience, Individual Referral to short term public and private vocational training courses and job development. Basic Education, English as a Second Language and GED courses are also available, in combination with vocational training, for employability improvement. All of these services are designed to improve the employability of participants within relatively short periods of time. At this time, there are no provisions for remedial education or vocational training courses which would require a great length of time.

### Eligibility:

Applicants must be:

1. Economically disadvantaged and unemployed or underemployed and a member of a significant segment.
2. Willing and able to participate in ES/CETA services/programs.
3. Lacking a marketable skill.

### Title II

This Title provides temporary public services jobs in State, City, Town, County agencies and departments. These jobs are now limited to a one-year duration. Job development services are provided to place participants in subsidized employment.

Eligibility:

Applicants must be:

1. A resident, unemployed at least 30 days and a member of a significant segment.
2. A resident, underemployed, and a member of a significant segment.

Title VI

This Title provides for temporary public service jobs with State, City, Town, County Agencies and departments. Also jobs are available with community non-profit agencies who are conducting projects under the STEPS Program which is part of this title. These jobs are limited to a one-year duration. Job Development service is available to some participants for placement in unsubsidized employment.

Eligibility:

1. Resident
2. Member of a family whose income is 70 percent or less of Bureau of Labor Statistics figure.
3. One of the following:
    - a. Receiving UI payments for 15+ consecutive weeks.
    - b. Monetarily ineligible for UI and unemployed 15 weeks uninterrupted by a period of employment.
    - c. Exhausted all UI and unemployed.
    - d Member of family on AFDC.

Veterans who served during the Vietnam-era (8/5/64-5/7/75) and served 180+ days on active duty or were discharged for service connected disability are immediately eligible for both old and new Title VI provided they have not had full-time permanent employment between their date of discharge and application for Title VI.

The current significant segments are:

Special Veteran
Recently Separated Veteran
Disabled Veteran (also included as handicapped)
Welfare Recipient
Former Manpower Trainee
Under 22
Over 45
Handicapped
Law Offender
Minority
Female Head of Household
Limited English Speaking
Economically Disadvantaged

## C. Services to the Handicapped

The Division of Employment Security implements a statewide program of services for the handicapped. Special attention is given to aid disabled Vietnam Veterans return to the labor force.

In accordance with Public Law 565, each local, DES office has one staff member, a trained Specialist for Services to the Handicapped (SSH), whose function is to assist handicapped applicants secure employment or training. The administrative staff at the Division of Employment Security furnishes the bulletins, training and promotional information, field visits and evaluation necessary to achieve the desired results. The administrative staff also maintains liaison with federal and state agencies and other nongovernmental organizations directly concerned with the handicapped for the purpose of exchanging information, developing new programs, techniques and expanding promotional activities for the employment of the handicapped.

There are written agreements between the Division of Employment Security and the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission (MRC), Commission for the Blind, and Commission of Mental Health to provide employment services for applicants who are ready for competitive employment.

## Table 31
## MASSACHUSETTS

## ADDITIONAL PLANNING DATA PROJECTIONS

## FISCAL YEAR 1979

| | Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons |
|---|---|
| TOTAL | 98871 |
| White Male | 40791 |
| White Female | 52205 |
| Nonwhite Male | 2635 |
| Nonwhite Female | 3240 |

| | Economically Disadvantaged 18 Years and Over |
|---|---|
| TOTAL | 488782 |
| White | 414488 |
| Black | 57676 |
| Other | 6354 |
| Spanish | 10264 |

Table 32

## MASSACHUSETTS
## ADDITIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

## FISCAL YEAR 1979

| | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate | Long-Term Unemployment | Number of Different Individuals Unemployed During Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 196,026 | 7.1 | 53,373 | 993,698 |
| White Male | 104,879 | 6.9 | 34,462 | 531,737 |
| White Female | 78,293 | 6.8 | 15,211 | 396,946 |
| Nonwhite Male | 7,723 | 13.4 | 2,878 | 39,001 |
| Nonwhite Female | 5,131 | 10.6 | 822 | 26,014 |

Table 33

# POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS
## FISCAL YEAR 1979

| | Population | Labor Force | Employ | Unemploy | Unemploy Rate | Labor Force Participation Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 5857983 | 2760934 | 2564908 | 196026 | 7.1 | 65.0 |
| White Male | 2668994 | 1511470 | 1406591 | 104879 | 6.9 | 79.8 |
| 0-15 | 774175 | - | | - | - | - |
| 16-17 ) | 107622 | 68787 | 58956 | 9831 | 14.3 | 63.9 |
| 18-19 ) | 107622 | 77008 | 67939 | 9069 | 11.8 | 71.6 |
| 20-24 | 238621 | 196667 | 177238 | 19429 | 9.9 | 82.4 |
| 25-34 | 372531 | 358656 | 335182 | 23474 | 6.5 | 96.3 |
| 35-44 | 270738 | 262880 | 249606 | 13274 | 5.0 | 97.1 |
| 45-64 | 556785 | 490541 | 467121 | 23420 | 4.8 | 88.1 |
| 65 + | 240902 | 56931 | 50548 | 6383 | 11.2 | 23.6 |
| White Female | 2924630 | 1143695 | 1065402 | 78293 | 6.8 | 52.4 |
| 0-15 | 741831 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16-17) | 107343 | 80451 | 71390 | 9061 | 11.3 | 74.9 |
| 18-19) | 107343 | 71975 | 66767 | 5208 | 7.2 | 67.1 |
| 20-24 | 261767 | 190831 | 179043 | 11788 | 6.2 | 72.9 |
| 25-34 | 402707 | 227545 | 213780 | 13765 | 6.0 | 56.5 |
| 35-44 | 283982 | 169072 | 159755 | 9317 | 5.5 | 59.5 |
| 45-64 | 627092 | 365334 | 340611 | 24723 | 6.8 | 58.3 |
| 65 + | 392565 | 38487 | 34056 | 4431 | 11.5 | 9.8 |
| Nonwhite Male | 123430 | 57444 | 49721 | 7723 | 13.4 | 75.6 |
| 0-15 | 47408 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16-17) | 4916 | 2015 | 1386 | 629 | 31.2 | 41.0 |
| 18-19) | 4915 | 2561 | 1966 | 595 | 23.2 | 52.1 |
| 20-24 | 12391 | 9446 | 8025 | 1421 | 15.0 | 76.2 |
| 25-34 | 20346 | 18202 | 15939 | 2263 | 12.4 | 89.5 |
| 35-44 | 12312 | 11242 | 9995 | 1247 | 11.1 | 91.3 |
| 45-64 | 15692 | 12832 | 11532 | 1300 | 10.1 | 81.8 |
| 65 + | 5450 | 1146 | 878 | 268 | 23.4 | 21.0 |
| Nonwhite Female | 140929 | 48325 | 43194 | 5131 | 10.6 | 51.4 |
| 0-15 | 46979 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16-17) | 5190 | 2356 | 1972 | 384 | 16.3 | 45.4 |
| 18-19) | 5187 | 2710 | 2372 | 338 | 12.5 | 52.5 |
| 20-24 | 13884 | 7512 | 6575 | 937 | 12.5 | 54.1 |
| 25-34 | 27089 | 14954 | 13493 | 1461 | 9.8 | 55.2 |
| 35-44 | 14917 | 8561 | 7597 | 964 | 11.3 | 57.4 |
| 45-64 | 19219 | 11026 | 10055 | 971 | 8.8 | 57.4 |
| 65 + | 8464 | 1206 | 1130 | 76 | 6.3 | 14.2 |

# APPENDIX

Table 34

TABLE     ALL INDIVIDUALS     03/31/78     MASSACHUSETTS     STATE MASSACHUSETTS     TABLE
DEGREE OF SERVICE PROVIDED APPLICANTS

| ITEM NO | CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS | NEW APPS INCL PAR-TIAL | NEW APPS AND RENEWAL | APPLICANTS AVAILABLE THIS PERIOD | | | APPLICANTS PROVIDED | | | PLACED IN INACTIVE FILE WITH | | | FUTURE FEDERAL USE | ACTIVE FILE END OF PERIOD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | TOTAL | REGIS-TERED | PART-IALLY REGIS-TERED | POS TERM SERVICE | OTHER SERVICE | NO REPORT. SERVICE * | POS TERM SERVICE | OTHER SERVICE | NO REPORT. SERVICE ** | | |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 06040 | AGE | 117087 | 154879 | 313629 | 291850 | 21779 | 50249 | 65813 | 197575 | 48684 | 34946 | 44660 | 0 | 205333 |
| 06045 | UNDER 20 | 19138 | 25658 | 39543 | 36407 | 3136 | 10087 | 9194 | 20266 | 10602 | 4634 | 5027 | 0 | 22016 |
| 06047 | 20-21 | 12135 | 17073 | 28106 | 27397 | 709 | 5987 | 6858 | 15263 | 6031 | 3524 | 3699 | 0 | 17006 |
| 06050 | 22-24 | 17553 | 23760 | 41541 | 40602 | 939 | 7932 | 9745 | 23865 | 7851 | 5236 | 5922 | 0 | 25526 |
| 06051 | 25-29 | 20993 | 27583 | 54435 | 51812 | 2623 | 8737 | 12209 | 33489 | 8206 | 6513 | 7349 | 0 | 36156 |
| 06053 | 30-39 | 22237 | 28526 | 72597 | 64192 | 8405 | 8489 | 14579 | 49529 | 7494 | 7724 | 10471 | 0 | 51298 |
| 06055 | 40-44 | 6426 | 8315 | 22135 | 19842 | 2293 | 2405 | 3946 | 15784 | 2152 | 2081 | 3073 | 0 | 16102 |
| 06060 | 45-54 | 10660 | 14008 | 34098 | 31293 | 2805 | 3968 | 6137 | 23994 | 3743 | 3356 | 5126 | 0 | 23755 |
| 06065 | 55-64 | 6345 | 8116 | 17420 | 16663 | 757 | 2215 | 2709 | 12496 | 2159 | 1619 | 3143 | 0 | 11191 |
| 06070 | 65 AND OVER | 1600 | 1840 | 3754 | 3642 | 112 | 429 | 436 | 2889 | 446 | 259 | 850 | 0 | 2283 |
| 06075 | SEX | 117087 | 154879 | 313629 | 291850 | 21779 | 50249 | 65813 | 197575 | 48684 | 34946 | 44660 | 0 | 205333 |
| 06080 | MALE | 67080 | 92295 | 164484 | 158476 | 6008 | 29959 | 39121 | 95408 | 29497 | 21026 | 23721 | 0 | 102845 |
| 06085 | FEMALE | 50007 | 62584 | 149145 | 133374 | 15771 | 20290 | 26692 | 102167 | 19187 | 13920 | 20939 | 0 | 102488 |
| 06090 | HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE | 117087 | 154879 | 313629 | 291850 | 21779 | 50249 | 65813 | 197575 | 48684 | 34946 | 44660 | 0 | 205333 |
| 06095 | 0-7 | 4467 | 5916 | 15885 | 13968 | 1917 | 1519 | 3027 | 11340 | 1476 | 1520 | 2109 | 0 | 11665 |
| 06100 | 8-11 | 32999 | 45863 | 98855 | 89211 | 9644 | 15984 | 20778 | 62095 | 15577 | 10404 | 12735 | 0 | 67109 |
| 06105 | 12 | 47406 | 62131 | 126110 | 117293 | 8817 | 20435 | 25937 | 79742 | 19654 | 13973 | 18415 | 0 | 81756 |
| 06110 | OVER 12 | 32215 | 40969 | 72779 | 71378 | 1401 | 12311 | 16071 | 44398 | 11977 | 9049 | 11401 | 0 | 44803 |
| 06115 | RESIDENCE | 117087 | 154879 | 313629 | 291850 | 21779 | 50249 | 65813 | 197575 | 48684 | 34946 | 44660 | 0 | 205333 |
| 06120 | URBAN | 101851 | 135119 | 278753 | 257653 | 21100 | 44662 | 58203 | 175894 | 42903 | 30824 | 38946 | 0 | 183918 |
| 06125 | RURAL | 15236 | 19760 | 34876 | 34197 | 679 | 5587 | 7610 | 21681 | 5781 | 4122 | 5714 | 0 | 21415 |
| 06165 | ETHNIC GROUP | 117087 | 154879 | 313629 | 291850 | 21779 | 50249 | 65813 | 197575 | 48684 | 34946 | 44660 | 0 | 205333 |
| 06170 | WHITE | 105787 | 140386 | 277964 | 262584 | 15380 | 45901 | 59655 | 172416 | 44713 | 31891 | 40813 | 0 | 178638 |
| 06175 | BLACK | 9399 | 12170 | 30470 | 25225 | 5245 | 3696 | 5300 | 21474 | 3372 | 2577 | 3308 | 0 | 22774 |
| 06180 | AMERICAN INDIAN | 110 | 151 | 332 | 287 | 45 | 49 | 59 | 224 | 42 | 42 | 37 | 0 | 229 |
| 06190 | OTHER | 1621 | 1962 | 3869 | 3248 | 621 | 564 | 713 | 2592 | 528 | 389 | 437 | 0 | 2800 |
| 06195 | INA | 170 | 210 | 994 | 506 | 488 | 39 | 86 | 869 | 29 | 47 | 65 | 0 | 892 |
| 06200 | SPANISH AMERICAN | 4859 | 6428 | 14850 | 13392 | 1458 | 1899 | 3586 | 9366 | 1727 | 1772 | 1547 | 0 | 10884 |
| 06220 | ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT | 44257 | 52873 | 118871 | 118640 | 231 | 11964 | 19860 | 87049 | 11834 | 12236 | 20485 | 0 | 79181 |
| 06225 | STATE | 42650 | 50932 | 113584 | 113400 | 184 | 11290 | 18804 | 83492 | 11145 | 11526 | 19628 | 0 | 75797 |
| 06250 | VETERAN | 19575 | 28107 | 53222 | 52677 | 545 | 9981 | 12875 | 30367 | 9493 | 7184 | 6933 | 0 | 34084 |
| 06254 | RECENTLY SEPARATED | 2438 | 4026 | 7528 | 7479 | 49 | 1740 | 1913 | 3876 | 1707 | 1160 | 915 | 0 | 4460 |
| 06256 | DISABLED | 1906 | 2578 | 4816 | 4777 | 39 | 890 | 1221 | 2705 | 852 | 634 | 627 | 0 | 3064 |
| 06261 | VIETNAM ERA | 4979 | 6081 | 7251 | 7201 | 50 | 1806 | 2444 | 3001 | 1661 | 567 | 412 | 0 | 5312 |
| 06262 | SPECIAL VETERAN | 1414 | 1924 | 3119 | 3101 | 18 | 668 | 864 | 1587 | 649 | 380 | 316 | 0 | 2026 |
| 06263 | OTHER ELIG VET PREF | 94 | 107 | 175 | 175 | 0 | 33 | 43 | 99 | 30 | 16 | 31 | 0 | 110 |
| 06265 | HANDICAPPED | 6426 | 9292 | 18332 | 18057 | 275 | 3174 | 5051 | 10107 | 2964 | 2728 | 2329 | 0 | 11923 |
| 06266 | PHYS DISABLED | 5625 | 8118 | 16287 | 16046 | 241 | 2637 | 4502 | 9148 | 2416 | 2419 | 2094 | 0 | 10705 |
| 06268 | MENTALLY RETARDED | 210 | 331 | 547 | 537 | 10 | 105 | 175 | 267 | 102 | 98 | 61 | 0 | 337 |
| 06270 | MENTALLY RESTORED | 591 | 843 | 1498 | 1474 | 24 | 432 | 374 | 692 | 446 | 211 | 174 | 0 | 881 |
| 06285 | ECON DISADVANTAGED | 34985 | 43693 | 134587 | 115493 | 19094 | 16912 | 26705 | 90971 | 14667 | 14857 | 15144 | 0 | 99348 |

* DURING THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR
** DURING THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR OR LAST SPELL OF ACTIVE STATUS IN THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

MASSACHUSETTS 25     MONTHLY YEAR TO DATE
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Table 34 ( Cont.- 2)

TABLE . ALL INDIVIDUALS 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE
DEGREE OF SERVICE PROVIDED APPLICANTS

| ITEM NO | CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS | NEW APPS INCL PAR-TIAL | NEW APPS AND RENEWAL | APPLICANTS AVAILABLE THIS PERIOD | | | APPLICANTS PROVIDED | | | PLACED IN INACTIVE FILE WITH | | | FUTURE FEDERAL USE | ACTIVE FILE END OF PERIOD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | TOTAL | REGIS-TERED | PART-IALLY REGIS-TERED | POS TERM SERVICE | OTHER SERVICE | NO REPORT SERVICE * | POS TERM SERVICE | OTHER SERVICE | NO REPORT SERVICE ** | | |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 06300 | FOOD STAMP | 10069 | 11971 | 20679 | 20333 | 346 | 2845 | 6100 | 11730 | 2573 | 4810 | 2515 | 0 | 6436 |
| 06350 | WELFARE | 15960 | 19528 | 94383 | 77097 | 17286 | 5913 | 17936 | 70535 | 3071 | 9256 | 9256 | 0 | 75647 |
| 06355 | WIN | 14259 | 17182 | 90220 | 72963 | 17257 | 4914 | 16797 | 68510 | 1994 | 8488 | 8512 | 0 | 73678 |
| 06375 | CETA | 1816 | 2249 | 5509 | 5470 | 39 | 1449 | 1184 | 2876 | 1210 | 909 | 768 | 0 | 3382 |
| 06380 | PRIMARY AGENT | 244 | 302 | 640 | 629 | 11 | 133 | 139 | 368 | 116 | 71 | 90 | 0 | 373 |
| 06385 | SUBGRANTEE | 1557 | 1928 | 4771 | 4744 | 27 | 1299 | 1026 | 2446 | 1080 | 828 | 657 | 0 | 2950 |
| 06386 | COMPLETELY FINANCED | 1282 | 1599 | 3753 | 3728 | 25 | 1122 | 787 | 1844 | 963 | 572 | 508 | 0 | 2293 |
| 06387 | NONGRANTEE | 16 | 21 | 104 | 103 | 1 | 17 | 19 | 68 | 14 | 9 | 22 | 0 | 59 |
| 06388 | SEASONAL FARMWORKER | 285 | 408 | 636 | 608 | 28 | 72 | 161 | 403 | 96 | 61 | 66 | 0 | 468 |
| 06389 | MIGRANT FARMWORKERS | 24 | 36 | 95 | 93 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 72 | 11 | 14 | 23 | 0 | 57 |
| 06390 | MIGRANT FOOD PROCESS WORKER | 8 | 13 | 35 | 32 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 29 |
| 06395 | EMPLOYMENT STATUS | 117087 | 154879 | 313629 | 291850 | 21779 | 50249 | 65813 | 197575 | 48684 | 34946 | 44660 | 0 | 205333 |
| 06400 | FULL TIME | 5201 | 6583 | 11406 | 11048 | 358 | 1810 | 3073 | 6523 | 1708 | 1756 | 1731 | 0 | 7290 |
| 06405 | PART TIME | 4673 | 5481 | 9683 | 9182 | 501 | 1485 | 2659 | 5539 | 1380 | 1286 | 1313 | 0 | 6436 |
| 06410 | NOT WORKING | 107213 | 142815 | 292540 | 271620 | 20920 | 46954 | 60081 | 185513 | 45596 | 31904 | 41616 | 0 | 191607 |
| 06415 | JOB ATTACHMENT | 861 | 1027 | 2231 | 2211 | 20 | 192 | 447 | 1592 | 192 | 540 | 322 | 0 | 1303 |

* DURING THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

** DURING THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR OR LAST SPELL OF ACTIVE STATUS IN THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

MASSACHUSETTS 25 MONTHLY YEAR TO DATE
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Table 35

TABLE ALL INDIVIDUALS 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE

APPLICANTS PROVIDED COUNSELING, TESTING AND RELATED SERVICES

| ITEM NO | CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS | ENROLL IN ORIENTATION | INDIVIDUALS GIVEN SPECIFIED TESTS |  |  |  | INDIV COUNSELED | FUTURE FEDERAL USE | FUTURE FEDERAL USE | REF TO SUPPORT SERVICE | PLACED AFTER COUNSELING | REF TO TRAINING | PLACED IN YACC | FUTURE FEDERAL USE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | TOTAL | GATB | NATB | BOLT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 05040 | AGE | 3 | 3186 | 2017 | 29 | 18 | 12258 | 0 | 0 | 10458 | 2840 | 4232 | 17 | 0 |
| 05045 | UNDER 20 | 0 | 486 | 315 | 3 | 0 | 1543 | 0 | 0 | 1249 | 368 | 520 | 6 | 0 |
| 05047 | 20-21 | 0 | 389 | 232 | 2 | 3 | 1054 | 0 | 0 | 1072 | 346 | 470 | 5 | 0 |
| 05050 | 22-24 | 0 | 467 | 273 | 4 | 4 | 1495 | 0 | 0 | 1700 | 425 | 715 | 5 | 0 |
| 05051 | 25-29 | 0 | 617 | 394 | 2 | 7 | 2313 | 0 | 0 | 1910 | 580 | 741 | 1 | 0 |
| 05053 | 30-39 | 3 | 610 | 427 | 8 | 3 | 3125 | 0 | 0 | 2348 | 575 | 895 | 0 | 0 |
| 05055 | 40-44 | 0 | 185 | 117 | 5 | 0 | 901 | 0 | 0 | 645 | 176 | 237 | 0 | 0 |
| 05060 | 45-54 | 0 | 312 | 205 | 4 | 1 | 1267 | 0 | 0 | 1027 | 234 | 405 | 0 | 0 |
| 05065 | 55-64 | 0 | 99 | 50 | 1 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 439 | 127 | 224 | 0 | 0 |
| 05070 | 65 AND OVER | 0 | 21 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 9 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| 05075 | SEX | 3 | 3186 | 2017 | 29 | 18 | 12258 | 0 | 0 | 10458 | 2840 | 4232 | 17 | 0 |
| 05080 | MALE | 2 | 1607 | 1191 | 8 | 10 | 6752 | 0 | 0 | 6960 | 1835 | 2959 | 11 | 0 |
| 05085 | FEMALE | 1 | 1579 | 826 | 21 | 8 | 5506 | 0 | 0 | 3498 | 1005 | 1273 | 6 | 0 |
| 05090 | HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE | 3 | 3186 | 2017 | 29 | 18 | 12258 | 0 | 0 | 10458 | 2840 | 4232 | 17 | 0 |
| 05095 | 0-7 | 0 | 53 | 43 | 1 | 0 | 691 | 0 | 0 | 555 | 142 | 191 | 0 | 0 |
| 05100 | 8-11 | 1 | 907 | 682 | 9 | 6 | 4675 | 0 | 0 | 3659 | 1025 | 1469 | 2 | 0 |
| 05105 | 12 | 0 | 1570 | 941 | 17 | 11 | 4571 | 0 | 0 | 4222 | 1121 | 1761 | 11 | 0 |
| 05110 | OVER 12 | 2 | 656 | 351 | 2 | 1 | 2321 | 0 | 0 | 2022 | 552 | 811 | 4 | 0 |
| 05115 | RESIDENCE | 3 | 3186 | 2017 | 29 | 18 | 12258 | 0 | 0 | 10458 | 2840 | 4232 | 17 | 0 |
| 05120 | URBAN | 3 | 2848 | 1779 | 18 | 18 | 10910 | 0 | 0 | 8945 | 2492 | 3775 | 17 | 0 |
| 05125 | RURAL | 0 | 338 | 238 | 11 | 0 | 1348 | 0 | 0 | 1513 | 348 | 457 | 0 | 0 |
| 05165 | ETHNIC GROUP | 3 | 3186 | 2017 | 29 | 18 | 12258 | 0 | 0 | 10458 | 2840 | 4232 | 17 | 0 |
| 05170 | WHITE | 3 | 2969 | 1918 | 26 | 16 | 11172 | 0 | 0 | 9704 | 2618 | 3944 | 17 | 0 |
| 05175 | BLACK | 0 | 189 | 88 | 2 | 2 | 939 | 0 | 0 | 581 | 193 | 233 | 0 | 0 |
| 05180 | AMERICAN INDIAN | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 05190 | OTHER | 0 | 24 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 126 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 20 | 49 | 0 | 0 |
| 05195 | INA | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 05200 | SPANISH AMERICAN | 0 | 78 | 51 | 0 | 1 | 618 | 0 | 0 | 704 | 112 | 287 | 0 | 0 |
| 05220 | ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT | 1 | 676 | 411 | 7 | 3 | 3321 | 0 | 0 | 3142 | 972 | 1254 | 2 | 0 |
| 05225 | STATE | 1 | 630 | 379 | 7 | 3 | 3025 | 0 | 0 | 2835 | 898 | 1100 | 2 | 0 |
| 05250 | VETERAN | 1 | 547 | 410 | 5 | 0 | 2352 | 0 | 0 | 2865 | 763 | 1333 | 0 | 0 |
| 05254 | RECENTLY SEPARATED | 0 | 87 | 60 | 1 | 0 | 363 | 0 | 0 | 495 | 148 | 248 | 0 | 0 |
| 05256 | DISABLED | 0 | 60 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 308 | 0 | 0 | 306 | 82 | 154 | 0 | 0 |
| 05261 | VIETNAM ERA | 0 | 111 | 79 | 2 | 0 | 415 | 0 | 0 | 524 | 123 | 234 | 0 | 0 |
| 05262 | SPECIAL VETERAN | 0 | 38 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 171 | 0 | 0 | 188 | 52 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| 05263 | OTHER ELIG VET PREF | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 05265 | HANDICAPPED | 1 | 510 | 441 | 1 | 3 | 1948 | 0 | 0 | 1254 | 458 | 476 | 1 | 0 |
| 05266 | PHYS DISABLED | 1 | 463 | 405 | 1 | 2 | 1629 | 0 | 0 | 1104 | 375 | 421 | 1 | 0 |
| 05268 | MENTALLY RETARDED | 0 | 18 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 36 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| 05270 | MENTALLY RESTORED | 0 | 29 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 209 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 47 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| 05285 | ECON DISADVANTAGED | 3 | 1354 | 989 | 20 | 8 | 6923 | 0 | 0 | 5017 | 1707 | 1901 | 4 | 0 |
| 05300 | FOOD STAMP | 0 | 262 | 175 | 9 | 4 | 1165 | 0 | 0 | 1034 | 279 | 363 | 0 | 0 |
| 05350 | WELFARE | 3 | 653 | 435 | 17 | 6 | 4795 | 0 | 0 | 3235 | 912 | 1085 | 1 | 0 |
| 05355 | WIN | 3 | 515 | 325 | 17 | 6 | 4498 | 0 | 0 | 2958 | 827 | 968 | 0 | 0 |
| 05375 | CETA | 0 | 317 | 272 | 0 | 3 | 942 | 0 | 0 | 226 | 365 | 94 | 1 | 0 |
| 05380 | PRIMARY AGENT | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| 05385 | SUBGRANTEE | 0 | 311 | 268 | 0 | 3 | 916 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 359 | 82 | 0 | 0 |

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Table 35 (Cont. -2.)

TABLE ALL INDIVIDUALS 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE
APPLICANTS PROVIDED COUNSELING, TESTING AND RELATED SERVICES

| ITEM NO | CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS | ENROLL IN ORIENTATION | INDIVIDUALS GIVEN SPECIFIED TESTS TOTAL | GATB | NATB | BOLT | INDIV COUNSELED | FUTURE FEDERAL USE | FUTURE FEDERAL USE | REF TO SUPPORT SERVICE | PLACED AFTER COUNSELING | REF TO TRAINING | PLACED IN YACC | FUTURE FEDERAL USE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 05386 | COMPLETELY FINANCED | 0 | 156 | 117 | 0 | 3 | 827 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 307 | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| 05387 | NONGRANTEE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 05388 | SEASONAL FARMWORKER | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 4 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| 05389 | MIGRANT FARMWORKERS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 05390 | MIGRANT FOOD PROCESS WORKER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 05395 | EMPLOYMENT STATUS | 3 | 3186 | 2017 | 29 | 18 | 12258 | 0 | 0 | 10458 | 2840 | 4232 | 17 | 0 |
| 05400 | FULL TIME | 0 | 290 | 141 | 1 | 0 | 757 | 0 | 0 | 219 | 140 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| 05405 | PART TIME | 0 | 138 | 85 | 1 | 1 | 499 | 0 | 0 | 290 | 96 | 98 | 1 | 0 |
| 05410 | NOT WORKING | 3 | 2758 | 1791 | 27 | 17 | 11002 | 0 | 0 | 9949 | 2604 | 4064 | 16 | 0 |
| 05415 | JOB ATTACHMENT | 0 | 20 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 17 | 13 | 0 | 0 |

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REPORT NO MA5-47 FOR PERIOD ENDING 03/31/78 PAGE 002

Table 36

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED BY OCCUPATION AND SPECIFIED TYPES

| ITEM NO | ITEM | TOTAL NONAG AND AG | NONAGRICULTURAL | | | AGRICULTURAL | | | SPECIAL CLASS OF OPENINGS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | OVER 150 DAYS | 4 TO 150 DAYS | 3 DAYS OR LESS | OVER 150 DAYS | 4 TO 150 DAYS | 3 DAYS OR LESS | APPRENTICESHIP | CETA/ OJT | CETA/ PSE | CETA WORK EXP | WIN/ OJT | WIN/ PSE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| | OPENINGS RECEIVED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A07010 | TOTAL | 94886 | 78131 | 9232 | 5458 | 646 | 1412 | 7 | 50 | 645 | 18343 | 622 | 518 | 42 |
| A07015 | 0-1 PROF TECH MGR | 17915 | 15936 | 389 | 1578 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 5145 | 1 | 58 | 12 |
| A07020 | 20-24 CLERICAL | 17776 | 15120 | 2051 | 575 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 3753 | 199 | 80 | 2 |
| A07025 | 25-29 SALES | 4526 | 2752 | 1754 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 40 | 16 | 1 |
| A07030 | 30 DOMESTIC | 1281 | 582 | 80 | 619 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| A07035 | 31-39 OTHER SERVICES | 14822 | 12211 | 1267 | 1333 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 2251 | 93 | 23 | 23 |
| A07040 | 4 FARM F & F | 3296 | 890 | 505 | 6 | 492 | 1402 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 720 | 158 | 2 | 0 |
| A07045 | 5 PROCESSING | 2237 | 1882 | 342 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 102 | 0 | 42 | 0 |
| A07050 | 6 MACHINE TRADES | 5631 | 5493 | 127 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 355 | 124 | 1 | 124 | 3 |
| A07055 | 7 BENCH WORK | 6483 | 6333 | 137 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 38 | 2 | 46 | 1 |
| A07060 | 8 STRUCTURAL | 8045 | 7656 | 335 | 38 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 49 | 94 | 4378 | 0 | 93 | 0 |
| A07065 | 90-91 MOTOR FRGT, TRANSP | 3315 | 2311 | 927 | 67 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 248 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| A07070 | 92 PKG MTRL HNDL | 8933 | 6457 | 1287 | 1138 | 43 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1424 | 124 | 8 | 0 |
| A07075 | 93-97 OTHER | 626 | 508 | 31 | 70 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 122 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | OPENINGS FILLED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A07085 | TOTAL | 62822 | 48885 | 6945 | 5194 | 530 | 1261 | 7 | 12 | 389 | 14588 | 512 | 504 | 20 |
| A07090 | 0-1 PROF TECH MGR | 12300 | 10520 | 226 | 1548 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 3923 | 1 | 57 | 0 |
| A07095 | 20-24 CLERICAL | 9428 | 7312 | 1590 | 505 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 2808 | 187 | 78 | 0 |
| A07100 | 25-29 SALES | 2948 | 1697 | 1234 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 0 | 15 | 1 |
| A07105 | 30 DOMESTIC | 999 | 334 | 54 | 611 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| A07110 | 31-39 OTHER SERV | 10926 | 8459 | 1148 | 1314 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1760 | 93 | 22 | 2 |
| A07115 | 4 FARM F & F | 2685 | 742 | 268 | 7 | 411 | 1256 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 635 | 156 | 2 | 0 |
| A07120 | 5 PROCESSING | 1577 | 1228 | 340 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 72 | 0 | 41 | 0 |
| A07125 | 6 MACHINE TRADES | 2865 | 2805 | 51 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 84 | 1 | 119 | 2 |
| A07130 | 7 BENCH WORK | 3709 | 3601 | 97 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 29 | 2 | 44 | 14 |
| A07135 | 8 STRUCTURAL | 5842 | 5576 | 215 | 36 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 81 | 3798 | 0 | 92 | 0 |
| A07140 | 90-91 MOTOR FRGT, TRANSP | 2273 | 1530 | 673 | 63 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 223 | 0 | 22 | 1 |
| A07145 | 92 PKG MTRL HNDL | 6912 | 4823 | 1025 | 1019 | 38 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1118 | 68 | 8 | 0 |
| A07150 | 93-97 OTHER | 358 | 258 | 24 | 59 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 94 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

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## Table 37

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND HOURLY WAGE RATE

| ITEM NO | ITEM | TOTAL NONAG AND AG. | UNDER $2.30 | $2.30- $2.64 | $2.65- $2.99 | $3.00- $3.49 | $3.50- $3.99 | $4.00- $4.49 | $4.50- $4.99 | $5.00- $5.49 | $5.50 & OVER | AVERAGE | OTHER* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N |
|  | OPENINGS RECEIVED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B07010 | TOTAL | 94886 | 2032 | 13801 | 16244 | 16281 | 15621 | 11150 | 5188 | 2780 | 11374 | 3.79 | 415 |
| B07015 | 0-1 PROF TECH MGR | 17915 | 96 | 115 | 228 | 740 | 1400 | 2751 | 2285 | 1055 | 9166 | 5.77 | 79 |
| B07020 | 20-24 CLERICAL | 17776 | 195 | 2041 | 3297 | 4112 | 4839 | 2582 | 371 | 150 | 139 | 3.40 | 50 |
| B07025 | 25-29 SALES | 4526 | 67 | 2570 | 971 | 357 | 233 | 78 | 51 | 108 | 83 | 2.78 | 8 |
| B07030 | 30 DOMESTIC | 1281 | 108 | 154 | 162 | 637 | 71 | 26 | 3 | 3 | 113 | 4.11 | 4 |
| B07035 | 31-39 OTHER SERV | 14822 | 843 | 3942 | 3657 | 2692 | 2224 | 953 | 231 | 108 | 96 | 2.99 | 76 |
| B07040 | 4 FARM F & F | 3296 | 632 | 834 | 581 | 234 | 686 | 245 | 30 | 30 | 22 | 2.98 | 2 |
| B07045 | 5 PROCESSING | 2237 | 6 | 544 | 474 | 586 | 292 | 116 | 106 | 74 | 33 | 3.16 | 6 |
| B07050 | 6 MACHINE TRADES | 5631 | 16 | 283 | 877 | 1443 | 1051 | 736 | 374 | 382 | 447 | 3.73 | 22 |
| B07055 | 7 BENCH WORK | 6483 | 17 | 899 | 2342 | 1876 | 650 | 361 | 145 | 87 | 103 | 3.10 | 3 |
| B07060 | 8 STRUCTURAL | 8045 | 10 | 153 | 247 | 980 | 2342 | 1918 | 1152 | 453 | 764 | 4.21 | 26 |
| B07065 | 90-91 MOTOR FRGT, TRANSP | 3315 | 15 | 632 | 704 | 674 | 527 | 312 | 101 | 123 | 150 | 3.35 | 77 |
| B07070 | 92 PKG MTRL HNDL | 8933 | 27 | 1538 | 2616 | 1834 | 1239 | 981 | 288 | 124 | 224 | 3.23 | 62 |
| B07075 | 93-97 OTHER | 626 | 0 | 96 | 88 | 116 | 67 | 91 | 51 | 83 | 34 | 3.74 | 0 |
|  | OPENINGS FILLED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B07085 | TOTAL | 62822 | 999 | 11606 | 10166 | 10862 | 9989 | 6269 | 3518 | 1395 | 7848 | 3.76 | 170 |
| B07090 | 0-1 PROF TECH MGR | 12300 | 41 | 71 | 127 | 466 | 898 | 1650 | 1575 | 547 | 6896 | 5.85 | 29 |
| B07095 | 20-24 CLERICAL | 9428 | 66 | 1726 | 2056 | 2491 | 1933 | 824 | 182 | 58 | 79 | 3.21 | 13 |
| B07100 | 25-29 SALES | 2948 | 26 | 1938 | 547 | 211 | 76 | 49 | 27 | 35 | 33 | 2.64 | 6 |
| B07105 | 30 DOMESTIC | 999 | 71 | 120 | 71 | 542 | 65 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 106 | 4.41 | 3 |
| B07110 | 31-39 OTHER SERV | 10926 | 413 | 3333 | 2347 | 1849 | 2116 | 558 | 182 | 47 | 63 | 3.02 | 18 |
| B07115 | 4 FARM F & F | 2685 | 318 | 871 | 664 | 232 | 358 | 190 | 30 | 13 | 7 | 2.88 | 2 |
| B07120 | 5 PROCESSING | 1577 | 3 | 508 | 283 | 389 | 214 | 52 | 65 | 49 | 11 | 3.05 | 3 |
| B07125 | 6 MACHINE TRADES | 2865 | 8 | 200 | 477 | 871 | 492 | 381 | 159 | 147 | 129 | 3.56 | 1 |
| B07130 | 7 BENCH WORK | 3709 | 15 | 780 | 1111 | 1101 | 381 | 190 | 60 | 20 | 50 | 3.04 | 1 |
| B07135 | 8 STRUCTURAL | 5842 | 5 | 127 | 174 | 753 | 1854 | 1452 | 931 | 264 | 277 | 4.06 | 5 |
| B07140 | 90-91 MOTOR FRGT, TRANSP | 2273 | 10 | 516 | 308 | 472 | 432 | 230 | 84 | 75 | 110 | 3.39 | 36 |
| B07145 | 92 PKG MTRL HNDL | 6912 | 23 | 1347 | 1961 | 1409 | 1140 | 602 | 195 | 107 | 76 | 3.16 | 52 |
| B07150 | 93-97 OTHER | 358 | 0 | 69 | 40 | 76 | 30 | 75 | 27 | 29 | 11 | 3.58 | 1 |

*1 OTHER INCLUDES WAGES NOT PAID ON A TIME BASIS.

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Table 38

TABLE ALL INDIVIDUALS 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE

PLACEMENT AND REFERRAL OF INDIVIDUALS

| ITEM NO | CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS | TOTAL APPS PLACED | INDIVIDUALS PLACED | | | | | | | | INDIVIDUALS REFERRED TO JOB | | PLACEMENT RESULT OF JOB DEVEL | INDIVID FOR WHO JOB DEV CONTCTS WERE MADE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | NONAGRICULTURAL | | | | AGRICULTURAL | | | | | | | |
| | | | TOTAL | OVER 3 DAYS | OVER 150 DAYS | 3 DAYS OR LESS | TOTAL | OVER 3 DAYS | OVER 150 DAYS | 3 DAYS OR LESS | NONAG | AG | | |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 03040 | AGE | 49066 | 48076 | 46978 | 40904 | 1973 | 1107 | 1100 | 218 | 7 | 82190 | 1414 | 9425 | 27361 |
| 03045 | UNDER 20 | 9934 | 9588 | 9195 | 7257 | 576 | 378 | 378 | 38 | 0 | 14482 | 437 | 1919 | 4640 |
| 03047 | 20-21 | 5874 | 5775 | 5668 | 4945 | 163 | 121 | 121 | 31 | 0 | 10110 | 165 | 1176 | 3125 |
| 03050 | 22-24 | 7818 | 7667 | 7584 | 6815 | 160 | 171 | 169 | 23 | 2 | 13561 | 242 | 1454 | 3973 |
| 03051 | 25-29 | 8522 | 8387 | 8262 | 7412 | 283 | 152 | 152 | 35 | 0 | 14891 | 201 | 1569 | 4842 |
| 03053 | 30-39 | 8121 | 8001 | 7833 | 7081 | 354 | 133 | 131 | 14 | 2 | 14289 | 184 | 1659 | 5551 |
| 03055 | 40-44 | 2315 | 2289 | 2233 | 1997 | 109 | 31 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 3954 | 39 | 473 | 1562 |
| 03060 | 45-54 | 3861 | 3836 | 3739 | 3307 | 192 | 28 | 27 | 4 | 1 | 6735 | 45 | 723 | 2343 |
| 03065 | 55-64 | 2194 | 2138 | 2082 | 1844 | 104 | 59 | 59 | 42 | 0 | 3557 | 65 | 384 | 1099 |
| 03070 | 65 AND OVER | 427 | 395 | 382 | 246 | 32 | 34 | 33 | 25 | 1 | 611 | 36 | 68 | 226 |
| 03075 | SEX | 49066 | 48076 | 46978 | 40904 | 1973 | 1107 | 1100 | 218 | 7 | 82190 | 1414 | 9425 | 27361 |
| 03080 | MALE | 29581 | 28819 | 28133 | 25106 | 1012 | 862 | 855 | 171 | 7 | 50811 | 1093 | 5817 | 17354 |
| 03085 | FEMALE | 19485 | 19257 | 18845 | 15798 | 961 | 245 | 245 | 47 | 0 | 31379 | 321 | 3608 | 10007 |
| 03090 | HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE | 49066 | 48076 | 46978 | 40904 | 1973 | 1107 | 1100 | 218 | 7 | 82190 | 1414 | 9425 | 27361 |
| 03095 | 0-7 | 1444 | 1390 | 1355 | 1210 | 46 | 60 | 60 | 12 | 0 | 2491 | 69 | 360 | 1327 |
| 03100 | 8-11 | 15452 | 14985 | 14479 | 12387 | 736 | 510 | 510 | 85 | 0 | 24193 | 587 | 3269 | 9627 |
| 03105 | 12 | 19974 | 19639 | 19294 | 16712 | 478 | 379 | 373 | 78 | 6 | 33135 | 502 | 3856 | 10765 |
| 03110 | OVER 12 | 12196 | 12062 | 11850 | 10595 | 713 | 158 | 157 | 43 | 1 | 22371 | 256 | 1940 | 5642 |
| 03115 | RESIDENCE | 49066 | 48076 | 46978 | 40904 | 1973 | 1107 | 1100 | 218 | 7 | 82190 | 1414 | 9425 | 27361 |
| 03120 | URBAN | 43516 | 42818 | 41790 | 36343 | 1878 | 773 | 767 | 170 | 6 | 72683 | 1012 | 8549 | 24745 |
| 03125 | RURAL | 5550 | 5258 | 5188 | 4561 | 95 | 334 | 333 | 48 | 1 | 9507 | 402 | 876 | 2616 |
| 03165 | ETHNIC GROUP | 49066 | 48076 | 46978 | 40904 | 1973 | 1107 | 1100 | 218 | 7 | 82190 | 1414 | 9425 | 27361 |
| 03170 | WHITE | 44876 | 43952 | 43052 | 37648 | 1707 | 1030 | 1023 | 209 | 7 | 74837 | 1322 | 8481 | 24725 |
| 03175 | BLACK | 3581 | 3534 | 3344 | 2751 | 252 | 56 | 56 | 7 | 0 | 6318 | 68 | 814 | 2231 |
| 03180 | AMERICAN INDIAN | 49 | 49 | 48 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 1 | 9 | 33 |
| 03190 | OTHER | 524 | 505 | 498 | 435 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 877 | 23 | 115 | 332 |
| 03195 | INA | 36 | 36 | 36 | 32 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 6 | 40 |
| 03200 | SPANISH AMERICAN | 1750 | 1720 | 1695 | 1513 | 37 | 33 | 33 | 10 | 0 | 3191 | 44 | 515 | 1865 |
| 03220 | ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT | 11780 | 11676 | 11546 | 10811 | 190 | 120 | 119 | 46 | 1 | 23406 | 222 | 2344 | 8235 |
| 03225 | STATE | 11113 | 11022 | 10899 | 10205 | 182 | 106 | 105 | 40 | 1 | 22240 | 203 | 2230 | 7853 |
| 03250 | VETERAN | 9893 | 9707 | 9540 | 8893 | 262 | 209 | 203 | 61 | 6 | 16947 | 258 | 2183 | 6078 |
| 03254 | RECENTLY SEPARATED | 1727 | 1683 | 1659 | 1558 | 37 | 48 | 47 | 7 | 1 | 2765 | 56 | 418 | 1061 |
| 03256 | DISABLED | 886 | 874 | 858 | 800 | 24 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 1504 | 18 | 225 | 565 |
| 03261 | VIETNAM ERA | 1800 | 1751 | 1734 | 1609 | 40 | 53 | 52 | 9 | 1 | 3230 | 64 | 406 | 1187 |
| 03262 | SPECIAL VETERAN | 662 | 653 | 648 | 600 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1185 | 19 | 132 | 405 |
| 03263 | OTHER ELIG VET PREF | 32 | 32 | 31 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 3 | 4 | 19 |
| 03265 | HANDICAPPED | 3089 | 3050 | 2996 | 2808 | 93 | 49 | 49 | 22 | 0 | 5155 | 71 | 852 | 2059 |
| 03266 | PHYS DISABLED | 2564 | 2527 | 2486 | 2343 | 62 | 46 | 46 | 20 | 0 | 4403 | 61 | 589 | 1788 |
| 03268 | MENTALLY RETARDED | 103 | 103 | 100 | 96 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 162 | 2 | 32 | 66 |
| 03270 | MENTALLY RESTORED | 422 | 420 | 410 | 369 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 590 | 8 | 231 | 205 |
| 03285 | ECON DISADVANTAGED | 15911 | 15721 | 15505 | 14142 | 321 | 214 | 213 | 74 | 1 | 24302 | 292 | 3370 | 10900 |
| 03300 | FOOD STAMP | 2713 | 2681 | 2636 | 2192 | 82 | 36 | 36 | 11 | 0 | 4996 | 58 | 617 | 2488 |
| 03350 | WELFARE | 5159 | 5106 | 5058 | 4662 | 74 | 61 | 61 | 16 | 0 | 8504 | 83 | 1566 | 6675 |
| 03355 | WIN | 4190 | 4150 | 4116 | 3896 | 53 | 45 | 45 | 13 | 0 | 6941 | 60 | 1440 | 6184 |

MASSACHUSETTS 25 MONTHLY YEAR TO DATE

REPORT NO MA5-45 FOR PERIOD ENDING 03/31/78

Table 38 (Cont. - 2)

TABLE ALL INDIVIDUALS 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE
PLACEMENT AND REFERRAL OF INDIVIDUALS

| ITEM NO | CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS | TOTAL APPS PLACED | INDIVIDUALS PLACED | | | | | | | | INDIVIDUALS REFERRED TO JOB | | PLACEMENT RESULT OF JOB DEVEL | INDIVID FOR WHO JOB DEV CONTCTS WERE MADE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | NONAGRICULTURAL | | | | AGRICULTURAL | | | | | | | |
| | | | TOTAL | OVER 3 DAYS | OVER 150 DAYS | 3 DAYS OR LESS | TOTAL | OVER 3 DAYS | OVER 150 DAYS | 3 DAYS OR LESS | NONAG | AG | | |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 03375 | CETA | 1126 | 1124 | 1113 | 1076 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1626 | 10 | 371 | 893 |
| 03380 | PRIMARY AGENT | 130 | 130 | 126 | 120 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 214 | 2 | 14 | 35 |
| 03385 | SUBGRANTEE | 979 | 977 | 970 | 940 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1385 | 8 | 355 | 849 |
| 03386 | COMPLETELY FINANCED | 823 | 821 | 817 | 798 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1194 | 7 | 331 | 758 |
| 03387 | NONGRANTEE | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| 03388 | SEASONAL FARMWORKER | 68 | 57 | 56 | 45 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 111 | 12 | 15 | 81 |
| 03389 | MIGRANT FARMWORKERS | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 03390 | MIGRANT FOOD PROCESS WORKER | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 03395 | EMPLOYMENT STATUS | 49066 | 48076 | 46978 | 40904 | 1973 | 1107 | 1100 | 218 | 7 | 82190 | 1414 | 9425 | 27361 |
| 03400 | FULL TIME | 1776 | 1716 | 1694 | 1513 | 29 | 62 | 62 | 7 | 0 | 3252 | 74 | 371 | 990 |
| 03405 | PART TIME | 1447 | 1412 | 1382 | 1155 | 58 | 45 | 45 | 7 | 0 | 2631 | 66 | 315 | 932 |
| 03410 | NOT WORKING | 45843 | 44948 | 43902 | 38236 | 1886 | 1000 | 993 | 204 | 7 | 76307 | 1284 | 8739 | 25439 |
| 03415 | JOB ATTACHMENT | 188 | 185 | 181 | 150 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 309 | 3 | 46 | 174 |

MASSACHUSETTS 25 MONTHLY YEAR TO DATE
REPORT NO MA5-45 FOR PERIOD ENDING 03/31/78

THE FOLLOWING ESARS TABLES HAVE BEEN ENCLOSED TO FOCUS ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS REGISTERED IN EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR OCTOBER 1977 THROUGH MARCH 1978. TABLE 39 WHICH LISTS THE OCCUPATIONAL ATTACHMENT OF APPLICANTS, GIVES ONLY THE RESPECTIVE DOT CODES. ENCLOSED AFTER THE TABLE IS THE DOT CODES WITH THEIR COMPATIBLE OCCUPATIONAL TITLES.

FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE CONTACT THE RESEARCH LIBRARY, DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, CHARLES F. HURLEY BUILDING, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02114.

Table 39

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE |  |  |  |  |  |  | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS |  | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL | 30 DAY OR MOR |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | TOTAL | 291850 | 187908 | 88327 | 33667 | 36168 | 33950 | 27485 | 82427 | 92821 | 25686 | 61024 | 42179 | 3157 |
| 96 | 0-1 | 42685 | 26889 | 11139 | 6753 | 1144 | 5416 | 2132 | 5969 | 17889 | 3454 | 12283 | 6945 | 553 |
| 96 | 00-16 | 30373 | 18853 | 8773 | 4228 | 742 | 3528 | 1497 | 4121 | 14872 | 2901 | 10334 | 5196 | 416 |
| 96 | 18 | 8766 | 5930 | 1241 | 2121 | 275 | 1623 | 268 | 1183 | 1194 | 365 | 606 | 743 | 54 |
| 96 | 19 | 3546 | 2106 | 1125 | 404 | 127 | 265 | 367 | 665 | 1823 | 188 | 1343 | 1006 | 83 |
| 96 | 2 | 64290 | 40061 | 29547 | 4271 | 7959 | 7313 | 4485 | 15782 | 22266 | 8035 | 12352 | 11543 | 835 |
| 96 | 20-24 | 50299 | 31658 | 25110 | 2723 | 6229 | 5511 | 3919 | 12873 | 17741 | 7295 | 9404 | 9935 | 701 |
| 96 | 25-29 | 13991 | 8403 | 4437 | 1548 | 1730 | 1802 | 566 | 2909 | 4525 | 740 | 2948 | 1608 | 133 |
| 96 | 3 | 44117 | 28142 | 16476 | 3600 | 6875 | 5191 | 4801 | 14499 | 16072 | 3029 | 11908 | 6430 | 486 |
| 96 | 30 | 2420 | 1630 | 1480 | 40 | 355 | 486 | 460 | 1121 | 1281 | 33 | 999 | 369 | 31 |
| 96 | 31-39 | 41697 | 26512 | 14996 | 3560 | 6520 | 4705 | 4341 | 13378 | 14791 | 2996 | 10909 | 6061 | 455 |
| 96 | 4 | 4630 | 2792 | 257 | 444 | 911 | 357 | 542 | 1047 | 1401 | 370 | 1017 | 1184 | 74 |
| 96 | 5 | 6011 | 3683 | 1046 | 782 | 587 | 746 | 664 | 1570 | 2224 | 973 | 1569 | 649 | 45 |
| 96 | 6 | 17637 | 11335 | 2345 | 3149 | 1786 | 2160 | 1778 | 4256 | 5622 | 2392 | 2858 | 3020 | 224 |
| 96 | 7 | 16661 | 11032 | 7184 | 1126 | 1597 | 2708 | 1960 | 4952 | 6473 | 3051 | 3706 | 3212 | 224 |
| 96 | 8 | 28349 | 18644 | 551 | 6490 | 3148 | 3194 | 2003 | 7028 | 8000 | 928 | 5801 | 4218 | 316 |
| 96 | 9 | 42587 | 26216 | 5780 | 5937 | 8057 | 3358 | 4416 | 11309 | 12785 | 3439 | 9470 | 4889 | 387 |
| 96 | 90-91 | 11587 | 7633 | 599 | 2777 | 1183 | 1142 | 695 | 3019 | 3304 | 1336 | 2265 | 1151 | 88 |
| 96 | 92 | 28975 | 17316 | 4824 | 2782 | 6665 | 1954 | 3600 | 7885 | 8879 | 1956 | 6867 | 3436 | 277 |
| 96 | 93-97 | 2025 | 1267 | 357 | 378 | 209 | 262 | 121 | 405 | 602 | 147 | 338 | 302 | 21 |
| 96 | X-ENTRY TOTAL | 11220 | 7231 | 4219 | 628 | 2932 | 640 | 1582 | 4770 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 0-1 | 1451 | 876 | 464 | 129 | 100 | 53 | 93 | 428 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 2 | 2612 | 1537 | 1335 | 67 | 613 | 148 | 271 | 987 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 3 | 1364 | 907 | 667 | 49 | 397 | 85 | 208 | 609 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 4 | 442 | 107 | 32 | 12 | 78 | 4 | 20 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 5 | 66 | 45 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 3 | 12 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 6 | 520 | 325 | 35 | 78 | 148 | 12 | 52 | 161 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 7 | 498 | 319 | 212 | 32 | 111 | 43 | 68 | 198 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 8 | 591 | 385 | 13 | 98 | 180 | 15 | 46 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 9 | 3676 | 2730 | 1451 | 155 | 1289 | 277 | 812 | 2118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |

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Table 39 ( Cont. -2)

TABLE 96 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGIS-TERED APPS AVAIL-ABLE | ACTIVE FILE | | | | | | | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS | | MINOR-ITY | ECONOM-ICALLY DISAD-VANT-AGED | TOTAL RECEIV-ED | MANDA-TORY OPENING RECEIV-ED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN | |
| | | | | | | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER | | | | | | TOTAL | 30 DAY OR MOR |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 001 | 220 | 138 | 26 | 37 | 9 | 31 | 8 | 29 | 36 | 11 | 20 | 10 | |
| 96 | 001081 | 91 | 55 | 5 | 24 | 0 | 23 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | |
| 96 | 001281 | 119 | 76 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 18 | 29 | 9 | 17 | 8 | |
| 96 | 002 | 40 | 28 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| 96 | 002081 | 24 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | |
| 96 | 002168 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 96 | 002187 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | |
| 96 | 002188 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 002280 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 002281 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| 96 | 003 | 926 | 606 | 29 | 320 | 28 | 162 | 39 | 124 | 509 | 406 | 88 | 391 | 31 |
| 96 | 003081 | 268 | 170 | 1 | 79 | 1 | 68 | 9 | 24 | 188 | 165 | 22 | 162 | 12 |
| 96 | 003181 | 458 | 302 | 12 | 188 | 21 | 62 | 22 | 71 | 247 | 190 | 47 | 177 | 13 |
| 96 | 003187 | 35 | 22 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 17 | 1 |
| 96 | 003281 | 123 | 88 | 11 | 32 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 20 | 48 | 36 | 13 | 32 | 2 |
| 96 | 005 | 353 | 225 | 12 | 77 | 2 | 51 | 15 | 35 | 133 | 71 | 58 | 71 | 4 |
| 96 | 005081 | 272 | 177 | 7 | 63 | 1 | 43 | 10 | 29 | 84 | 53 | 34 | 45 | 3 |
| 96 | 005281 | 69 | 39 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 44 | 17 | 22 | 23 | 1 |
| 96 | 006 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 007 | 700 | 437 | 23 | 170 | 28 | 139 | 20 | 66 | 332 | 218 | 90 | 259 | 21 |
| 96 | 007081 | 262 | 163 | 4 | 53 | 1 | 61 | 8 | 19 | 131 | 110 | 25 | 120 | 10 |
| 96 | 007181 | 180 | 110 | 7 | 50 | 8 | 40 | 2 | 19 | 83 | 38 | 33 | 62 | 5 |
| 96 | 007187 | 45 | 33 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 1 |
| 96 | 007281 | 191 | 117 | 6 | 44 | 18 | 23 | 9 | 21 | 103 | 67 | 28 | 57 | 4 |
| 96 | 008 | 72 | 49 | 4 | 22 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 9 | 24 | 20 | 3 | 18 | 1 |
| 96 | 008081 | 71 | 49 | 4 | 22 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 9 | 24 | 20 | 3 | 18 | 1 |
| 96 | 008380 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 010 | 22 | 19 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 5 | |
| 96 | 010081 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 010281 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 011 | 39 | 28 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 5 | |
| 96 | 011081 | 20 | 15 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 4 | |
| 96 | 011281 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | |
| 96 | 011381 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 96 | 012 | 540 | 345 | 30 | 177 | 5 | 134 | 14 | 57 | 250 | 193 | 41 | 164 | 13 |
| 96 | 012081 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 17 | 0 | 11 | |
| 96 | 012168 | 130 | 84 | 10 | 38 | 0 | 21 | 5 | 14 | 58 | 46 | 6 | 42 | 3 |
| 96 | 012187 | 31 | 18 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 28 | 25 | 6 | 23 | 1 |
| 96 | 012188 | 333 | 216 | 14 | 114 | 2 | 93 | 7 | 30 | 135 | 99 | 28 | 82 | 7 |
| 96 | 012281 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 96 | 012288 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 3 | |
| 96 | 013 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 013081 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 013181 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

QUARTERLY YEAR TO DATE
FOR PERIOD ENDING 03/31/78

## Table 39 (Cont. -3)

TABLE 96 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE 96
APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE |  |  |  |  |  |  | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS |  | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 014 | 35 | 26 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 96 | 014187 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 014188 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 014281 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 015 | 16 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 18 |
| 96 | 015380 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| 96 | 017 | 192 | 129 | 23 | 43 | 24 | 19 | 14 | 32 | 96 | 40 | 26 | 68 | 53 |
| 96 | 017281 | 180 | 123 | 23 | 42 | 23 | 19 | 13 | 31 | 90 | 38 | 23 | 66 | 51 |
| 96 | 018 | 254 | 166 | 5 | 59 | 33 | 16 | 11 | 33 | 87 | 14 | 52 | 36 | 23 |
| 96 | 019 | 148 | 102 | 15 | 36 | 5 | 22 | 7 | 24 | 27 | 18 | 8 | 17 | 13 |
| 96 | 019081 | 67 | 46 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 019281 | 58 | 39 | 7 | 20 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 13 | 9 |
| 96 | 019288 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 020 | 565 | 384 | 85 | 109 | 12 | 56 | 28 | 62 | 328 | 235 | 65 | 252 | 183 |
| 96 | 020081 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| 96 | 020088 | 93 | 70 | 11 | 22 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 53 | 47 | 11 | 44 | 29 |
| 96 | 020168 | 53 | 32 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 58 | 30 | 16 | 38 | 19 |
| 96 | 020188 | 402 | 272 | 63 | 73 | 9 | 35 | 21 | 42 | 207 | 149 | 38 | 162 | 133 |
| 96 | 021 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 022 | 218 | 146 | 34 | 26 | 4 | 32 | 10 | 17 | 48 | 28 | 11 | 31 | 27 |
| 96 | 022081 | 154 | 99 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 23 | 8 | 10 | 32 | 19 | 4 | 22 | 19 |
| 96 | 022281 | 38 | 31 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| 96 | 023 | 56 | 36 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| 96 | 023081 | 54 | 34 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| 96 | 024 | 47 | 28 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 9 |
| 96 | 024081 | 33 | 22 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| 96 | 025 | 27 | 15 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 96 | 029 | 265 | 161 | 82 | 25 | 5 | 17 | 19 | 50 | 59 | 36 | 29 | 40 | 32 |
| 96 | 029281 | 54 | 32 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 12 |
| 96 | 040 | 138 | 105 | 32 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 20 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 9 |
| 96 | 040081 | 133 | 101 | 32 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 9 |
| 96 | 041 | 398 | 244 | 81 | 25 | 3 | 21 | 5 | 40 | 56 | 30 | 16 | 32 | 25 |
| 96 | 041081 | 380 | 229 | 74 | 25 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 38 | 52 | 29 | 13 | 29 | 23 |
| 96 | 045 | 2004 | 1190 | 572 | 198 | 39 | 103 | 221 | 281 | 954 | 73 | 598 | 451 | 360 |
| 96 | 045088 | 59 | 35 | 21 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| 96 | 049 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 050 | 219 | 143 | 32 | 30 | 2 | 23 | 6 | 21 | 31 | 22 | 8 | 25 | 19 |
| 96 | 050088 | 210 | 136 | 32 | 28 | 2 | 20 | 5 | 19 | 29 | 21 | 7 | 24 | 18 |
| 96 | 051 | 27 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 052 | 34 | 21 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 30 | 0 | 29 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 054 | 99 | 60 | 25 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| 96 | 054088 | 97 | 58 | 24 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| 96 | 055 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 055088 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 39 (Cont. -4)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE | | | | | | | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS | | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN | |
| | | | | | | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER | | | | | | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 059 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 070 | 27 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 24 | 8 | 3 | 23 | 19 |
| 96 | 070108 | 23 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 23 | 8 | 2 | 21 | 17 |
| 96 | 071 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 072 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 072108 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 073 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 96 | 073108 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 074 | 192 | 126 | 26 | 45 | 3 | 51 | 4 | 17 | 21 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 9 |
| 96 | 074181 | 145 | 101 | 10 | 40 | 1 | 47 | 3 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| 96 | 075 | 1659 | 637 | 612 | 41 | 6 | 178 | 39 | 145 | 6632 | 152 | 6227 | 457 | 373 |
| 96 | 075128 | 132 | 82 | 76 | 6 | 0 | 31 | 6 | 11 | 63 | 26 | 12 | 46 | 42 |
| 96 | 075378 | 1470 | 524 | 507 | 33 | 6 | 135 | 33 | 127 | 6560 | 123 | 6213 | 403 | 324 |
| 96 | 077 | 94 | 55 | 48 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 14 | 53 | 20 | 31 | 25 | 18 |
| 96 | 077128 | 48 | 23 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 41 | 13 | 29 | 19 | 14 |
| 96 | 077168 | 35 | 25 | 23 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| 96 | 078 | 605 | 410 | 312 | 42 | 32 | 32 | 38 | 119 | 128 | 70 | 34 | 94 | 74 |
| 96 | 078168 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 96 | 078281 | 74 | 58 | 38 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 34 | 32 | 4 | 26 | 18 |
| 96 | 078368 | 218 | 150 | 124 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 41 | 30 | 15 | 12 | 26 | 24 |
| 96 | 078381 | 247 | 164 | 124 | 16 | 14 | 9 | 21 | 54 | 44 | 19 | 11 | 29 | 22 |
| 96 | 079 | 1798 | 1158 | 992 | 131 | 111 | 140 | 110 | 477 | 982 | 140 | 566 | 439 | 376 |
| 96 | 079108 | 73 | 42 | 30 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 27 | 6 | 7 | 19 | 17 |
| 96 | 079188 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 079368 | 362 | 241 | 169 | 70 | 36 | 16 | 25 | 82 | 76 | 11 | 19 | 59 | 46 |
| 96 | 079378 | 1114 | 729 | 672 | 42 | 56 | 98 | 65 | 350 | 716 | 82 | 444 | 269 | 237 |
| 96 | 079378-010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 090 | 536 | 318 | 131 | 46 | 0 | 71 | 38 | 40 | 68 | 28 | 27 | 63 | 46 |
| 96 | 090228 | 413 | 242 | 95 | 38 | 0 | 57 | 32 | 31 | 57 | 23 | 23 | 52 | 36 |
| 96 | 091 | 2151 | 1271 | 643 | 185 | 9 | 132 | 83 | 231 | 167 | 97 | 137 | 76 | 64 |
| 96 | 091228 | 2076 | 1223 | 622 | 170 | 8 | 120 | 80 | 224 | 161 | 95 | 135 | 72 | 61 |
| 96 | 092 | 2161 | 1331 | 1116 | 37 | 23 | 170 | 133 | 233 | 191 | 75 | 140 | 97 | 89 |
| 96 | 092228 | 2109 | 1307 | 1097 | 36 | 21 | 164 | 129 | 229 | 189 | 74 | 139 | 97 | 89 |
| 96 | 094 | 450 | 284 | 222 | 16 | 7 | 26 | 19 | 38 | 142 | 50 | 111 | 36 | 26 |
| 96 | 094228 | 438 | 275 | 219 | 15 | 7 | 24 | 19 | 37 | 139 | 50 | 109 | 32 | 22 |
| 96 | 096 | 32 | 23 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| 96 | 097 | 95 | 55 | 12 | 23 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 10 | 292 | 22 | 62 | 253 | 248 |
| 96 | 099 | 753 | 488 | 336 | 46 | 35 | 63 | 90 | 219 | 339 | 86 | 244 | 192 | 159 |
| 96 | 099228 | 222 | 133 | 83 | 10 | 9 | 14 | 19 | 40 | 98 | 14 | 39 | 76 | 64 |
| 96 | 100 | 204 | 117 | 92 | 14 | 1 | 23 | 8 | 26 | 55 | 12 | 40 | 25 | 22 |
| 96 | 100168 | 164 | 93 | 76 | 8 | 1 | 20 | 5 | 18 | 35 | 9 | 30 | 14 | 13 |
| 96 | 101 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 102 | 32 | 21 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 109 | 108 | 74 | 38 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 34 | 4 | 22 | 17 | 15 |

QUARTERLY YEAR TO DATE
FOR PERIOD ENDING 03/31/78

## Table 39 (Cont. -5)

TABLE ·· 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE
APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS UNDER 22 | AGE GROUPS 45 AND OLDER | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN TOTAL | UNFILLED OPEN 30 DAYS OR MORE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 110 | 181 | 119 | 25 | 38 | 1 | 24 | 6 | 18 | 42 | 11 | 38 | 20 | 14 |
| 96 | 110108 | 135 | 93 | 15 | 31 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 15 | 37 | 9 | 20 | 19 | 13 |
| 96 | 111 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 119 | 83 | 44 | 22 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 24 | 1 | 17 | 10 | 8 |
| 96 | 119288 | 76 | 38 | 19 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 7 |
| 96 | 120 | 33 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 120108 | 31 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 129 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 129208 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 130 | 43 | 29 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 131 | 52 | 33 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 132 | 427 | 277 | 133 | 46 | 5 | 39 | 12 | 62 | 37 | 21 | 14 | 18 | 10 |
| 96 | 132088 | 72 | 55 | 28 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 132268 | 118 | 70 | 27 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 96 | 137 | 91 | 48 | 24 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| 96 | 137288 | 38 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| 96 | 139 | 96 | 63 | 19 | 21 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 14 | 35 | 28 | 12 | 24 | 21 |
| 96 | 139288 | 82 | 55 | 16 | 17 | 0 | 19 | 1 | 14 | 31 | 26 | 6 | 24 | 21 |
| 96 | 141 | 472 | 307 | 161 | 54 | 23 | 29 | 13 | 72 | 107 | 12 | 50 | 47 | 29 |
| 96 | 141081 | 430 | 279 | 149 | 49 | 22 | 26 | 11 | 68 | 86 | 11 | 46 | 31 | 27 |
| 96 | 142 | 296 | 191 | 125 | 25 | 12 | 39 | 4 | 48 | 42 | 4 | 22 | 24 | 22 |
| 96 | 142081 | 208 | 133 | 87 | 16 | 9 | 24 | 4 | 35 | 40 | 4 | 20 | 23 | 21 |
| 96 | 143 | 340 | 226 | 40 | 74 | 20 | 24 | 15 | 61 | 18 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 8 |
| 96 | 144 | 60 | 40 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 21 | 0 | 22 | 5 | 4 |
| 96 | 148 | 22 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 149 | 284 | 170 | 132 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 46 | 37 | 13 | 27 | 10 | 6 |
| 96 | 150 | 93 | 51 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 40 | 3 | 21 | 22 | 20 |
| 96 | 150028 | 29 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 11 |
| 96 | 151 | 72 | 48 | 41 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 26 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 152 | 436 | 289 | 73 | 54 | 21 | 37 | 28 | 106 | 35 | 10 | 22 | 15 | 15 |
| 96 | 152048 | 274 | 183 | 25 | 41 | 19 | 22 | 21 | 86 | 14 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| 96 | 153 | 540 | 323 | 120 | 44 | 31 | 19 | 16 | 70 | 121 | 19 | 86 | 45 | 41 |
| 96 | 153228 | 452 | 281 | 113 | 37 | 24 | 18 | 12 | 62 | 89 | 19 | 59 | 40 | 37 |
| 96 | 153348 | 23 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 159 | 324 | 186 | 61 | 38 | 47 | 16 | 26 | 48 | 79 | 1 | 17 | 81 | 56 |
| 96 | 160 | 1281 | 847 | 140 | 331 | 10 | 221 | 48 | 135 | 250 | 128 | 87 | 148 | 94 |
| 96 | 160188 | 1146 | 759 | 135 | 284 | 10 | 180 | 45 | 120 | 227 | 119 | 74 | 135 | 84 |
| 96 | 160288 | 90 | 65 | 3 | 37 | 0 | 35 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| 96 | 161 | 73 | 51 | 9 | 20 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 11 | 5 | 25 | 21 |
| 96 | 162 | 670 | 467 | 136 | 189 | 8 | 168 | 7 | 76 | 98 | 44 | 34 | 59 | 38 |
| 96 | 162158 | 562 | 390 | 117 | 148 | 8 | 136 | 5 | 62 | 59 | 32 | 21 | 35 | 18 |
| 96 | 163 | 893 | 615 | 69 | 295 | 5 | 224 | 5 | 82 | 44 | 26 | 26 | 45 | 39 |
| 96 | 163118 | 859 | 588 | 65 | 282 | 5 | 212 | 5 | 80 | 42 | 24 | 24 | 44 | 38 |
| 96 | 164 | 152 | 104 | 36 | 31 | 4 | 25 | 3 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 |

Table 39 (Cont. -6)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE |  |  |  |  |  |  | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS UNDER 22 | AGE GROUPS 45 AND OLDER | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN TOTAL | UNFILLED OPEN 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 165 | 324 | 197 | 86 | 49 | 4 | 37 | 8 | 27 | 72 | 14 | 36 | 50 | 40 |
| 96 | 165068 | 302 | 183 | 81 | 46 | 4 | 34 | 6 | 26 | 69 | 14 | 36 | 48 | 38 |
| 96 | 166 | 775 | 488 | 192 | 176 | 7 | 113 | 63 | 105 | 329 | 96 | 193 | 188 | 152 |
| 96 | 168 | 419 | 272 | 82 | 108 | 6 | 90 | 28 | 68 | 165 | 32 | 85 | 118 | 92 |
| 96 | 168168 | 261 | 166 | 46 | 67 | 5 | 48 | 14 | 38 | 117 | 16 | 65 | 68 | 56 |
| 96 | 169 | 3188 | 2027 | 1183 | 459 | 56 | 517 | 130 | 374 | 977 | 178 | 640 | 443 | 336 |
| 96 | 169168 | 3019 | 1920 | 1134 | 431 | 49 | 489 | 122 | 352 | 917 | 150 | 616 | 398 | 309 |
| 96 | 180 | 19 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 0 | 12 | 20 | 19 |
| 96 | 181 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 182 | 319 | 230 | 2 | 132 | 4 | 103 | 5 | 69 | 50 | 14 | 18 | 29 | 17 |
| 96 | 182168 | 252 | 179 | 1 | 107 | 4 | 81 | 2 | 60 | 24 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 5 |
| 96 | 183 | 621 | 438 | 32 | 191 | 9 | 159 | 10 | 55 | 116 | 73 | 32 | 84 | 57 |
| 96 | 183118 | 416 | 289 | 16 | 131 | 2 | 114 | 4 | 39 | 49 | 28 | 17 | 45 | 36 |
| 96 | 183118-014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 183168 | 201 | 147 | 16 | 60 | 7 | 45 | 6 | 16 | 63 | 43 | 13 | 37 | 20 |
| 96 | 184 | 357 | 246 | 13 | 142 | 4 | 100 | 11 | 35 | 39 | 18 | 21 | 19 | 14 |
| 96 | 184118 | 77 | 54 | 2 | 35 | 0 | 22 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 96 | 184168 | 271 | 188 | 11 | 104 | 4 | 75 | 8 | 27 | 28 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 8 |
| 96 | 185 | 2619 | 1735 | 476 | 490 | 108 | 433 | 72 | 346 | 154 | 32 | 77 | 80 | 65 |
| 96 | 185168 | 2551 | 1688 | 452 | 480 | 105 | 423 | 68 | 339 | 148 | 32 | 77 | 75 | 61 |
| 96 | 186 | 687 | 461 | 104 | 195 | 6 | 151 | 9 | 79 | 54 | 24 | 25 | 27 | 21 |
| 96 | 186118 | 436 | 287 | 45 | 132 | 0 | 103 | 3 | 45 | 36 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 14 |
| 96 | 186168 | 194 | 135 | 51 | 49 | 4 | 34 | 4 | 28 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| 96 | 187 | 2174 | 1487 | 423 | 468 | 70 | 395 | 88 | 344 | 416 | 115 | 232 | 291 | 197 |
| 96 | 187118 | 419 | 287 | 98 | 79 | 8 | 67 | 22 | 63 | 153 | 63 | 55 | 105 | 46 |
| 96 | 187168 | 1697 | 1165 | 305 | 388 | 62 | 311 | 60 | 275 | 238 | 50 | 170 | 164 | 131 |
| 96 | 188 | 109 | 71 | 17 | 24 | 0 | 30 | 4 | 20 | 50 | 17 | 32 | 34 | 26 |
| 96 | 189 | 1853 | 1239 | 172 | 469 | 71 | 246 | 67 | 230 | 292 | 72 | 157 | 159 | 128 |
| 96 | 189118 | 471 | 326 | 20 | 162 | 1 | 149 | 9 | 41 | 24 | 10 | 23 | 21 | 18 |
| 96 | 189168 | 1331 | 875 | 145 | 292 | 70 | 83 | 57 | 185 | 255 | 56 | 130 | 129 | 102 |
| 96 | 191 | 94 | 59 | 17 | 12 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 41 | 3 | 6 | 39 | 8 |
| 96 | 193 | 177 | 109 | 11 | 99 | 23 | 8 | 5 | 21 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| 96 | 194 | 32 | 24 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| 96 | 195 | 2889 | 1681 | 1034 | 205 | 90 | 219 | 340 | 575 | 1567 | 109 | 1221 | 878 | 742 |
| 96 | 195108 | 1894 | 1061 | 667 | 122 | 41 | 105 | 151 | 329 | 904 | 89 | 693 | 569 | 503 |
| 96 | 195168 | 491 | 325 | 205 | 32 | 17 | 71 | 136 | 124 | 329 | 2 | 261 | 174 | 136 |
| 96 | 196 | 60 | 38 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 43 | 40 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 197 | 60 | 47 | 0 | 22 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 96 | 198 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 199 | 229 | 144 | 56 | 40 | 7 | 11 | 19 | 36 | 157 | 32 | 108 | 73 | 66 |
| 96 | 201 | 5244 | 3365 | 3295 | 51 | 328 | 652 | 244 | 1167 | 1349 | 571 | 573 | 717 | 515 |
| 96 | 201368 | 5140 | 3297 | 3232 | 50 | 319 | 637 | 234 | 1127 | 1329 | 562 | 566 | 703 | 501 |
| 96 | 201368-018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 202 | 77 | 48 | 43 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 28 | 164 | 80 | 43 | 128 | 96 |

Table 39 (Cont. -7)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE | | | | | | | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS | | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN | |
| | | | | | | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER | | | | | | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 202388 | 72 | 42 | 39 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 25 | 161 | 78 | 41 | 125 | 94 |
| 96 | 203 | 388 | 252 | 215 | 34 | 49 | 36 | 39 | 110 | 246 | 151 | 59 | 153 | 84 |
| 96 | 203588 | 348 | 226 | 195 | 29 | 43 | 30 | 37 | 98 | 238 | 146 | 58 | 145 | 79 |
| 96 | 204 | 60 | 35 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 12 | 8 |
| 96 | 205 | 221 | 144 | 78 | 50 | 8 | 20 | 12 | 47 | 40 | 24 | 21 | 19 | 13 |
| 96 | 206 | 1311 | 930 | 871 | 18 | 279 | 90 | 417 | 725 | 151 | 71 | 111 | 92 | 83 |
| 96 | 206388 | 1188 | 833 | 778 | 18 | 267 | 79 | 372 | 635 | 150 | 71 | 108 | 91 | 82 |
| 96 | 207 | 71 | 50 | 28 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 25 | 16 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 7 |
| 96 | 208 | 97 | 60 | 52 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 9 | 21 | 33 | 15 | 12 | 19 | 15 |
| 96 | 208588 | 62 | 39 | 34 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 12 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 11 |
| 96 | 209 | 11128 | 6648 | 6149 | 298 | 1601 | 1041 | 1029 | 3237 | 5593 | 2008 | 3271 | 2944 | 2477 |
| 96 | 209388 | 6580 | 4093 | 3878 | 161 | 893 | 630 | 648 | 2059 | 4245 | 1735 | 2131 | 2386 | 2038 |
| 96 | 209388-022 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 2 |
| 96 | 209588 | 4106 | 2285 | 2054 | 113 | 663 | 341 | 363 | 1083 | 1220 | 255 | 1043 | 521 | 409 |
| 96 | 210 | 2605 | 1729 | 1531 | 87 | 87 | 546 | 86 | 529 | 635 | 100 | 279 | 311 | 217 |
| 96 | 210368 | 70 | 51 | 50 | 0 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| 96 | 210388 | 2484 | 1643 | 1456 | 85 | 74 | 529 | 80 | 511 | 615 | 93 | 272 | 301 | 207 |
| 96 | 210388-022 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 211 | 3946 | 2409 | 2179 | 61 | 882 | 287 | 298 | 1065 | 870 | 124 | 542 | 268 | 175 |
| 96 | 211368 | 1986 | 1276 | 1161 | 31 | 434 | 150 | 185 | 621 | 357 | 72 | 216 | 109 | 78 |
| 96 | 211468 | 1854 | 1076 | 969 | 28 | 426 | 128 | 109 | 421 | 470 | 51 | 273 | 158 | 97 |
| 96 | 212 | 634 | 432 | 352 | 17 | 81 | 52 | 43 | 155 | 310 | 227 | 128 | 145 | 97 |
| 96 | 212368 | 561 | 384 | 312 | 13 | 80 | 43 | 41 | 148 | 306 | 223 | 128 | 138 | 90 |
| 96 | 213 | 1676 | 1128 | 845 | 130 | 115 | 96 | 183 | 456 | 591 | 344 | 185 | 408 | 293 |
| 96 | 213382 | 529 | 359 | 146 | 97 | 43 | 29 | 50 | 86 | 194 | 110 | 58 | 143 | 84 |
| 96 | 213582 | 991 | 665 | 625 | 17 | 61 | 52 | 125 | 342 | 341 | 199 | 109 | 231 | 179 |
| 96 | 214 | 89 | 62 | 54 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 7 | 22 | 23 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 7 |
| 96 | 215 | 368 | 246 | 216 | 24 | 11 | 55 | 16 | 90 | 62 | 26 | 28 | 38 | 30 |
| 96 | 215388 | 73 | 53 | 49 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 34 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 215488 | 290 | 188 | 163 | 20 | 10 | 45 | 12 | 53 | 55 | 25 | 23 | 36 | 28 |
| 96 | 216 | 163 | 105 | 91 | 3 | 5 | 36 | 13 | 34 | 25 | 10 | 17 | 8 | 6 |
| 96 | 217 | 42 | 31 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 33 | 22 | 12 | 20 | 18 |
| 96 | 219 | 9580 | 6147 | 5572 | 323 | 1076 | 1121 | 566 | 2530 | 2928 | 1573 | 1167 | 1905 | 688 |
| 96 | 219388 | 7868 | 5024 | 4637 | 252 | 913 | 878 | 484 | 2215 | 2496 | 1334 | 1021 | 1668 | 511 |
| 96 | 219388-066 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 219488 | 1326 | 850 | 706 | 57 | 115 | 191 | 66 | 226 | 330 | 207 | 101 | 185 | 138 |
| 96 | 221 | 329 | 213 | 79 | 63 | 8 | 56 | 16 | 42 | 80 | 44 | 33 | 38 | 20 |
| 96 | 221368 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 222 | 3176 | 1943 | 199 | 586 | 465 | 309 | 239 | 603 | 657 | 185 | 490 | 1218 | 1158 |
| 96 | 222387 | 2047 | 1298 | 78 | 412 | 337 | 181 | 173 | 393 | 379 | 112 | 279 | 155 | 116 |
| 96 | 222387-026 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 46 |
| 96 | 222587 | 449 | 290 | 38 | 64 | 71 | 43 | 44 | 99 | 96 | 32 | 77 | 1022 | 1013 |
| 96 | 223 | 3192 | 1971 | 507 | 498 | 629 | 275 | 210 | 596 | 1470 | 427 | 1063 | 329 | 240 |
| 96 | 223387 | 2167 | 1259 | 220 | 302 | 469 | 137 | 155 | 418 | 715 | 235 | 470 | 214 | 152 |

MASSACHUSETTS 25
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## Table 39 (Cont. -8)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE
APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE | | | | | | | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS | | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN | |
| | | | | | | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER | | | | | | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 223387-094 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 224 | 29 | 18 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 229 | 48 | 30 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 96 | 230 | 197 | 126 | 33 | 25 | 47 | 14 | 24 | 44 | 64 | 25 | 46 | 30 | 21 |
| 96 | 230878 | 181 | 115 | 30 | 20 | 45 | 13 | 23 | 39 | 61 | 22 | 44 | 27 | 18 |
| 96 | 231 | 620 | 420 | 147 | 129 | 86 | 91 | 88 | 141 | 93 | 54 | 57 | 33 | 25 |
| 96 | 231368 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 232 | 168 | 111 | 32 | 52 | 10 | 24 | 16 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 233 | 171 | 115 | 15 | 61 | 10 | 28 | 11 | 28 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 234 | 22 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 235 | 968 | 666 | 642 | 24 | 48 | 160 | 91 | 368 | 184 | 101 | 80 | 80 | 67 |
| 96 | 235862 | 910 | 631 | 612 | 16 | 44 | 149 | 87 | 355 | 174 | 97 | 74 | 78 | 65 |
| 96 | 235862-026 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 236 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 237 | 1664 | 1121 | 1092 | 25 | 220 | 220 | 129 | 428 | 336 | 93 | 185 | 131 | 91 |
| 96 | 237368 | 1604 | 1077 | 1055 | 22 | 211 | 208 | 118 | 419 | 332 | 93 | 183 | 128 | 88 |
| 96 | 239 | 480 | 136 | 50 | 14 | 22 | 23 | 6 | 23 | 830 | 589 | 504 | 344 | 115 |
| 96 | 240 | 123 | 82 | 48 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 5 | 22 | 76 | 49 | 33 | 32 | 21 |
| 96 | 240368 | 52 | 35 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 96 | 240388 | 59 | 37 | 30 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 54 | 39 | 24 | 21 | 11 |
| 96 | 241 | 104 | 58 | 19 | 20 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 9 | 25 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 4 |
| 96 | 242 | 170 | 110 | 63 | 19 | 19 | 26 | 3 | 30 | 51 | 8 | 26 | 31 | 25 |
| 96 | 242368 | 168 | 108 | 63 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 3 | 30 | 50 | 8 | 26 | 28 | 22 |
| 96 | 243 | 51 | 35 | 19 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 18 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 6 |
| 96 | 249 | 1072 | 658 | 501 | 54 | 79 | 132 | 79 | 216 | 752 | 328 | 356 | 444 | 388 |
| 96 | 249268 | 81 | 57 | 38 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 22 | 155 | 28 | 109 | 66 | 61 |
| 96 | 249368 | 798 | 494 | 398 | 31 | 62 | 95 | 59 | 169 | 497 | 267 | 179 | 331 | 290 |
| 96 | 250 | 529 | 367 | 90 | 129 | 3 | 83 | 19 | 122 | 135 | 80 | 37 | 158 | 145 |
| 96 | 250258 | 278 | 175 | 20 | 74 | 2 | 29 | 15 | 43 | 121 | 73 | 28 | 153 | 140 |
| 96 | 250358 | 196 | 155 | 62 | 44 | 1 | 47 | 2 | 72 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 96 | 251 | 26 | 21 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 252 | 69 | 53 | 8 | 22 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 20 | 28 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 12 |
| 96 | 252358 | 55 | 42 | 6 | 20 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 17 | 25 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 10 |
| 96 | 253 | 21 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| 96 | 254 | 28 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 255 | 16 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 96 | 256 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 257 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 258 | 130 | 98 | 23 | 36 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 21 | 16 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 258358 | 114 | 86 | 20 | 34 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 19 | 16 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 259 | 27 | 22 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 260 | 29 | 19 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 261 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 262 | 207 | 128 | 11 | 61 | 4 | 45 | 7 | 27 | 36 | 13 | 9 | 28 | 19 |

Table 39 (Cont.-9)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE
APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE |  |  |  |  |  |  | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS |  | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 263 | 1069 | 631 | 437 | 57 | 147 | 155 | 68 | 219 | 399 | 17 | 296 | 76 | 57 |
| 96 | 263358 | 606 | 324 | 191 | 43 | 77 | 65 | 34 | 109 | 294 | 12 | 257 | 39 | 30 |
| 96 | 263458 | 437 | 292 | 234 | 14 | 66 | 89 | 31 | 101 | 96 | 4 | 35 | 34 | 27 |
| 96 | 264 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 265 | 45 | 34 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 266 | 148 | 95 | 58 | 20 | 12 | 24 | 5 | 37 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 13 |
| 96 | 267 | 22 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 268 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 270 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 271 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 273 | 29 | 15 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 274 | 169 | 110 | 44 | 34 | 7 | 39 | 2 | 37 | 25 | 1 | 10 | 16 | 12 |
| 96 | 274358 | 166 | 107 | 44 | 33 | 7 | 38 | 2 | 36 | 25 | 1 | 10 | 16 | 12 |
| 96 | 275 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 276 | 293 | 195 | 12 | 103 | 9 | 76 | 5 | 55 | 100 | 57 | 24 | 68 | 66 |
| 96 | 276358 | 257 | 168 | 11 | 91 | 9 | 63 | 5 | 47 | 93 | 52 | 23 | 63 | 61 |
| 96 | 277 | 23 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 278 | 138 | 100 | 11 | 43 | 10 | 26 | 4 | 24 | 48 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 20 |
| 96 | 278358 | 101 | 77 | 11 | 35 | 8 | 23 | 3 | 21 | 38 | 11 | 20 | 12 | 12 |
| 96 | 280 | 488 | 314 | 18 | 136 | 17 | 77 | 10 | 73 | 38 | 0 | 19 | 20 | 17 |
| 96 | 280358 | 433 | 277 | 14 | 119 | 10 | 67 | 9 | 64 | 30 | 0 | 13 | 17 | 15 |
| 96 | 281 | 113 | 81 | 5 | 26 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 23 | 22 | 6 | 4 | 25 | 20 |
| 96 | 281358 | 83 | 55 | 3 | 21 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 24 | 19 |
| 96 | 281358-026 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 282 | 64 | 45 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 283 | 98 | 61 | 38 | 7 | 9 | 20 | 4 | 19 | 19 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 8 |
| 96 | 284 | 21 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 285 | 37 | 25 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| 96 | 286 | 76 | 52 | 12 | 7 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| 96 | 287 | 36 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| 96 | 289 | 4457 | 2452 | 1284 | 410 | 595 | 492 | 157 | 777 | 1972 | 187 | 1383 | 530 | 479 |
| 96 | 289358 | 1397 | 898 | 224 | 264 | 103 | 193 | 53 | 246 | 314 | 29 | 197 | 125 | 99 |
| 96 | 289458 | 2807 | 1390 | 1001 | 88 | 451 | 255 | 98 | 493 | 1605 | 154 | 1137 | 397 | 372 |
| 96 | 289485 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 290 | 2605 | 1513 | 1184 | 71 | 466 | 293 | 109 | 636 | 755 | 60 | 561 | 265 | 209 |
| 96 | 290468 | 232 | 131 | 85 | 12 | 29 | 32 | 7 | 49 | 47 | 0 | 28 | 44 | 36 |
| 96 | 290478 | 2052 | 1196 | 1013 | 33 | 382 | 213 | 89 | 530 | 655 | 45 | 509 | 196 | 151 |
| 96 | 290478-014 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 290877 | 180 | 103 | 44 | 15 | 34 | 22 | 6 | 33 | 34 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 12 |
| 96 | 291 | 65 | 45 | 16 | 4 | 13 | 15 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 96 | 292 | 507 | 296 | 21 | 128 | 33 | 84 | 10 | 100 | 109 | 24 | 67 | 37 | 22 |
| 96 | 292358 | 438 | 257 | 14 | 114 | 27 | 69 | 9 | 85 | 84 | 24 | 46 | 34 | 21 |
| 96 | 293 | 212 | 139 | 102 | 16 | 32 | 37 | 15 | 51 | 152 | 59 | 54 | 108 | 92 |
| 96 | 293358 | 207 | 135 | 98 | 16 | 31 | 36 | 14 | 50 | 150 | 58 | 53 | 107 | 92 |

# Table 39 (Cont. -10)

TABLE : 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE
APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE: TOTAL | ACTIVE FILE: FEMALE | ACTIVE FILE: VETERAN | ACTIVE FILE: AGE GROUPS: UNDER 22 | ACTIVE FILE: AGE GROUPS: 45 AND OLDER | ACTIVE FILE: MINORITY | ACTIVE FILE: ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS: TOTAL RECEIVED | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS: MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS: OPENING FILLED | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS: UNFILLED OPEN: TOTAL | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS: UNFILLED OPEN: 30 DAYS OR MORE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 294 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 296 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 297 | 49 | 35 | 31 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 24 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 8 |
| 96 | 298 | 58 | 37 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 8 |
| 96 | 299 | 2019 | 1274 | 940 | 105 | 316 | 170 | 111 | 538 | 553 | 180 | 373 | 154 | 93 |
| 96 | 299138 | 320 | 203 | 97 | 38 | 16 | 48 | 9 | 52 | 32 | 0 | 27 | 8 | 5 |
| 96 | 299468 | 1218 | 765 | 711 | 7 | 249 | 80 | 72 | 378 | 365 | 167 | 282 | 77 | 67 |
| 96 | 299468-010 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 301 | 189 | 125 | 111 | 4 | 10 | 54 | 54 | 81 | 622 | 0 | 606 | 34 | 28 |
| 96 | 302 | 39 | 28 | 22 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 96 | 303 | 210 | 132 | 129 | 2 | 15 | 44 | 35 | 93 | 63 | 3 | 39 | 18 | 15 |
| 96 | 303138 | 196 | 123 | 120 | 2 | 14 | 40 | 31 | 87 | 62 | 3 | 39 | 17 | 14 |
| 96 | 304 | 165 | 93 | 17 | 21 | 32 | 19 | 17 | 44 | 30 | 2 | 27 | 12 | 10 |
| 96 | 304887 | 156 | 87 | 15 | 19 | 28 | 19 | 17 | 43 | 27 | 2 | 24 | 12 | 10 |
| 96 | 305 | 21 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 305281 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 306 | 1237 | 889 | 853 | 8 | 137 | 281 | 284 | 638 | 421 | 27 | 237 | 244 | 206 |
| 96 | 306878 | 1204 | 864 | 831 | 7 | 131 | 272 | 271 | 626 | 414 | 25 | 232 | 240 | 205 |
| 96 | 306878-010 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 307 | 466 | 292 | 283 | 1 | 151 | 35 | 58 | 212 | 112 | 1 | 72 | 40 | 37 |
| 96 | 307878 | 458 | 288 | 280 | 1 | 149 | 35 | 57 | 208 | 110 | 1 | 71 | 38 | 36 |
| 96 | 309 | 93 | 62 | 58 | 2 | 3 | 41 | 5 | 32 | 27 | 0 | 14 | 18 | 16 |
| 96 | 309878 | 87 | 57 | 54 | 1 | 3 | 41 | 3 | 27 | 27 | 0 | 14 | 17 | 15 |
| 96 | 309999 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 310 | 348 | 245 | 220 | 8 | 27 | 75 | 7 | 103 | 62 | 10 | 33 | 32 | 22 |
| 96 | 311 | 8940 | 5825 | 5159 | 113 | 1569 | 745 | 302 | 3466 | 2341 | 256 | 1479 | 998 | 755 |
| 96 | 311878-058 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 312 | 1357 | 919 | 316 | 262 | 68 | 188 | 29 | 338 | 115 | 6 | 73 | 54 | 37 |
| 96 | 312878 | 1313 | 885 | 312 | 253 | 64 | 182 | 28 | 329 | 110 | 6 | 70 | 53 | 36 |
| 96 | 313 | 2080 | 1338 | 217 | 415 | 253 | 280 | 209 | 393 | 417 | 59 | 218 | 207 | 156 |
| 96 | 313381 | 1520 | 972 | 168 | 279 | 216 | 190 | 167 | 283 | 351 | 50 | 185 | 180 | 137 |
| 96 | 313884 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 313887 | 31 | 21 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 314 | 1252 | 784 | 187 | 136 | 332 | 105 | 106 | 323 | 366 | 42 | 191 | 133 | 95 |
| 96 | 314381 | 1101 | 690 | 168 | 118 | 295 | 88 | 95 | 292 | 331 | 41 | 178 | 114 | 80 |
| 96 | 314781 | 121 | 73 | 15 | 16 | 27 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 29 | 0 | 11 | 14 | 10 |
| 96 | 314878 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 315 | 626 | 373 | 132 | 130 | 79 | 87 | 40 | 142 | 167 | 21 | 106 | 53 | 35 |
| 96 | 316 | 544 | 354 | 38 | 94 | 51 | 101 | 55 | 119 | 68 | 4 | 34 | 30 | 23 |
| 96 | 316884 | 520 | 337 | 37 | 89 | 48 | 96 | 55 | 110 | 64 | 3 | 31 | 30 | 23 |
| 96 | 317 | 394 | 248 | 133 | 25 | 77 | 36 | 44 | 112 | 95 | 21 | 61 | 42 | 32 |
| 96 | 317887 | 227 | 135 | 63 | 20 | 41 | 16 | 21 | 64 | 31 | 7 | 27 | 11 | 9 |
| 96 | 318 | 3401 | 2061 | 638 | 233 | 954 | 380 | 467 | 920 | 2573 | 301 | 2136 | 408 | 302 |
| 96 | 318887 | 3308 | 1995 | 611 | 223 | 930 | 367 | 445 | 879 | 2555 | 300 | 2123 | 399 | 294 |

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Table 39 (Cont. -11)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE |  |  |  |  |  |  | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS |  | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 319 | 266 | 167 | 109 | 29 | 34 | 52 | 37 | 57 | 54 | 18 | 37 | 19 | 14 |
| 96 | 320 | 67 | 44 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 10 |
| 96 | 321 | 274 | 196 | 163 | 11 | 13 | 73 | 59 | 113 | 90 | 13 | 51 | 44 | 31 |
| 96 | 323 | 1144 | 680 | 618 | 19 | 160 | 151 | 198 | 404 | 491 | 176 | 398 | 191 | 127 |
| 96 | 323887 | 1101 | 654 | 594 | 18 | 153 | 148 | 189 | 391 | 482 | 176 | 393 | 189 | 125 |
| 96 | 324 | 27 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 329 | 18 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 330 | 100 | 74 | 34 | 21 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 58 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 331 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 332 | 1104 | 813 | 716 | 38 | 112 | 79 | 69 | 496 | 48 | 1 | 19 | 30 | 24 |
| 96 | 332271 | 1064 | 786 | 694 | 36 | 109 | 78 | 63 | 478 | 45 | 1 | 17 | 28 | 22 |
| 96 | 333 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 334 | 27 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 96 | 335 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 338 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 339 | 26 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 340 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 96 | 341 | 297 | 77 | 27 | 12 | 33 | 6 | 10 | 34 | 166 | 28 | 286 | 176 | 175 |
| 96 | 342 | 254 | 87 | 28 | 14 | 30 | 11 | 3 | 30 | 212 | 0 | 210 | 5 | 3 |
| 96 | 343 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 344 | 26 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 49 | 0 | 48 | 25 | 25 |
| 96 | 346 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 349 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 350 | 38 | 27 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 351 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 352 | 41 | 31 | 25 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 352878 | 25 | 17 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 353 | 28 | 22 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 3 |
| 96 | 354 | 243 | 153 | 140 | 13 | 7 | 45 | 31 | 106 | 102 | 17 | 50 | 76 | 58 |
| 96 | 354878-010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 96 | 355 | 6063 | 3954 | 3486 | 201 | 673 | 507 | 942 | 2680 | 1366 | 225 | 1119 | 666 | 552 |
| 96 | 355878 | 5981 | 3898 | 3439 | 199 | 667 | 497 | 925 | 2638 | 1329 | 223 | 1105 | 642 | 529 |
| 96 | 355878-034 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 356 | 293 | 185 | 113 | 26 | 63 | 10 | 9 | 71 | 38 | 8 | 21 | 22 | 15 |
| 96 | 357 | 27 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 358 | 151 | 67 | 49 | 5 | 26 | 19 | 14 | 32 | 234 | 191 | 76 | 200 | 18 |
| 96 | 359 | 1870 | 1133 | 943 | 50 | 279 | 131 | 282 | 546 | 912 | 463 | 806 | 272 | 219 |
| 96 | 359878 | 1813 | 1099 | 917 | 47 | 271 | 127 | 271 | 529 | 903 | 462 | 799 | 272 | 219 |
| 96 | 359878-026 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 361 | 333 | 232 | 146 | 8 | 45 | 57 | 91 | 139 | 134 | 33 | 71 | 58 | 34 |
| 96 | 361884 | 43 | 29 | 21 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 31 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 6 |
| 96 | 361885 | 116 | 81 | 44 | 1 | 19 | 20 | 37 | 43 | 26 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 8 |
| 96 | 361886 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| 96 | 361887 | 137 | 94 | 72 | 3 | 14 | 25 | 42 | 67 | 58 | 16 | 37 | 19 | 12 |

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## Table 39 (Cont. -12)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE
APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE | | | | | | | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS | | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN | |
| | | | | | | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER | | | | | | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 362 | 39 | 31 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| 96 | 363 | 576 | 388 | 215 | 37 | 57 | 121 | 133 | 206 | 155 | 6 | 84 | 110 | 87 |
| 96 | 363782 | 328 | 224 | 100 | 26 | 33 | 56 | 80 | 112 | 78 | 1 | 46 | 62 | 57 |
| 96 | 363782-018 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 363884 | 171 | 112 | 76 | 9 | 19 | 48 | 37 | 58 | 58 | 3 | 28 | 30 | 16 |
| 96 | 363885 | 60 | 42 | 33 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 28 | 17 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 7 |
| 96 | 363886 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 363887 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 364 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 365 | 22 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 96 | 366 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 369 | 259 | 196 | 154 | 13 | 23 | 51 | 54 | 125 | 52 | 8 | 29 | 21 | 17 |
| 96 | 371 | 136 | 94 | 84 | 0 | 2 | 36 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 372 | 2173 | 1397 | 110 | 623 | 208 | 371 | 226 | 428 | 1588 | 456 | 1082 | 944 | 747 |
| 96 | 372868 | 2010 | 1297 | 104 | 574 | 195 | 350 | 215 | 400 | 1407 | 428 | 1013 | 744 | 560 |
| 96 | 373 | 289 | 167 | 10 | 100 | 44 | 25 | 13 | 44 | 58 | 4 | 51 | 119 | 116 |
| 96 | 375 | 374 | 248 | 55 | 132 | 25 | 32 | 20 | 83 | 63 | 2 | 49 | 31 | 27 |
| 96 | 375268 | 290 | 193 | 38 | 109 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 62 | 55 | 2 | 42 | 23 | 20 |
| 96 | 376 | 139 | 76 | 15 | 33 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 27 | 49 | 5 | 47 | 33 | 28 |
| 96 | 377 | 20 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 378 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 379 | 428 | 245 | 87 | 33 | 113 | 14 | 13 | 51 | 175 | 24 | 190 | 98 | 90 |
| 96 | 381 | 3659 | 2242 | 438 | 342 | 808 | 505 | 541 | 1044 | 1415 | 388 | 998 | 486 | 321 |
| 96 | 382 | 1647 | 1020 | 32 | 287 | 282 | 281 | 235 | 481 | 999 | 183 | 755 | 408 | 309 |
| 96 | 382884 | 1512 | 938 | 28 | 269 | 262 | 262 | 202 | 448 | 949 | 164 | 720 | 388 | 295 |
| 96 | 388 | 47 | 32 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| 96 | 389 | 133 | 101 | 6 | 34 | 11 | 16 | 17 | 44 | 37 | 9 | 35 | 14 | 13 |
| 96 | 401 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 402 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 403 | 120 | 49 | 12 | 3 | 24 | 4 | 23 | 26 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 403887 | 66 | 23 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 404 | 478 | 157 | 16 | 38 | 37 | 16 | 39 | 76 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| 96 | 405 | 491 | 276 | 70 | 3 | 79 | 30 | 227 | 148 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 406 | 286 | 200 | 41 | 12 | 44 | 47 | 39 | 55 | 14 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| 96 | 406884 | 52 | 38 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 406887 | 202 | 140 | 33 | 7 | 35 | 32 | 29 | 40 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 96 | 407 | 2404 | 1580 | 56 | 255 | 613 | 178 | 161 | 511 | 1245 | 348 | 894 | 1110 | 712 |
| 96 | 407884 | 518 | 321 | 17 | 57 | 131 | 36 | 40 | 114 | 166 | 2 | 130 | 104 | 94 |
| 96 | 407887 | 1121 | 719 | 20 | 106 | 321 | 77 | 86 | 268 | 941 | 292 | 681 | 899 | 542 |
| 96 | 407999 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 49 | 46 | 10 | 3 |
| 96 | 409 | 61 | 37 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 18 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| 96 | 411 | 84 | 45 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 412 | 24 | 19 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 413 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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Table 39 (Cont. - 13)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE
APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE | | | | | | | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS | | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN | |
| | | | | | | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER | | | | | | TOTAL | 30 DAY OR MOR |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 419 | 60 | 44 | 23 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 6 | |
| 96 | 421 | 130 | 76 | 13 | 10 | 19 | 10 | 23 | 47 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 96 | 422 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 96 | 423 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 424 | 86 | 56 | 0 | 27 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 3 | |
| 96 | 429 | 20 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 16 | 0 | |
| 96 | 431 | 165 | 110 | 0 | 28 | 19 | 20 | 2 | 52 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 2 | |
| 96 | 432 | 18 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 433 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 436 | 36 | 22 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 | |
| 96 | 439 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| 96 | 441 | 83 | 46 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 36 | 7 | 47 | 11 | |
| 96 | 441887 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | |
| 96 | 441999 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 442 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| 96 | 449 | 23 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 6 | |
| 96 | 451 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 96 | 452 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 465 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 7 | |
| 96 | 466 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 500 | 220 | 129 | 16 | 27 | 25 | 21 | 29 | 44 | 118 | 32 | 71 | 41 | |
| 96 | 501 | 41 | 23 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | |
| 96 | 502 | 26 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 4 | |
| 96 | 503 | 104 | 77 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 32 | 44 | 28 | 21 | 19 | |
| 96 | 504 | 65 | 40 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 17 | 7 | 13 | 4 | |
| 96 | 505 | 31 | 21 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 6 | |
| 96 | 509 | 60 | 36 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 8 | |
| 96 | 509886 | 32 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 96 | 510 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 511 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 512 | 19 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 96 | 513 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 514 | 23 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 1 | |
| 96 | 515 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| 96 | 518 | 108 | 68 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 28 | 19 | 0 | 9 | 12 | |
| 96 | 518381 | 67 | 40 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 0 | 8 | 11 | |
| 96 | 519 | 163 | 97 | 2 | 21 | 11 | 18 | 32 | 38 | 41 | 4 | 31 | 11 | |
| 96 | 520 | 67 | 54 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 4 | |
| 96 | 521 | 76 | 56 | 20 | 9 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 34 | 0 | 23 | 5 | |
| 96 | 522 | 15 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | |
| 96 | 523 | 20 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| 96 | 524 | 31 | 23 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1 | |
| 96 | 525 | 188 | 137 | 64 | 19 | 12 | 28 | 25 | 86 | 28 | 2 | 14 | 15 | |
| 96 | 525887 | 21 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 3 | |

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# Table 39 (Cont. - 14)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE
APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE TOTAL | ACTIVE FILE FEMALE | ACTIVE FILE VETERAN | ACTIVE FILE AGE GROUPS UNDER 22 | ACTIVE FILE AGE GROUPS 45 AND OLDER | ACTIVE FILE MINORITY | ACTIVE FILE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS TOTAL RECEIVED | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN TOTAL | UNFILLED OPEN 30 DAYS OR MORE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 526 | 502 | 328 | 48 | 87 | 75 | 68 | 54 | 113 | 151 | 18 | 81 | 61 | 41 |
| 96 | 526884 | 34 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| 96 | 526885 | 45 | 25 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| 96 | 526886 | 149 | 110 | 20 | 27 | 32 | 18 | 22 | 38 | 60 | 9 | 34 | 22 | 13 |
| 96 | 526887 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 529 | 713 | 260 | 132 | 37 | 59 | 55 | 58 | 121 | 425 | 365 | 395 | 52 | 34 |
| 96 | 529687 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 529884 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 529886 | 198 | 120 | 66 | 14 | 35 | 12 | 25 | 58 | 76 | 43 | 59 | 30 | 22 |
| 96 | 530 | 27 | 18 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 533 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 534 | 62 | 38 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 28 | 11 | 23 | 5 | 5 |
| 96 | 535 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 539 | 39 | 23 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 540 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 541 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 542 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 543 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 544 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 546 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 549 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 550 | 232 | 154 | 9 | 49 | 18 | 31 | 27 | 54 | 43 | 20 | 28 | 18 | 11 |
| 96 | 551 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 96 | 552 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 553 | 49 | 34 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 554 | 62 | 34 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 8 |
| 96 | 555 | 25 | 20 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 556 | 1012 | 670 | 350 | 71 | 108 | 105 | 138 | 325 | 428 | 145 | 316 | 124 | 90 |
| 96 | 556782 | 464 | 311 | 169 | 31 | 57 | 43 | 72 | 174 | 224 | 77 | 173 | 71 | 56 |
| 96 | 556885 | 361 | 235 | 154 | 11 | 31 | 31 | 53 | 119 | 150 | 36 | 102 | 38 | 19 |
| 96 | 557 | 120 | 77 | 20 | 27 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 31 | 57 | 20 | 27 | 16 | 9 |
| 96 | 558 | 38 | 21 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 96 | 559 | 317 | 200 | 59 | 47 | 24 | 51 | 19 | 79 | 110 | 59 | 61 | 40 | 25 |
| 96 | 559782 | 74 | 45 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 19 | 47 | 24 | 24 | 14 | 4 |
| 96 | 560 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 561 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 562 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 563 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 569 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 570 | 36 | 20 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 571 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 572 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 573 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 574 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

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Table 39 (Cont. - 15)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE
APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE | | | | | | | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS | | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN | |
| | | | | | | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER | | | | | | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 575 | 84 | 53 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 24 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 96 | 579 | 137 | 100 | 11 | 20 | 25 | 11 | 10 | 44 | 27 | 2 | 20 | 6 | 5 |
| 96 | 580 | 38 | 29 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| 96 | 581 | 22 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 582 | 177 | 112 | 9 | 33 | 8 | 43 | 18 | 32 | 148 | 124 | 106 | 44 | 42 |
| 96 | 583 | 83 | 46 | 20 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 17 | 29 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 9 |
| 96 | 584 | 84 | 44 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 20 | 35 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 20 |
| 96 | 585 | 74 | 39 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| 96 | 586 | 20 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 19 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 587 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 589 | 471 | 298 | 105 | 53 | 61 | 69 | 56 | 144 | 156 | 13 | 98 | 40 | 25 |
| 96 | 589885 | 61 | 37 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 8 | 20 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 96 | 590 | 59 | 40 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 21 | 31 | 6 | 24 | 13 | 9 |
| 96 | 599 | 153 | 86 | 18 | 21 | 15 | 24 | 17 | 33 | 44 | 18 | 25 | 18 | 9 |
| 96 | 600 | 1289 | 789 | 32 | 275 | 103 | 190 | 79 | 253 | 578 | 265 | 297 | 307 | 243 |
| 96 | 600280 | 1035 | 637 | 19 | 231 | 83 | 149 | 55 | 195 | 449 | 211 | 222 | 256 | 204 |
| 96 | 600380 | 184 | 111 | 9 | 28 | 18 | 23 | 20 | 44 | 105 | 45 | 59 | 42 | 32 |
| 96 | 600884 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 601 | 221 | 131 | 5 | 56 | 11 | 50 | 7 | 39 | 109 | 61 | 47 | 106 | 90 |
| 96 | 601280 | 147 | 89 | 1 | 40 | 7 | 37 | 2 | 23 | 81 | 49 | 38 | 86 | 71 |
| 96 | 602 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 7 |
| 96 | 602885 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 603 | 249 | 155 | 11 | 48 | 15 | 36 | 31 | 74 | 97 | 67 | 33 | 77 | 46 |
| 96 | 603280 | 63 | 37 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 16 | 32 | 25 | 11 | 27 | 19 |
| 96 | 603782 | 102 | 65 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 32 | 49 | 32 | 11 | 45 | 24 |
| 96 | 603885 | 65 | 39 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 3 |
| 96 | 603886 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 604 | 303 | 181 | 12 | 51 | 23 | 33 | 31 | 80 | 168 | 96 | 66 | 148 | 118 |
| 96 | 604280 | 30 | 18 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 27 | 17 | 8 | 28 | 18 |
| 96 | 604380 | 97 | 57 | 1 | 22 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 33 | 50 | 38 | 13 | 52 | 45 |
| 96 | 604885 | 122 | 75 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 26 | 66 | 28 | 37 | 40 | 30 |
| 96 | 604886 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 605 | 226 | 143 | 19 | 39 | 16 | 34 | 23 | 56 | 105 | 74 | 30 | 68 | 48 |
| 96 | 605782 | 88 | 58 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 21 | 44 | 33 | 10 | 32 | 29 |
| 96 | 605885 | 109 | 65 | 10 | 18 | 6 | 19 | 14 | 25 | 44 | 28 | 17 | 27 | 17 |
| 96 | 606 | 285 | 181 | 35 | 41 | 26 | 26 | 41 | 73 | 115 | 75 | 49 | 74 | 52 |
| 96 | 606782 | 202 | 133 | 26 | 26 | 20 | 21 | 33 | 54 | 66 | 40 | 30 | 47 | 31 |
| 96 | 606885 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 607 | 31 | 19 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 220 | 5 | 6 | 215 | 213 |
| 96 | 609 | 1370 | 890 | 270 | 167 | 131 | 152 | 245 | 397 | 418 | 209 | 267 | 207 | 155 |
| 96 | 609380 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 14 |
| 96 | 609884 | 66 | 44 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 24 | 17 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 5 |
| 96 | 609885 | 927 | 602 | 145 | 97 | 92 | 73 | 208 | 286 | 255 | 109 | 190 | 115 | 84 |
| 96 | 610 | 35 | 25 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 1 |

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## Table 39 (Cont. - 16)

TABLE                    03/31/78     MASSACHUSETTS     STATE MASSACHUSETTS     TABLE
APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE |  |  |  |  |  |  | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS |  | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL | 30 DAY OR MO |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 611 | 23 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |  |
| 96 | 612 | 35 | 18 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |
| 96 | 613 | 21 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 |  |
| 96 | 614 | 77 | 51 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 20 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 6 |  |
| 96 | 615 | 299 | 185 | 39 | 46 | 21 | 42 | 41 | 90 | 81 | 34 | 48 | 58 |  |
| 96 | 615782 | 269 | 165 | 35 | 41 | 19 | 36 | 38 | 82 | 75 | 33 | 44 | 56 |  |
| 96 | 616 | 980 | 609 | 176 | 104 | 101 | 91 | 168 | 274 | 430 | 237 | 245 | 176 |  |
| 96 | 616130 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 96 | 617 | 263 | 153 | 41 | 34 | 17 | 30 | 41 | 73 | 89 | 45 | 39 | 47 |  |
| 96 | 617885 | 142 | 87 | 33 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 32 | 51 | 40 | 18 | 21 | 24 |  |
| 96 | 619 | 1269 | 871 | 274 | 167 | 135 | 144 | 210 | 395 | 407 | 270 | 276 | 146 |  |
| 96 | 619280 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 619885 | 873 | 609 | 195 | 117 | 88 | 94 | 163 | 285 | 292 | 192 | 198 | 106 |  |
| 96 | 620 | 3492 | 2261 | 29 | 761 | 532 | 217 | 232 | 789 | 771 | 98 | 422 | 347 |  |
| 96 | 620281 | 2445 | 1584 | 15 | 563 | 312 | 177 | 164 | 544 | 569 | 70 | 309 | 267 |  |
| 96 | 620381 | 472 | 312 | 5 | 101 | 74 | 19 | 26 | 116 | 95 | 17 | 59 | 32 |  |
| 96 | 620884 | 432 | 276 | 6 | 65 | 132 | 7 | 33 | 108 | 98 | 9 | 49 | 40 |  |
| 96 | 621 | 312 | 202 | 5 | 170 | 33 | 20 | 12 | 42 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 |  |
| 96 | 621281 | 243 | 154 | 5 | 132 | 29 | 14 | 8 | 31 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 4 |  |
| 96 | 621884 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 622 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 96 | 623 | 101 | 71 | 0 | 42 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 21 | 64 | 55 | 8 | 59 |  |
| 96 | 623281 | 92 | 62 | 0 | 38 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 17 | 59 | 51 | 4 | 57 |  |
| 96 | 623884 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 623887 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 624 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 625 | 235 | 153 | 2 | 100 | 42 | 13 | 6 | 49 | 52 | 8 | 32 | 25 |  |
| 96 | 625281 | 218 | 140 | 1 | 94 | 37 | 12 | 6 | 45 | 49 | 7 | 31 | 23 |  |
| 96 | 626 | 78 | 53 | 0 | 32 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 28 | 22 | 7 | 17 |  |
| 96 | 627 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 96 | 628 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 |  |
| 96 | 629 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 |  |
| 96 | 630 | 65 | 46 | 5 | 22 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 21 | 7 | 11 | 8 |  |
| 96 | 631 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |  |
| 96 | 632 | 51 | 42 | 4 | 30 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |  |
| 96 | 633 | 53 | 30 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 31 | 9 | 16 | 11 |  |
| 96 | 633281 | 49 | 28 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 29 | 9 | 14 | 11 |  |
| 96 | 637 | 276 | 175 | 2 | 86 | 29 | 26 | 12 | 59 | 30 | 11 | 16 | 17 |  |
| 96 | 637281 | 198 | 127 | 1 | 66 | 17 | 19 | 6 | 38 | 27 | 10 | 16 | 13 |  |
| 96 | 637884 | 32 | 23 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 96 | 637887 | 27 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 96 | 638 | 617 | 386 | 4 | 166 | 36 | 88 | 29 | 115 | 202 | 102 | 95 | 115 |  |
| 96 | 638281 | 500 | 318 | 4 | 135 | 25 | 70 | 21 | 97 | 165 | 89 | 70 | 96 |  |
| 96 | 638281-022 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |

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## Table 39 (Cont.- 17)

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE |  |  |  |  |  |  | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS |  | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 638884 | 47 | 28 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 24 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 7 |
| 96 | 639 | 185 | 121 | 7 | 33 | 14 | 24 | 9 | 42 | 34 | 19 | 20 | 26 | 21 |
| 96 | 640 | 82 | 63 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 14 | 9 | 26 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| 96 | 641 | 122 | 74 | 37 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 18 | 38 | 83 | 51 | 34 | 27 | 13 |
| 96 | 642 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 643 | 168 | 104 | 74 | 6 | 3 | 37 | 16 | 32 | 52 | 24 | 32 | 61 | 57 |
| 96 | 644 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 649 | 239 | 172 | 76 | 32 | 14 | 50 | 42 | 82 | 79 | 35 | 31 | 47 | 32 |
| 96 | 650 | 77 | 41 | 14 | 14 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 11 |
| 96 | 651 | 538 | 327 | 20 | 130 | 63 | 54 | 28 | 93 | 122 | 41 | 55 | 50 | 33 |
| 96 | 651782 | 447 | 277 | 16 | 109 | 53 | 43 | 27 | 80 | 100 | 29 | 44 | 40 | 30 |
| 96 | 652 | 241 | 150 | 58 | 31 | 24 | 33 | 20 | 49 | 38 | 12 | 17 | 22 | 16 |
| 96 | 653 | 103 | 67 | 29 | 17 | 5 | 26 | 3 | 25 | 22 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 9 |
| 96 | 654 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 659 | 62 | 37 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 660 | 227 | 145 | 3 | 36 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 51 | 45 | 2 | 29 | 18 | 14 |
| 96 | 660280 | 218 | 137 | 3 | 34 | 27 | 15 | 13 | 46 | 43 | 2 | 27 | 18 | 14 |
| 96 | 661 | 19 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 96 | 662 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 663 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 664 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 665 | 15 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 96 | 666 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 667 | 63 | 48 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 13 | 22 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 10 |
| 96 | 667782 | 58 | 44 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 12 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 9 |
| 96 | 668 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 669 | 225 | 143 | 15 | 35 | 26 | 30 | 10 | 48 | 124 | 45 | 67 | 52 | 38 |
| 96 | 669782 | 164 | 104 | 5 | 23 | 18 | 22 | 3 | 35 | 93 | 39 | 52 | 39 | 29 |
| 96 | 670 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 673 | 21 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 674 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 675 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 676 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 677 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 679 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 680 | 93 | 49 | 5 | 19 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 41 | 3 | 29 | 18 | 17 |
| 96 | 680885 | 63 | 35 | 3 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 37 | 3 | 26 | 15 | 14 |
| 96 | 681 | 160 | 110 | 78 | 11 | 19 | 28 | 15 | 63 | 44 | 23 | 28 | 19 | 16 |
| 96 | 681885 | 131 | 93 | 74 | 4 | 16 | 25 | 13 | 53 | 34 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 13 |
| 96 | 682 | 51 | 33 | 29 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 13 | 15 | 9 |
| 96 | 682885 | 49 | 33 | 29 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 18 | 16 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 9 |
| 96 | 683 | 132 | 76 | 31 | 8 | 8 | 27 | 9 | 32 | 78 | 14 | 47 | 51 | 46 |
| 96 | 683280 | 24 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 27 | 26 |
| 96 | 683782 | 69 | 43 | 20 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 17 | 47 | 8 | 28 | 18 | 16 |

Table 39 (Cont. -18)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE | | | | | | | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS | | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN | |
| | | | | | | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER | | | | | | TOTAL | 30 DAY OR MOR |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 684 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 96 | 685 | 95 | 65 | 40 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 16 | 24 | 58 | 36 | 28 | 35 | |
| 96 | 685885 | 72 | 46 | 29 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 47 | 35 | 20 | 33 | |
| 96 | 686 | 28 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 2 | |
| 96 | 689 | 300 | 196 | 127 | 19 | 22 | 64 | 28 | 79 | 53 | 18 | 32 | 14 | |
| 96 | 689885 | 135 | 88 | 57 | 5 | 11 | 28 | 14 | 35 | 19 | 9 | 14 | 3 | |
| 96 | 689886 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 7 | |
| 96 | 690 | 1235 | 814 | 517 | 71 | 89 | 267 | 153 | 287 | 351 | 119 | 158 | 164 | |
| 96 | 690130 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 690782 | 576 | 391 | 320 | 14 | 30 | 144 | 71 | 137 | 155 | 27 | 80 | 113 | |
| 96 | 690885 | 608 | 393 | 184 | 49 | 57 | 106 | 74 | 144 | 193 | 91 | 76 | 50 | |
| 96 | 691 | 167 | 117 | 40 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 31 | 51 | 44 | 43 | 5 | |
| 96 | 692 | 160 | 99 | 52 | 14 | 14 | 21 | 17 | 42 | 37 | 31 | 34 | 14 | |
| 96 | 693 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 694 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 699 | 412 | 277 | 73 | 63 | 50 | 73 | 54 | 106 | 96 | 37 | 51 | 45 | |
| 96 | 700 | 229 | 155 | 86 | 18 | 33 | 30 | 12 | 81 | 175 | 48 | 75 | 99 | |
| 96 | 700281 | 53 | 36 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 3 | |
| 96 | 700884 | 56 | 35 | 31 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 23 | 42 | 15 | 26 | 19 | |
| 96 | 701 | 94 | 63 | 25 | 18 | 10 | 14 | 5 | 13 | 28 | 23 | 5 | 11 | |
| 96 | 703 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 96 | 704 | 51 | 34 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 12 | |
| 96 | 705 | 312 | 201 | 19 | 44 | 38 | 44 | 46 | 81 | 150 | 51 | 81 | 51 | |
| 96 | 705884 | 265 | 165 | 14 | 37 | 31 | 37 | 38 | 62 | 135 | 50 | 69 | 49 | |
| 96 | 706 | 1396 | 930 | 689 | 55 | 157 | 163 | 194 | 468 | 440 | 247 | 269 | 183 | |
| 96 | 706884 | 935 | 618 | 473 | 29 | 104 | 103 | 123 | 318 | 301 | 154 | 179 | 130 | |
| 96 | 706887 | 418 | 286 | 203 | 20 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 140 | 132 | 89 | 88 | 51 | |
| 96 | 709 | 106 | 70 | 29 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 35 | 36 | 8 | 11 | 10 | |
| 96 | 710 | 181 | 120 | 42 | 35 | 13 | 24 | 16 | 46 | 67 | 47 | 17 | 51 | |
| 96 | 711 | 143 | 95 | 60 | 8 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 39 | 54 | 45 | 49 | 8 | |
| 96 | 712 | 129 | 80 | 26 | 25 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 25 | 17 | 3 | 10 | 12 | |
| 96 | 713 | 121 | 89 | 57 | 11 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 33 | 36 | 29 | 28 | 8 | |
| 96 | 714 | 79 | 54 | 31 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 21 | 24 | 52 | 24 | 44 | 8 | |
| 96 | 715 | 65 | 45 | 28 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 15 | 31 | 11 | 19 | 10 | |
| 96 | 715381 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 6 | 15 | 3 | |
| 96 | 716 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | |
| 96 | 719 | 18 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 4 | |
| 96 | 720 | 204 | 122 | 15 | 59 | 13 | 28 | 9 | 51 | 69 | 18 | 27 | 20 | |
| 96 | 720281 | 174 | 108 | 6 | 56 | 13 | 21 | 7 | 45 | 38 | 3 | 17 | 15 | |
| 96 | 721 | 63 | 35 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 18 | 2 | 9 | 11 | |
| 96 | 721281-022 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 96 | 721884 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 5 | |
| 96 | 722 | 87 | 61 | 44 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 8 | 29 | 38 | 29 | 14 | 16 | |
| 96 | 723 | 457 | 319 | 216 | 32 | 29 | 65 | 58 | 174 | 78 | 43 | 40 | 48 | |

MASSACHUSETTS 25 QUARTERLY YEAR TO DATE
REPORT NO MA5-62 FOR PERIOD ENDING 03/31/78

# Table 39 (Cont.-19)

## APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGIS-TERED APPS AVAIL-ABLE | ACTIVE FILE | | | | | | | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS | | MINOR-ITY | ECONOM-ICALLY DISAD-VANT-AGED | TOTAL RECEIV-ED | MANDA-TORY OPENING RECEIV-ED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN | |
| | | | | | | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER | | | | | | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 723884 | 411 | 286 | 204 | 25 | 24 | 52 | 54 | 160 | 72 | 40 | 36 | 46 | 35 |
| 96 | 723887 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 724 | 144 | 90 | 68 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 23 | 55 | 41 | 34 | 28 | 12 | 11 |
| 96 | 725 | 64 | 35 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 96 | 726 | 2784 | 1843 | 1328 | 165 | 329 | 347 | 288 | 748 | 1684 | 1304 | 1021 | 677 | 458 |
| 96 | 726781 | 1547 | 1033 | 794 | 64 | 210 | 183 | 183 | 446 | 708 | 511 | 451 | 293 | 200 |
| 96 | 726884 | 459 | 283 | 208 | 23 | 43 | 53 | 46 | 122 | 596 | 486 | 414 | 208 | 131 |
| 96 | 727 | 51 | 38 | 25 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 20 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 7 |
| 96 | 728 | 95 | 63 | 47 | 7 | 4 | 17 | 12 | 36 | 22 | 7 | 22 | 15 | 14 |
| 96 | 729 | 699 | 480 | 332 | 46 | 66 | 87 | 94 | 254 | 375 | 292 | 144 | 192 | 114 |
| 96 | 729381 | 162 | 100 | 40 | 23 | 17 | 20 | 15 | 33 | 86 | 72 | 31 | 42 | 26 |
| 96 | 729884 | 227 | 163 | 125 | 10 | 24 | 24 | 39 | 99 | 159 | 143 | 46 | 101 | 48 |
| 96 | 729887 | 216 | 155 | 139 | 2 | 20 | 34 | 28 | 95 | 99 | 70 | 41 | 42 | 35 |
| 96 | 730 | 18 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 731 | 54 | 34 | 27 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 20 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 732 | 45 | 31 | 21 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 733 | 16 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 734 | 41 | 27 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 9 |
| 96 | 735 | 121 | 66 | 53 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 2 | 44 | 162 | 61 | 52 | 83 | 46 |
| 96 | 736 | 38 | 29 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 96 | 737 | 27 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 739 | 848 | 579 | 457 | 33 | 133 | 123 | 99 | 264 | 387 | 167 | 258 | 180 | 130 |
| 96 | 739887 | 691 | 464 | 402 | 10 | 111 | 99 | 76 | 220 | 339 | 163 | 238 | 145 | 119 |
| 96 | 740 | 219 | 160 | 17 | 43 | 21 | 34 | 14 | 63 | 21 | 3 | 19 | 8 | 6 |
| 96 | 741 | 379 | 264 | 26 | 72 | 52 | 35 | 45 | 116 | 103 | 27 | 65 | 49 | 29 |
| 96 | 741884 | 244 | 168 | 10 | 47 | 34 | 19 | 23 | 74 | 80 | 23 | 48 | 37 | 23 |
| 96 | 741887 | 133 | 95 | 16 | 24 | 18 | 15 | 22 | 42 | 21 | 4 | 17 | 10 | 6 |
| 96 | 742 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 749 | 62 | 34 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 27 | 14 | 18 | 9 | 5 |
| 96 | 750 | 117 | 78 | 10 | 21 | 5 | 19 | 11 | 44 | 36 | 30 | 29 | 8 | 5 |
| 96 | 750884 | 74 | 52 | 8 | 15 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 32 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 751 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 752 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 753 | 150 | 118 | 66 | 27 | 8 | 79 | 11 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| 96 | 754 | 160 | 103 | 72 | 11 | 17 | 25 | 12 | 41 | 61 | 24 | 31 | 31 | 9 |
| 96 | 754884 | 132 | 83 | 63 | 6 | 16 | 19 | 9 | 31 | 52 | 16 | 29 | 25 | 3 |
| 96 | 754887 | 22 | 17 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 759 | 46 | 23 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 760 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 761 | 117 | 79 | 39 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 37 | 55 | 4 | 36 | 20 | 14 |
| 96 | 761281 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 762 | 45 | 28 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 96 | 763 | 187 | 126 | 20 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 14 | 53 | 68 | 8 | 37 | 34 | 16 |
| 96 | 763884 | 89 | 60 | 17 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 6 | 23 | 49 | 6 | 22 | 30 | 14 |

## Table 39 (Cont.-20)

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE | | | | | | | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS | | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN | |
| | | | | | | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER | | | | | | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 929887-050 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 930 | 51 | 33 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 96 | 931 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 932 | 18 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 933 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 934 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 939 | 12 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 939887 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 940 | 51 | 32 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 16 | 17 | 0 | 21 | 5 | 5 |
| 96 | 940884 | 48 | 31 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 941 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 942 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 949 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 950 | 138 | 89 | 2 | 45 | 7 | 30 | 8 | 19 | 22 | 12 | 8 | 23 | 19 |
| 96 | 951 | 178 | 105 | 1 | 59 | 17 | 28 | 6 | 27 | 29 | 13 | 6 | 17 | 15 |
| 96 | 952 | 68 | 46 | 15 | 21 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| 96 | 953 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 954 | 25 | 16 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| 96 | 955 | 62 | 38 | 0 | 9 | 18 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 155 | 0 | 92 | 63 | 58 |
| 96 | 956 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 957 | 43 | 26 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 96 | 959 | 49 | 35 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 96 | 960 | 35 | 25 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 961 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 962 | 29 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 9 |
| 96 | 963 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 964 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 11 |
| 96 | 969 | 57 | 25 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 0 | 23 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 970 | 159 | 95 | 36 | 16 | 9 | 15 | 11 | 41 | 47 | 12 | 35 | 19 | 11 |
| 96 | 971 | 104 | 55 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 13 | 21 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| 96 | 972 | 70 | 42 | 5 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 973 | 154 | 101 | 17 | 32 | 11 | 26 | 6 | 27 | 14 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 6 |
| 96 | 974 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 975 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 976 | 205 | 125 | 69 | 26 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 46 | 36 | 11 | 26 | 6 | 3 |
| 96 | 977 | 134 | 90 | 51 | 17 | 11 | 36 | 18 | 32 | 79 | 58 | 23 | 62 | 31 |
| 96 | 979 | 294 | 195 | 105 | 30 | 40 | 31 | 17 | 64 | 93 | 27 | 49 | 37 | 18 |
| 96 | TOTAL OF INVALID OCCUPATIONAL CODES | 13663 | 11883 | 9783 | 487 | 1172 | 2867 | 3122 | 11245 | 89 | 15 | 60 | 89 | 84 |

## Table 39 (Cont. -21)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE
APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE | | | | | | | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS | | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN | |
| | | | | | | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER | | | | | | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 764 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 769 | 143 | 98 | 24 | 18 | 25 | 16 | 8 | 30 | 72 | 23 | 41 | 17 | 10 |
| 96 | 769887 | 109 | 73 | 11 | 15 | 23 | 10 | 4 | 21 | 62 | 22 | 38 | 10 | 7 |
| 96 | 770 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 96 | 771 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 772 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 773 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 774 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| 96 | 775 | 51 | 36 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 96 | 776 | 29 | 19 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| 96 | 777 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 779 | 29 | 22 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 780 | 174 | 112 | 18 | 26 | 16 | 19 | 31 | 47 | 54 | 6 | 20 | 29 | 20 |
| 96 | 780884 | 101 | 59 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 16 | 26 | 28 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 11 |
| 96 | 781 | 695 | 474 | 237 | 52 | 71 | 159 | 82 | 170 | 147 | 23 | 96 | 53 | 27 |
| 96 | 781884 | 192 | 131 | 27 | 25 | 16 | 33 | 27 | 40 | 42 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 12 |
| 96 | 782 | 207 | 152 | 135 | 2 | 15 | 62 | 36 | 78 | 50 | 16 | 28 | 21 | 8 |
| 96 | 782884 | 160 | 118 | 105 | 2 | 13 | 46 | 27 | 62 | 46 | 16 | 24 | 19 | 6 |
| 96 | 783 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 784 | 78 | 50 | 29 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 26 | 35 | 3 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| 96 | 785 | 160 | 110 | 93 | 2 | 9 | 50 | 22 | 54 | 45 | 3 | 20 | 23 | 18 |
| 96 | 785361 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 786 | 1055 | 689 | 663 | 5 | 43 | 233 | 157 | 329 | 293 | 36 | 131 | 310 | 254 |
| 96 | 786782-086 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 786885 | 105 | 61 | 60 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 10 | 25 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| 96 | 787 | 1769 | 1131 | 1065 | 13 | 100 | 371 | 263 | 542 | 727 | 122 | 430 | 628 | 524 |
| 96 | 787885 | 365 | 218 | 203 | 3 | 20 | 66 | 55 | 114 | 98 | 9 | 72 | 62 | 48 |
| 96 | 788 | 1323 | 826 | 507 | 72 | 121 | 257 | 135 | 391 | 358 | 66 | 261 | 90 | 38 |
| 96 | 788887 | 867 | 554 | 377 | 27 | 96 | 142 | 99 | 299 | 234 | 49 | 174 | 57 | 23 |
| 96 | 789 | 429 | 276 | 198 | 19 | 26 | 113 | 40 | 105 | 92 | 20 | 55 | 40 | 34 |
| 96 | 790 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 794 | 109 | 76 | 56 | 3 | 11 | 17 | 17 | 41 | 64 | 14 | 34 | 32 | 8 |
| 96 | 799 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 800 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 801 | 362 | 249 | 1 | 105 | 14 | 48 | 23 | 118 | 41 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 11 |
| 96 | 801281 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 801381 | 18 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| 96 | 801781 | 303 | 208 | 0 | 89 | 7 | 43 | 21 | 99 | 29 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 801884 | 14 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 804 | 626 | 403 | 7 | 166 | 55 | 68 | 34 | 159 | 143 | 50 | 79 | 80 | 67 |
| 96 | 804281 | 568 | 368 | 5 | 154 | 47 | 60 | 29 | 145 | 117 | 46 | 62 | 72 | 65 |
| 96 | 804886 | 19 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| 96 | 805 | 94 | 65 | 1 | 36 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 22 | 42 | 28 | 1 | 36 | 4 |
| 96 | 806 | 487 | 298 | 30 | 100 | 48 | 57 | 55 | 119 | 91 | 65 | 29 | 224 | 176 |

MASSACHUSETTS 25
REPORT NO MA5-62

QUARTERLY YEAR TO DATE
FOR PERIOD ENDING 03/31/78

Table (Cont. - 22)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGISTERED APPS AVAILABLE | ACTIVE FILE | | | | | | | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS | | MINORITY | ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED | TOTAL RECEIVED | MANDATORY OPENING RECEIVED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN | |
| | | | | | | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER | | | | | | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 806381 | 217 | 112 | 10 | 41 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 47 | 77 | 61 | 9 | 56 | 8 |
| 96 | 806781 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 806782 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 806884 | 80 | 60 | 7 | 14 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 806887 | 99 | 70 | 12 | 24 | 8 | 7 | 17 | 38 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 167 | 167 |
| 96 | 807 | 820 | 563 | 12 | 144 | 150 | 45 | 71 | 189 | 188 | 21 | 100 | 98 | 73 |
| 96 | 807381 | 663 | 458 | 8 | 122 | 118 | 36 | 56 | 154 | 155 | 14 | 78 | 79 | 59 |
| 96 | 807381-010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 809 | 221 | 136 | 29 | 47 | 20 | 32 | 17 | 48 | 67 | 35 | 42 | 22 | 10 |
| 96 | 809381 | 31 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 21 | 10 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 809884 | 78 | 46 | 22 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 20 | 27 | 17 | 16 | 7 | 5 |
| 96 | 809887 | 35 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| 96 | 810 | 1394 | 878 | 33 | 283 | 139 | 113 | 204 | 308 | 201 | 74 | 102 | 106 | 66 |
| 96 | 810884 | 1280 | 802 | 19 | 263 | 127 | 101 | 189 | 272 | 182 | 67 | 90 | 101 | 62 |
| 96 | 811 | 35 | 24 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 28 | 25 | 2 | 26 | 1 |
| 96 | 812 | 237 | 134 | 4 | 57 | 21 | 13 | 25 | 41 | 62 | 28 | 18 | 37 | 32 |
| 96 | 812884 | 234 | 132 | 3 | 56 | 21 | 13 | 25 | 39 | 59 | 26 | 18 | 36 | 31 |
| 96 | 813 | 23 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| 96 | 814 | 116 | 75 | 51 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 15 | 33 | 39 | 29 | 18 | 22 | 17 |
| 96 | 815 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 816 | 64 | 34 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 819 | 88 | 65 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 54 | 7 | 26 | 20 | 18 |
| 96 | 819381 | 32 | 24 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 820 | 39 | 33 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| 96 | 821 | 98 | 61 | 0 | 40 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 822 | 321 | 196 | 9 | 109 | 25 | 12 | 25 | 71 | 28 | 10 | 7 | 20 | 12 |
| 96 | 822281 | 131 | 73 | 6 | 43 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 7 |
| 96 | 823 | 109 | 63 | 2 | 37 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 31 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 16 |
| 96 | 824 | 1171 | 760 | 1 | 322 | 62 | 141 | 38 | 225 | 189 | 67 | 94 | 88 | 50 |
| 96 | 824281 | 1121 | 724 | 1 | 308 | 56 | 134 | 33 | 219 | 179 | 62 | 90 | 85 | 48 |
| 96 | 825 | 122 | 77 | 2 | 52 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 31 | 35 | 32 | 7 | 28 | 2 |
| 96 | 825381 | 76 | 49 | 2 | 31 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 21 | 30 | 29 | 3 | 28 | 2 |
| 96 | 825884 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 826 | 24 | 16 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| 96 | 827 | 232 | 154 | 83 | 29 | 20 | 27 | 38 | 87 | 25 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 9 |
| 96 | 827281 | 56 | 36 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 16 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 4 |
| 96 | 828 | 338 | 209 | 15 | 141 | 29 | 18 | 23 | 48 | 51 | 36 | 17 | 35 | 27 |
| 96 | 828281 | 324 | 199 | 12 | 135 | 28 | 14 | 20 | 42 | 49 | 36 | 17 | 33 | 25 |
| 96 | 829 | 714 | 464 | 11 | 167 | 109 | 40 | 49 | 134 | 96 | 27 | 48 | 49 | 38 |
| 96 | 829281 | 151 | 85 | 1 | 46 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 7 | 16 | 14 |
| 96 | 829887 | 419 | 277 | 5 | 79 | 97 | 14 | 34 | 73 | 65 | 5 | 34 | 30 | 21 |
| 96 | 840 | 2049 | 1375 | 23 | 451 | 230 | 273 | 165 | 581 | 452 | 32 | 380 | 208 | 170 |
| 96 | 840781 | 1342 | 897 | 17 | 288 | 135 | 186 | 110 | 364 | 297 | 22 | 213 | 136 | 106 |
| 96 | 841 | 28 | 21 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

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Table 39 (Cont. -21)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGIS-TERED APPS AVAIL-ABLE | ACTIVE FILE |  |  |  |  |  |  | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS |  | MINOR-ITY | ECONOM-ICALLY DISAD-VANT-AGED | TOTAL RECEIV-ED | MANDA-TORY OPENING RECEIV-ED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER |  |  |  |  |  | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 842 | 298 | 208 | 2 | 64 | 22 | 46 | 28 | 102 | 45 | 2 | 25 | 32 | 21 |
| 96 | 842884 | 161 | 114 | 1 | 33 | 14 | 14 | 19 | 62 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 16 | 16 |
| 96 | 843 | 23 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 844 | 286 | 204 | 1 | 73 | 25 | 40 | 21 | 71 | 38 | 1 | 24 | 21 | 12 |
| 96 | 844884 | 209 | 150 | 1 | 56 | 13 | 29 | 14 | 56 | 24 | 1 | 19 | 13 | 9 |
| 96 | 845 | 66 | 49 | 0 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 2 |
| 96 | 849 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 850 | 979 | 612 | 9 | 191 | 152 | 85 | 69 | 264 | 1053 | 11 | 827 | 795 | 673 |
| 96 | 850883 | 204 | 146 | 1 | 56 | 16 | 33 | 7 | 54 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 5 |
| 96 | 850887 | 736 | 438 | 7 | 125 | 133 | 43 | 62 | 205 | 1027 | 11 | 814 | 778 | 665 |
| 96 | 851 | 52 | 35 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| 96 | 852 | 81 | 53 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| 96 | 853 | 207 | 160 | 1 | 40 | 37 | 30 | 14 | 42 | 40 | 0 | 11 | 34 | 19 |
| 96 | 859 | 583 | 394 | 1 | 189 | 40 | 73 | 25 | 105 | 42 | 10 | 35 | 20 | 15 |
| 96 | 859883 | 496 | 336 | 0 | 158 | 31 | 56 | 23 | 87 | 35 | 9 | 16 | 15 | 12 |
| 96 | 860 | 5185 | 3425 | 37 | 1144 | 565 | 603 | 270 | 1344 | 878 | 35 | 617 | 419 | 298 |
| 96 | 860281 | 148 | 101 | 2 | 45 | 11 | 21 | 4 | 41 | 61 | 2 | 67 | 23 | 18 |
| 96 | 860381 | 3036 | 2028 | 19 | 734 | 229 | 447 | 143 | 788 | 486 | 27 | 294 | 222 | 134 |
| 96 | 860884 | 44 | 31 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 27 | 0 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| 96 | 860887 | 1096 | 676 | 12 | 161 | 241 | 35 | 79 | 261 | 206 | 3 | 171 | 118 | 108 |
| 96 | 861 | 947 | 681 | 6 | 220 | 75 | 152 | 52 | 269 | 147 | 12 | 77 | 75 | 58 |
| 96 | 861381 | 476 | 345 | 4 | 109 | 12 | 94 | 27 | 135 | 95 | 10 | 41 | 60 | 47 |
| 96 | 861884 | 24 | 21 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 861887 | 245 | 167 | 1 | 50 | 46 | 17 | 14 | 58 | 39 | 0 | 30 | 7 | 3 |
| 96 | 862 | 1750 | 1096 | 10 | 446 | 140 | 228 | 110 | 379 | 277 | 49 | 169 | 95 | 75 |
| 96 | 862281 | 236 | 145 | 0 | 72 | 13 | 34 | 11 | 48 | 64 | 19 | 28 | 17 | 17 |
| 96 | 862381 | 1023 | 660 | 8 | 287 | 65 | 151 | 52 | 203 | 118 | 27 | 80 | 35 | 22 |
| 96 | 862884 | 393 | 220 | 0 | 62 | 47 | 28 | 41 | 97 | 82 | 1 | 54 | 35 | 29 |
| 96 | 862887 | 57 | 42 | 1 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 96 | 863 | 273 | 199 | 4 | 51 | 55 | 17 | 9 | 67 | 146 | 31 | 81 | 61 | 32 |
| 96 | 863884 | 231 | 169 | 4 | 41 | 51 | 12 | 4 | 69 | 105 | 4 | 70 | 31 | 27 |
| 96 | 864 | 75 | 48 | 0 | 18 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 16 | 30 | 0 | 12 | 23 | 5 |
| 96 | 865 | 109 | 78 | 2 | 27 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 17 | 14 | 8 |
| 96 | 866 | 654 | 476 | 3 | 147 | 103 | 43 | 24 | 176 | 126 | 23 | 62 | 62 | 52 |
| 96 | 866381 | 512 | 374 | 3 | 124 | 57 | 40 | 19 | 134 | 92 | 21 | 44 | 51 | 49 |
| 96 | 866884 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 866887 | 122 | 89 | 0 | 20 | 41 | 2 | 3 | 34 | 30 | 2 | 17 | 9 | 2 |
| 96 | 869 | 4030 | 2675 | 103 | 784 | 539 | 371 | 315 | 1043 | 1816 | 39 | 1649 | 871 | 690 |
| 96 | 869884 | 2607 | 1739 | 91 | 528 | 324 | 255 | 226 | 738 | 708 | 20 | 656 | 391 | 357 |
| 96 | 869887 | 1247 | 818 | 11 | 206 | 201 | 99 | 78 | 274 | 1072 | 16 | 958 | 467 | 322 |
| 96 | 891 | 210 | 158 | 4 | 52 | 25 | 41 | 11 | 35 | 56 | 5 | 35 | 23 | 20 |
| 96 | 892 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 96 | 899 | 2698 | 1698 | 31 | 645 | 322 | 428 | 196 | 678 | 1349 | 112 | 1107 | 494 | 366 |
| 96 | 899281 | 284 | 190 | 3 | 87 | 32 | 46 | 3 | 64 | 81 | 23 | 54 | 27 | 19 |

Table 39 (Cont. -22)

TABLE 03/31/78 MASSACHUSETTS STATE MASSACHUSETTS TABLE
APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION

| ITEM NO | OCCUPATIONAL CODE | TOTAL REGIS- TERED APPS AVAIL- ABLE | ACTIVE FILE | | | | | | | NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | TOTAL | FEMALE | VETERAN | AGE GROUPS | | MINOR- ITY | ECONOM- ICALLY DISAD- VANT- AGED | TOTAL RECEIV- ED | MANDA- TORY OPENING RECEIV- ED | OPENING FILLED | UNFILLED OPEN | |
| | | | | | | UNDER 22 | 45 AND OLDER | | | | | | TOTAL | 30 DAYS OR MORE |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| 96 | 899381 | 1908 | 1199 | 13 | 473 | 221 | 324 | 122 | 478 | 971 | 72 | 792 | 296 | 221 |
| 96 | 899884 | 262 | 174 | 10 | 38 | 42 | 18 | 61 | 85 | 150 | 10 | 130 | 61 | 32 |
| 96 | 900 | 24 | 17 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 902 | 27 | 22 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 4 |
| 96 | 902883 | 24 | 19 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| 96 | 903 | 25 | 16 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 96 | 904 | 1340 | 905 | 9 | 510 | 23 | 197 | 46 | 316 | 143 | 11 | 85 | 42 | 1 |
| 96 | 904883 | 1317 | 889 | 9 | 501 | 22 | 194 | 43 | 306 | 143 | 11 | 85 | 42 | 1 |
| 96 | 905 | 3333 | 2248 | 20 | 988 | 162 | 388 | 182 | 897 | 532 | 72 | 442 | 139 | 9 |
| 96 | 905883 | 3115 | 2100 | 18 | 935 | 141 | 369 | 153 | 831 | 438 | 58 | 363 | 115 | 7 |
| 96 | 906 | 2779 | 1828 | 83 | 636 | 327 | 180 | 187 | 683 | 1366 | 960 | 922 | 483 | 431 |
| 96 | 906883 | 2713 | 1784 | 77 | 625 | 316 | 176 | 181 | 667 | 1355 | 958 | 913 | 481 | 42 |
| 96 | 906883-026 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 909 | 356 | 234 | 7 | 67 | 43 | 30 | 25 | 109 | 98 | 0 | 86 | 20 | 1 |
| 96 | 909883 | 59 | 32 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| 96 | 910 | 55 | 36 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 32 | 10 | 9 |
| 96 | 911 | 145 | 99 | 1 | 59 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 912 | 133 | 85 | 24 | 40 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 23 | 13 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 3 |
| 96 | 913 | 1204 | 801 | 328 | 176 | 36 | 174 | 108 | 381 | 299 | 54 | 163 | 152 | 11 |
| 96 | 913463 | 986 | 663 | 290 | 132 | 21 | 137 | 91 | 338 | 198 | 46 | 100 | 111 | 8 |
| 96 | 914 | 47 | 31 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 915 | 1468 | 933 | 47 | 147 | 473 | 63 | 84 | 373 | 531 | 161 | 305 | 214 | 13 |
| 96 | 915867 | 903 | 564 | 27 | 81 | 310 | 28 | 34 | 235 | 278 | 94 | 168 | 107 | 7 |
| 96 | 915867-010 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 915884 | 134 | 95 | 4 | 16 | 29 | 10 | 20 | 38 | 72 | 33 | 34 | 39 | 1 |
| 96 | 915887 | 121 | 80 | 1 | 15 | 40 | 5 | 10 | 30 | 60 | 5 | 26 | 29 | 1 |
| 96 | 919 | 651 | 378 | 60 | 105 | 75 | 61 | 39 | 157 | 270 | 65 | 190 | 75 | 5 |
| 96 | 919883 | 278 | 118 | 17 | 27 | 25 | 12 | 15 | 42 | 104 | 55 | 88 | 26 | 2 |
| 96 | 919887 | 189 | 131 | 11 | 21 | 46 | 13 | 19 | 70 | 113 | 4 | 68 | 37 | 2 |
| 96 | 920 | 5455 | 3568 | 2572 | 160 | 915 | 688 | 874 | 1905 | 1548 | 399 | 971 | 687 | 52 |
| 96 | 920884 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 9 |
| 96 | 920885 | 344 | 217 | 135 | 9 | 43 | 40 | 42 | 100 | 76 | 25 | 47 | 24 | 1 |
| 96 | 920886 | 60 | 49 | 31 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 27 | 17 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 4 |
| 96 | 920887 | 4940 | 3223 | 2370 | 129 | 849 | 622 | 799 | 1744 | 1428 | 359 | 900 | 646 | 49 |
| 96 | 920887-110 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | 921 | 244 | 158 | 4 | 71 | 13 | 56 | 22 | 51 | 28 | 6 | 21 | 8 | 5 |
| 96 | 921883 | 169 | 118 | 3 | 56 | 6 | 45 | 15 | 36 | 18 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 3 |
| 96 | 922 | 10359 | 5806 | 914 | 1120 | 2391 | 524 | 1088 | 2327 | 3647 | 589 | 2910 | 1758 | 150 |
| 96 | 922883 | 1155 | 705 | 9 | 210 | 135 | 76 | 93 | 263 | 87 | 17 | 62 | 22 | 1 |
| 96 | 922883-018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 922887 | 9081 | 5025 | 893 | 885 | 2236 | 438 | 978 | 2031 | 3508 | 563 | 2822 | 1709 | 147 |
| 96 | 922887-070 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 96 | 929 | 12917 | 7784 | 1334 | 1431 | 3346 | 686 | 1616 | 3602 | 3656 | 962 | 2965 | 983 | 74 |
| 96 | 929887 | 12526 | 7519 | 1322 | 1323 | 3301 | 620 | 1589 | 3521 | 3594 | 954 | 2927 | 950 | 71 |

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## PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND MANAGERIAL WORK

### 00,01 ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

| | |
|---|---|
| 001 | Architecture |
| 002 | Aeronautical engineering |
| 003 | Electrical engineering |
| 005 | Civil engineering |
| 006 | Ceramic engineering |
| 007 | Mechanical engineering |
| 008 | Chemical engineering |
| 010 | Mining and petroleum engineering |
| 011 | Metallurgy and metallurgical engineering |
| 012 | Industrial engineering |
| 013 | Agricultural engineering |
| 014 | Marine engineering |
| 015 | Nuclear engineering |
| 017 | Drafting and related work |
| 018 | Surveying and related work |
| 019 | Architecture and engineering, n.e.c. |

### 02 MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES

| | |
|---|---|
| 020 | Mathematics |
| 021 | Astronomy |
| 022 | Chemistry |
| 023 | Physics |
| 024 | Geology |
| 025 | Meteorology |
| 029 | Mathematics and physical sciences, n.e.c. |

### 04 LIFE SCIENCES

| | |
|---|---|
| 040 | Agricultural sciences |
| 041 | Biological sciences |
| 045 | Psychology |
| 049 | Life sciences, n.e.c. |

### 05 SOCIAL SCIENCES

| | |
|---|---|
| 050 | Economics |
| 051 | Political science |
| 052 | History |
| 054 | Sociology |
| 055 | Anthropology |
| 059 | Social sciences, n.e.c. |

### 07 MEDICINE AND HEALTH

| | |
|---|---|
| 070 | Medicine and surgery |
| 071 | Osteopathy |
| 072 | Dentistry |
| 073 | Veterinary medicine and surgery |
| 074 | Pharmacy |
| 075 | Nursing |
| 077 | Dietetic work |
| 078 | Medical and dental technology |
| 079 | Medicine and health, n.e.c. |

### 09 EDUCATION

| | |
|---|---|
| 090 | College and university education |
| 091 | Secondary school education |
| 092 | Primary school and kindergarten education |
| 094 | Education of the handicapped |
| 096 | Home economics, agriculture, and related education |
| 097 | Vocational education, n.e.c. |
| 099 | Education, n.e.c. |

### 10 MUSEUM, LIBRARY, AND ARCHIVAL SCIENCES

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 | Library work |
| 101 | Archival science work |
| 102 | Museum and related work |
| 109 | Museum, library, and archival sciences, n.e.c. |

### 11 LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE

| | |
|---|---|
| 110 | Legal work |
| 111 | Judicial work |
| 119 | Law and jurisprudence, n.e.c. |

### 12 RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

| | |
|---|---|
| 120 | Ministerial work |
| 129 | Religion and theology, n.e.c. |

### 13 WRITING

| | |
|---|---|
| 130 | Freelance writing |
| 131 | Writing and editing, motion pictures, radio and TV |
| 132 | Writing and editing, publications |
| 137 | Interpreting and translating |
| 139 | Writing, n.e.c. |

### 14 ART

| | |
|---|---|
| 141 | Commercial art |
| 142 | Designing |
| 143 | Photography |
| 144 | Painting and related work |
| 148 | Sculpturing and related work |
| 149 | Art work, n.e.c. |

### 15 ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION

| | |
|---|---|
| 150 | Dramatics |
| 151 | Dancing |
| 152 | Music |
| 153 | Athletics and sports |
| 159 | Entertainment and recreation, n.e.c. |

### 16 ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIZATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| 160 | Accounting and auditing |
| 161 | Budget and management analysis |
| 162 | Purchasing management |
| 163 | Sales and distribution management |
| 164 | Advertising management |
| 165 | Public relations management |
| 166 | Personnel and training administration |
| 168 | Inspecting and investigating, managerial and pub. serv. |
| 169 | Administrative specialties, n.e.c. |

### 18 MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS, N.E.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| 180 | Agriculture, forestry, and fishing management |
| 181 | Mining management |
| 182 | Construction management |
| 183 | Manufacturing industry management |
| 184 | Transportation, communication, and utilities, mgt. |
| 185 | Wholesale and retail trade management |
| 186 | Finance, insurance, and real estate management |
| 187 | Service industry management |
| 188 | Public administration management |
| 189 | Miscellaneous managerial work, n.e.c. |

### 19 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL

191 Business relations work, n.e.c.
193 Radio operating
194 Sound recording, transcribing, & reproducing
195 Social and welfare work
196 Airplane piloting & navigating
197 Managerial & technical work, water transportation
198 Managerial work, railroad transportation
199 Misc. prof., tech., & managerial work, n.e.c.

## CLERICAL AND SALES WORK

### 20 STENOGRAPHY, TYPING, FILING & RELATED OCCUPATIONS

201 Secretarial work
202 Stenography
203 Typing
204 Correspondence work
205 Personnel work
206 Filing
207 Duplicating-machine work
208 Miscellaneous office machine work
209 Stenography, typing, filing, & related work, n.e.c.

### 21 COMPUTING & ACCOUNT-RECORDING

210 Bookkeeping
211 Cashiering
212 Teller service
213 Automatic data processing
214 Billing-machine work
215 Bookkeeping-machine work
216 Computing-machine work
217 Account-recording-machine work, n.e.c.
219 Computing & account recording, n.e.c.

### 22 MATERIAL & PRODUCTION RECORDING

221 Clerical work, production
222 Clerical work, shipping and receiving
223 Stock checking & related work
224 Weighing
229 Material & production recording, n.e.c.

### 23 INFORMATION & MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION

230 Messenger and related work
231 Mail sorting, stamping, recording, routing, & rel. work
232 Clerical work, post office
233 Mail delivery
234 Mail-preparing & mail-handling-machine work
235 Telephone work
236 Telegraph work
237 Reception & information dispensing work
239 Information & message distribution, n.e.c.

### 24 MISCELLANEOUS CLERICAL

240 Collecting
241 Adjusting
242 Hotel desk work, n.e.c.
243 Clerical work, direct service, n.e.c.
249 Miscellaneous clerical work, n.e.c.

### 25 SALES AGENTS, SERVICES

250 Saleswork, real estate and insurance
251 Saleswork, securities
252 Saleswork, business and financial services
253 Saleswork, radio and television broadcasting services
254 Saleswork, hotel services
255 Saleswork, transportation services
256 Saleswork, maintenance and repair services
257 Saleswork, utilities
258 Saleswork, printing and advertising
259 Saleswork, services, n.e.c.

### 26, 27, 28 SALES AGENTS AND SALESPERSONS, COMMODITIES

260 Saleswork, horticultural and nursery products
261 Saleswork, agricultural products, n.e.c.
262 Saleswork, foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco
263 Saleswork, textiles, textile products, and apparel
264 Saleswork, leather and leather products
265 Saleswork, paper and paper products
266 Saleswork, chemicals and drug preparations
267 Saleswork, fuel and petroleum products
268 Saleswork, plastics products
270 Saleswork, rubber products
271 Saleswork, stone, clay, and glass products
273 Saleswork, metal and metal products
274 Saleswork, housefurnishings
275 Saleswork, hotels and restaurant equipment and supplies
276 Saleswork, industrial, construction, mining and drilling equipment and supplies
277 Saleswork, farm and garden equipment and supplies
278 Saleswork, household appliances and electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
280 Saleswork, transportation equipment
281 Saleswork, business and commercial machines, equipment, and supplies
282 Saleswork, medical and dental equipment, supplies and appliances
283 Saleswork, jewelry and silverware
284 Saleswork, scientific apparatus
285 Saleswork, photographic equipment and supplies
286 Saleswork, amusement and sporting goods
287 Saleswork, music and musical instruments
289 Saleswork, commodities, n.e.c.

### 29 MERCHANDISING OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT SALES AGENTS

290 Sales clerking
291 Peddling
292 Route work
293 Canvassing and soliciting
294 Auctioneering
296 Shopping
297 Demonstrating and modeling
298 Display work
299 Miscellaneous merchandising work, n.e.c.

## SERVICES

### 30 DOMESTIC SERVICE

301 Day work
302 Laundry work, private family
303 Housekeeping, private family
304 Caretaker and yard work
305 Domestic cooking

| | |
|---|---|
| 306 | Housework, domestic |
| 307 | Child monitor |
| 309 | Domestic services, n.e.c. |

### 31 FOOD AND BEVERAGE PREPARATION AND SERVICE

| | |
|---|---|
| 310 | Food and beverage service, except ship steward/stewardess |
| 311 | Food serving |
| 312 | Bartending |
| 313 | Cooking, large hotels and restaurants |
| 314 | Cooking, small hotels and restaurants |
| 315 | Miscellaneous cooking, except domestic |
| 316 | Meat cutting, except in slaughtering and packing houses |
| 317 | Miscellaneous food and beverage preparation |
| 318 | Kitchen work, n.e.c. |
| 319 | Food and beverage preparation and service, n.e.c. |

### 32 LODGING AND RELATED SERVICE

| | |
|---|---|
| 320 | Boardinghouse and lodginghouse keeping |
| 321 | Housekeeping, hotels and institutions |
| 323 | Cleaning & related services, hotels, restaurants, and related establishments |
| 324 | Bellhop and related services |
| 329 | Lodgings and related services, n.e.c. |

### 33 BARBERING, COSMETOLOGY, AND RELATED SERVICE

| | |
|---|---|
| 330 | Barbering and related services |
| 331 | Manicuring |
| 332 | Beautician services |
| 333 | Make-up, theatrical |
| 334 | Masseur and related services |
| 335 | Bath attendant work |
| 338 | Embalming |
| 339 | Barbering, cosmetology, and related service, n.e.c. |

### 34 AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICE

| | |
|---|---|
| 340 | Bowling alley and billiard parlor services |
| 341 | Golf course, tennis court, skating rink, & rel. serv. |
| 342 | Amusement device and concession work |
| 343 | Gambling hall services |
| 344 | Ushering |
| 346 | Wardrobe and dressing-room services |
| 349 | Amusement and recreation services, n.e.c. |

### 35 MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICE

| | |
|---|---|
| 350 | Ship steward/stewardess service |
| 351 | Rail passenger service |
| 352 | Host/hostess and steward/stewardess service, n.e.c. |
| 353 | Guide service, except hunting and fishing |
| 354 | Unlicensed birth attendant and practical nursing serv. |
| 355 | Attendant work, hosps., morgues, & rel. health serv. |
| 356 | Animal care, n.e.c. |
| 357 | Baggage porter service |
| 358 | Checkroom, locker room, and restroom services |
| 359 | Miscellaneous personal services, n.e.c. |

### 36 APPAREL & FURNISHINGS SERVICE

| | |
|---|---|
| 361 | Laundering service |
| 362 | Dry cleaning service |
| 363 | Pressing service |
| 364 | Dyeing & related services |
| 365 | Shoe & luggage repair & related services |
| 366 | Shoe shining & related services |
| 369 | Apparel & furnishings services, n.e.c. |

### 37 PROTECTIVE SERVICE

| | |
|---|---|
| 371 | Bridge tending & crossing guard services |
| 372 | Guard and related services |
| 373 | Fire protection service |
| 375 | Police & related work, public service |
| 376 | Police & related work, except in public service |
| 377 | Law enforcement work, n.e.c. |
| 378 | Military service |
| 379 | Protective services, n.e.c. |

### 38 BUILDING AND RELATED SERVICE

| | |
|---|---|
| 381 | Cleaning and related services |
| 382 | Janitorial services |
| 388 | Elevator services |
| 389 | Building and related services, n.e.c. |

## FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, & RELATED WORK

### 40 PLANT FARMING

| | |
|---|---|
| 401 | Grain farming |
| 402 | Cotton farming |
| 403 | Vegetable farming |
| 404 | Fruit and nut farming |
| 405 | Crop specialty farming |
| 406 | Horticultural specialty work |
| 407 | Gardening & groundskeeping |
| 409 | Plant farming, n.e.c. |

### 41 ANIMAL FARMING

| | |
|---|---|
| 411 | Dairy farming |
| 412 | Poultry farming |
| 413 | Livestock farming |
| 419 | Animal farming, n.e.c. |

### 42 MISCELLANEOUS FARMING & RELATED

| | |
|---|---|
| 421 | General farming |
| 422 | Farm irrigation |
| 423 | Farm couples |
| 424 | Farm machinery operating, n.e.c. |
| 429 | Miscellaneous farming & related work, n.e.c. |

### 43 FISHERY AND RELATED

| | |
|---|---|
| 431 | Net, seine, and trap fishing |
| 432 | Line fishing |
| 433 | Fishing, miscellaneous gear |
| 435 | Whaling |
| 436 | Marine life cultivation & related work |
| 437 | Sponge & seaweed gathering |
| 439 | Fishery & related work, n.e.c. |

### 44 FORESTRY

| | |
|---|---|
| 441 | Forest conservation work |
| 442 | Forest products production, except logging |
| 449 | Forestry, n.e.c. |

### 45 HUNTING, TRAPPING AND RELATED

| | |
|---|---|
| 451 | Hunting and trapping |
| 452 | Guide services, hunting and fishing |

### 46 AGRICULTURE SERVICE

| | |
|---|---|
| 461 | Cotton ginning and compressing |
| 465 | Blight and pest control and bindweed eradicator |
| 466 | Animal care |
| 467 | Animal science services |
| 469 | Agricultural services, n.e.c. |

## PROCESSING

### 50 PROCESSING OF METAL

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 | Electroplating |
| 501 | Dip plating |
| 502 | Melting, pouring, casting, and related work |
| 503 | Pickling, cleaning, degreasing, and related work |
| 504 | Heat treating |
| 505 | Metal spraying, coating, and related work |
| 509 | Metal processing, n.e.c. |

### 51 ORE REFINING AND FOUNDRY

| | |
|---|---|
| 510 | Mixing and related work |
| 511 | Separating, filtering, and related work |
| 512 | Melting |
| 513 | Roasting |
| 514 | Pouring and casting |
| 515 | Crushing and grinding |
| 518 | Molding, coremaking, and related work |
| 519 | Ore refining and foundry work, n.e.c. |

### 52 PROCESSING OF FOOD, TOBACCO AND RELATED PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|---|
| 520 | Mixing, compounding, blending, kneading, shaping, and related work |
| 521 | Separating, crushing, milling, chopping, grinding, and related work |
| 522 | Culturing, melting, fermenting, distilling saturating, pickling, aging, and related work |
| 523 | Heating, rendering, melting, drying, cooling, freezing, and related work |
| 524 | Coating, icing, decorating, and related work |
| 525 | Slaughtering, breaking, curing, and related work |
| 526 | Cooking and baking, n.e.c. |
| 529 | Processing, food and related products, n.e.c. |

### 53 PROCESSING OF PAPER AND RELATED MATERIALS

| | |
|---|---|
| 530 | Grinding, beating, and mixing |
| 532 | Cooking and drying |
| 533 | Cooling, bleaching, screening, washing, and rel. work |
| 534 | Calendering, sizing, coating, and related work |
| 535 | Forming, n.e.c. |
| 539 | Processing, paper and related materials, n.e.c. |

### 54 PROCESSING OF PETROLEUM, COAL, NATURAL AND MANUFACTURED GAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|---|
| 540 | Mixing and blending |
| 541 | Filtering, straining, and separating |
| 542 | Distilling, subliming, and carbonizing |
| 543 | Drying, heating, and melting |
| 544 | Grinding and crushing |
| 546 | Reacting, n.e.c. |
| 549 | Processing, petroleum and related products, n.e.c. |

### 55 CHEMICALS, PLASTICS, SYNTHETICS, RUBBER, PAINT, AND RELATED PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|---|
| 550 | Mixing and blending |
| 551 | Filtering, straining, and separating |
| 552 | Distilling |
| 553 | Heating, baking, seasoning, melting, and heat treating |
| 554 | Coating, calendering, laminating, and finishing |
| 555 | Grinding and crushing |
| 556 | Casting and molding, n.e.c. |
| 557 | Extruding |
| 558 | Reacting, n.e.c. |
| 559 | Processing, chemicals and related products, n.e.c. |

### 56 WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|---|
| 560 | Mixing and related work |
| 561 | Wood preserving and related work |
| 562 | Saturating and related work, n.e.c. |
| 563 | Drying, seasoning, and related work |
| 569 | Processing, wood and wood products, n.e.c. |

### 57 STONE, CLAY, GLASS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|---|
| 570 | Crushing, grinding, and mixing |
| 571 | Separating |
| 572 | Melting |
| 573 | Baking, drying, and heat treating |
| 574 | Impregnating, coating, and glazing |
| 575 | Forming |
| 579 | Processing, nonmetallic minerals & rel. products, n.e.c |

### 58 LEATHER, TEXTILES, AND RELATED PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|---|
| 580 | Shaping, blocking, stretching, and tentering |
| 581 | Separating, filtering, and drying |
| 582 | Washing, steaming, and saturating |
| 583 | Ironing, pressing, glazing, staking, calendering, and embossing |
| 584 | Mercerizing, coating, and laminating |
| 585 | Singeing, cutting, shearing, shaving, and napping |
| 586 | Felting and fulling |
| 587 | Brushing and shrinking |
| 589 | Processing, leather and textiles, n.e.c. |

### 59 PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| 590 | Processing, assorted materials |
| 599 | Miscellaneous processing, n.e.c. |

## MACHINE TRADES

### 60 METAL MACHINING

600 Machining and related work
601 Toolmaking and related work
602 Gear machining
603 Abrading
604 Turning
605 Milling and planing
606 Boring
607 Sawing
609 Metal machining, n.e.c.

### 61 METALWORKING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.

610 Hammer forging
611 Press forging
612 Forging, n.e.c.
613 Sheet and bar rolling
614 Extruding and drawing
615 Punching and shearing
616 Fabricating machine work
617 Metal forming, n.e.c.
619 Miscellaneous metalworking, n.e.c.

### 62, 63 MECHANICS AND MACHINERY REPAIRERS

620 Motorized vehicle and engineering equipment repairing
621 Aircraft repairing
622 Rail equipment repairing
623 Marine equipment repairing
624 Farm machinery repairing
625 Engine, power transmission, and rel. equipment rep.
626 Metalworking machinery repairing
627 Printing and publishing machinery repairing
628 Textile machinery and equipment repairing
629 Special industry machinery repairing
630 General industry machinery repairing
631 Powerplant machinery repairing
632 Ordnance and accessory repairing
633 Business and commercial machine repairing
637 Utility equipment repairing
638 Miscellaneous machine installation and repairing
639 Mechanical repairing, n.e.c.

### 64 PAPERWORKING

640 Paper cutting, winding, and related work
641 Folding, creasing, scoring, and gluing
642 Paper sewing
643 Paper corrugating
644 Paper fastening, n.e.c.
649 Paperworking, n.e.c.

### 65 PRINTING

650 Typesetting and composing
651 Printing press work
652 Printing machine work
653 Bookbinding and related work
654 Typecasting and related work
659 Printing, n.e.c.

### 66 WOOD MACHINING

660 Cabinetmaking
661 Patternmaking
662 Sanding
663 Shearing and shaving
664 Turning
665 Milling and planing
666 Boring
667 Sawing
668 Chipping
669 Wood machining, n.e.c.

### 67 MACHINING STONE, CLAY, GLASS, & RELATED MATERIALS

670 Stonecutting and related work
673 Abrading and polishing
674 Turning
675 Planing and shaping, n.e.c.
676 Boring and punching
677 Chipping, cutting, sawing, & related work
679 Machining, nonmetallic minerals & rel. materials, n.e.c.

### 68 TEXTILE

680 Carding, combing, drawing, and related work
681 Twisting, beaming, warping, and related work
682 Spinning
683 Weaving and related work
684 Hosiery knitting
685 Knitting, except hosiery
686 Punching, cutting, forming, & related work
689 Textile machine work, n.e.c.

### 69 MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.

690 Plastics, synthetics, rubber, & leather working
691 Insulated wire & cable fabricating
692 Fabrication of products from assorted materials
693 Modelmaking, patternmaking, & related work
694 Fabrication of ordnance, ammunition, & related products, n.e.c.
699 Miscellaneous machine work, n.e.c.

## BENCH WORK

### 70 FABRICATION, ASSEMBLY, & REPAIR OF METAL PRODUCTS, N.E.C.

700 Fabrication, assembly, & repair of jewelry, silverware, & related products
701 Fabrication, assembly, & repair of tools & related products
703 Sheet-metal products assembly & repair, n.e.c.
704 Engraving, etching, & related work
705 Filing, grinding, buffing, cleaning, & polishing, n.e.c.
706 Metal unit assembling & adjusting, n.e.c.
709 Fabrication, assembly, & repair of metal products, n.e.c.

### 71 FABRICATION & REPAIR OF SCIENTIFIC & MEDICAL APPARATUS, PHOTOGRAPHIC & OPTICAL GOODS, WATCHES & CLOCKS, & RELATED PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|---|
| 710 | Fabrication & repair of instruments for measuring, controlling, & indicating physical characteristics |
| 711 | Fabrication & repair of optical instruments & lenses |
| 712 | Fabrication & repair of surgical, medical, & dental instruments & supplies |
| 713 | Fabrication & repair of opthalmic goods |
| 714 | Fabrication & repair of photographic equipment and supplies |
| 715 | Fabrication & repair of watches, clocks & parts |
| 716 | Fabrication & repair of engineering & scientific instruments & equipment, n.e.c. |
| 719 | Fabrication & repair of scientific & medical apparatus, photographic & optical goods, watches & clocks, & related products, n.e.c. |

### 72 ASSEMBLY & REPAIR OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| 720 | Assembly & repair of radio & television receiving sets & phonographs |
| 721 | Assembly & repair of motors, generators, & related products |
| 722 | Communications equipment assembly & repair |
| 723 | Assembly & repair of electrical appliances & fixtures |
| 724 | Winding & assembly of coils, magnets, armatures, & related products |
| 725 | Assembly of light bulbs & electronic tubes |
| 726 | Assembly & repair of electronic components & accessories, n.e.c. |
| 727 | Storage battery assembly |
| 728 | Fabrication of electrical wire and cable |
| 729 | Assembly & repair of electrical equipment, n.e.c. |

### 73 FABRICATION & REPAIR OF PRODUCTS MADE FROM ASSORTED MATERIALS

| | |
|---|---|
| 730 | Fabrication & repair of musical instruments & parts |
| 731 | Fabrication & repair of games and toys |
| 732 | Fabrication & repair of sporting goods |
| 733 | Fabrication & repair of pens, pencils, & office & artists' materials, n.e.c. |
| 734 | Fabrication of notions |
| 735 | Fabrication & repair of jewelry, n.e.c. |
| 736 | Fabrication & repair of ordnance & accessories |
| 737 | Fabrication of ammunition, fireworks, explosives & related products |
| 739 | Fabrication & repair of products made from assorted materials, n.e.c. |

### 74 PAINTING, DECORATING, & RELATED OCCUPATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| 740 | Brush painting |
| 741 | Spray painting |
| 742 | Staining, waxing, & related work |
| 749 | Painting, decorating, & related work, n.e.c. |

### 75 FABRICATION & REPAIR OF PLASTICS, SYNTHETICS, RUBBER, AND RELATED PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|---|
| 750 | Fabrication & repair of tires, tubes, tire treads, & related products |
| 751 | Laying out and cutting, n.e.c. |
| 752 | Fitting, shaping, cementing, finishing, and rel. wk., n.e.c. |
| 753 | Fabrication and repair of rubber and plastic footwear |
| 754 | Fabrication and repair of miscellaneous plastic products |
| 759 | Fabrication and repair of plastics, synthetics, rubber, and related products, n.e.c. |

### 76 FABRICATION AND REPAIR OF WOOD PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|---|
| 760 | Bench carpentry and related work |
| 761 | Laying out, cutting, carving, shaping, and sanding, n.e.c. |
| 762 | Assembly of wood products, n.e.c. |
| 763 | Fabrication and repair of furniture, n.e.c. |
| 764 | Cooperage |
| 769 | Fabrication and repair of wood products, n.e.c. |

### 77 FABRICATION AND REPAIR OF SAND, STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|---|
| 770 | Fabrication and repair of jewelry, ornaments, and related products |
| 771 | Stone cutting and carving |
| 772 | Glass blowing, pressing, shaping, and related work, n.e.c. |
| 773 | Coloring and decorating brick, tile, and related products |
| 774 | Fabrication and repair of pottery and porcelain ware |
| 775 | Grinding, filing, polishing, frosting, etching, cleaning, and related work, n.e.c. |
| 776 | Fabrication and repair of asbestos and polishing products, abrasives, and related materials |
| 777 | Modelmaking, patternmaking, moldmaking, and related work |
| 779 | Fabrication and repair of sand, stone, clay and glass products, n.e.c. |

### 78 FABRICATION AND REPAIR OF TEXTILE, LEATHER, AND RELATED PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|---|
| 780 | Upholstering and mattress and bedspring fabrication and repair |
| 781 | Laying out, marking, cutting, and punching, n.e.c. |
| 782 | Handsewing, mending, embroidering, knitting, and related work, n.e.c. |
| 783 | Fur working |
| 784 | Fabrication and repair of hats, caps, gloves, and related products |
| 785 | Tailoring and dressmaking |
| 786 | Machine sewing, garment |
| 787 | Machine sewing, nongarment |
| 788 | Fabrication and repair of footwear |
| 789 | Fabrication and repair of textiles, leather, and related products, n.e.c. |

### 79 BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| 790 | Preparation of food, tobacco, and related products, n.e.c. |
| 794 | Fabrication of paper products, n.e.c. |
| 799 | Miscellaneous bench work, n.e.c. |

## STRUCTURAL WORK

### 80 METAL FABRICATING, N.E.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| 800 | Riveting |
| 801 | Fitting, bolting, screwing, & related work |
| 804 | Sheet metal work |
| 805 | Boilermaking & related work |
| 806 | Transportation equipment assembling & related work |
| 807 | Body work, transportation equipment |
| 809 | Miscellaneous metal fabricating, n.e.c. |

### 81 WELDERS, FLAME CUTTERS, AND RELATED

| | |
|---|---|
| 810 | Arc welding |
| 811 | Gas welding |
| 812 | Combination arc and gas welding |
| 813 | Resistance welding |
| 814 | Brazing, braze-welding, & soldering |
| 815 | Lead burning |
| 816 | Flame and arc cutting |
| 819 | Welding, flame cutting, & related work, n.e.c. |

### 82 ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLING, INSTALLING, & REPAIRING

| | |
|---|---|
| 820 | Generator, motor, & related powerplant equipment assembly, installation, & repair |
| 821 | Transmission & distribution line & circuit assembly, installation, & repair |
| 822 | Wire communication, detection, & signaling equipment assembly, installation, & repair |
| 823 | Electronic communication, detection, & signaling equipment assembly, installation, & repair |
| 824 | Lighting equipment & building wiring assembly, installation, & repair, n.e.c. |
| 825 | Transportation & materials handling equipment assembly, installation, & repair, n.e.c. |
| 826 | Industrial apparatus assembly, installation, and repair, n.e.c. |
| 827 | Large household appliances & similar commercial & industrial equipment assembly, installation, & repair |
| 828 | Electrical & electronic product fabrication, installation, & repair, n.e.c. |
| 829 | Assembly, installation, & repair of electrical products, n.e.c. |

### 84 PAINTING, PLASTERING, WATERPROOFING, CEMENTING, AND RELATED

| | |
|---|---|
| 840 | Construction & maintenance painting & related work |
| 841 | Paperhanging |
| 842 | Plastering & related work |
| 843 | Waterproofing & related work |
| 844 | Cement & concrete finishing & related work |
| 845 | Transportation equipment painting & related work |
| 849 | Painting, plastering, waterproofing, cementing, & related work, n.e.c. |

### 85 EXCAVATING, GRADING, PAVING, & RELATED

| | |
|---|---|
| 850 | Excavating, grading, & related work |
| 851 | Drainage & related work |
| 852 | Concrete paving |
| 853 | Asphalt paving |
| 859 | Excavating, grading, paving, & related work, n.e.c. |

### 86 CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| 860 | Carpentry and related work |
| 861 | Brick and stone masonry and tile setting |
| 862 | Plumbing, gas fitting, steam fitting, and related work |
| 863 | Asbestos and insulation work |
| 864 | Floor laying and finishing work |
| 865 | Glass setting and related work |
| 866 | Roofing and related work |
| 869 | Miscellaneous construction work, n.e.c. |

### 89 STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| 891 | Structural maintenance, n.e.c. |
| 892 | Hoisting and conveying, n.e.c. |
| 899 | Miscellaneous structural work, n.e.c. |

## MISCELLANEOUS WORK

### 90 MOTOR FREIGHT

| | |
|---|---|
| 900 | Concrete-mixing-truck driving |
| 902 | Dump-truck driving |
| 903 | Truck driving, inflammables |
| 904 | Trailer-truck driving |
| 905 | Heavy truck driving |
| 906 | Light truck driving |
| 909 | Motor freight transportation, n.e.c. |

### 91 TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| 910 | Railroad transportation |
| 911 | Water transportation |
| 912 | Air transportation |
| 913 | Passenger transportation, n.e.c. |
| 914 | Pumping and pipeline transportation |
| 915 | Parking lot and related service work |
| 919 | Miscellaneous transportation work, n.e.c. |

### 92 PACKAGING AND MATERIALS HANDLING

| | |
|---|---|
| 920 | Packaging |
| 921 | Hoisting and conveying |
| 922 | Materials moving and storing, n.e.c. |
| 929 | Packaging and materials handling, n.e.c. |

### 93 OCCUPATIONS IN EXTRACTION OF MINERALS

| | |
|---|---|
| 930 | Boring, drilling, cutting, and related work |
| 931 | Blasting |
| 932 | Loading and conveying |
| 933 | Crushing |
| 934 | Screening and related work |
| 939 | Extraction of minerals, n.e.c. |

### 94 OCCUPATIONS IN LOGGING

| | |
|---|---|
| 940 | Timber cutting and related work |
| 941 | Log inspecting, grading, scaling, and related work |
| 942 | Log sorting, gathering, storing, and related work |
| 949 | Logging, n.e.c. |

## 95 PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF UTILITIES

950 Stationary engineering
951 Firing and related work
952 Generation, transmission, and distribution of electric light and power
953 Production and distribution of gas
954 Filtration, purification, and distribution of water
955 Refuse and sewage disposal
956 Distribution of steam
957 Transmission of communications, n.e.c.
959 Production and distribution of utilities, n.e.c.

## 96 AMUSEMENT, RECREATION, AND MOTION PICTURE OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.

960 Motion picture projecting
961 Modeling and related work, n.e.c.
962 Motion picture production, n.e.c.
963 Radio and television production, n.e.c.
964 Theatrical and related entertainment production, n.e.c.
969 Miscellaneous amusement, recreation, and motion picture work, n.e.c.

## 97 GRAPHIC ART WORK

970 Art work, brush, spray, or pen
971 Photoengraving
972 Lithography and related work
973 Hand composition, typesetting, and related work
974 Electrotyping and related work
975 Stereotyping and related work
976 Darkroom work, n.e.c.
977 Bookbinding and related work
979 Graphic art work, n.e.c.

## 999 INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Table 40

## SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED STATEWIDE

DEC.'77-JAN.'78

| | ALL PROGRAMS | | REGULAR PRO-GRAMS | TRIGGER. EXTEND. BENEFIT (TREX) | FEDERAL SUPP. BENEFIT (FSB) | SPEC. UNEMP. ASSIST (SUA) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT | NUMBER | NUMBER | NUMBER | NUMBER |
| TOTAL | 99520 | 100.0 | 83298 | 9086 | 10 | 7126 |
| AGE | | | | | | |
| UNDER 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UNDER 25 | 21295 | 21.4 | 18240 | 1610 | - | 1445 |
| 25 - 34 | 25635 | 25.8 | 21378 | 2004 | 5 | 2248 |
| 35 - 44 | 15418 | 15.5 | 12921 | 1329 | 5 | 1163 |
| 45 - 54 | 15755 | 15.8 | 13296 | 1361 | - | 1098 |
| 55 - 64 | 13570 | 13.6 | 11345 | 1511 | - | 715 |
| 65 & OVER | 7608 | 7.6 | 5906 | 1253 | - | 449 |
| I.N.A. | 239 | .2 | 213 | 19 | - | 8 |
| SEX | | | | | | |
| MEN | 63890 | 64.2 | 54259 | 5394 | 5 | 4232 |
| WOMEN | 35611 | 35.8 | 29021 | 3692 | 5 | 2894 |
| I.N.A. | 18 | - | 18 | - | - | - |
| ETHNIC GROUP | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 93598 | 94.0 | 78626 | 8496 | 10 | 6467 |
| NON-WHITE | 4928 | 5.0 | 3872 | 501 | - | 554 |
| I.N.A. | 994 | 1.0 | 800 | 89 | - | 105 |
| SPANISH SURNAME | 1039 | 1.0 | 813 | 122 | - | 104 |
| OCCUPATION | | | | | | |
| PROF.,TECH.,MGT | 14430 | 14.5 | 10704 | 1303 | 5 | 2418 |
| CLERICAL/SALES | 17213 | 17.3 | 13945 | 2194 | 5 | 1069 |
| SERVICES | 11252 | 11.3 | 8726 | 1153 | - | 1373 |
| FARM,FISH,FOR. | 3344 | 3.4 | 2975 | 102 | - | 266 |
| PROCESSING | 2056 | 2.1 | 1832 | 201 | - | 22 |
| MACHINE TRADES | 6653 | 6.7 | 5929 | 629 | - | 95 |
| BENCH WORK | 8816 | 8.9 | 8029 | 735 | - | 52 |
| STRUCTURAL | 20465 | 20.6 | 18039 | 1651 | - | 775 |
| MISC. WORK | 15139 | 15.2 | 12971 | 1119 | - | 1049 |
| I.N.A. | 152 | .2 | 147 | - | - | 5 |
| RECENT DURATION | | | | | | |
| 0-9 WEEKS | 56772 | 57.0 | 53081 | 1263 | - | 2428 |
| 10-19 WEEKS | 22714 | 22.8 | 19653 | 1161 | - | 1900 |
| 20-29 WEEKS | 12442 | 12.5 | 8955 | 1538 | - | 1949 |
| 30 + WEEKS | 7207 | 7.2 | 1240 | 5120 | 10 | 837 |

TABLE
CONTINUED -1

Table 40 (Cont.)

| | ALL PROGRAMS NUMBER | ALL PROGRAMS PERCENT | REGULAR PRO-GRAMS NUMBER | TRIGGER. EXTEND. BENEFIT (TREX) NUMBER | FEDERAL SUPP. BENEFIT (FSB) NUMBER | SPEC. UNEMP. ASSIST (SUA) NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDUSTRY ATTACH. | | | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING | 27317 | 27.4 | 24752 | 2440 | - | 124 |
| CON. CONSTRUCT | 16823 | 16.9 | 15477 | 1258 | - | 88 |
| TRAN./UTIL. | 3689 | 3.7 | 3304 | 333 | - | 52 |
| WHOL/RET.TRADE | 18916 | 19.0 | 16429 | 2434 | - | 53 |
| FIN/INS/R.E. | 2719 | 2.7 | 2389 | 330 | - | - |
| SERVICES | 14047 | 14.1 | 12018 | 1534 | 5 | 490 |
| GOVERNMENTS | 10049 | 10.1 | 4145 | 532 | - | 5371 |
| OTHERS | 2886 | 2.9 | 2667 | 93 | - | 126 |
| I.N.A. | 3074 | 3.1 | 2117 | 131 | 5 | 821 |
| AVE. WEEKLY WAGE | | | | | | |
| UNDER $100 | 19702 | 19.8 | 15992 | 2173 | - | 1537 |
| $100 - $149 | 22586 | 22.7 | 18473 | 2105 | - | 2008 |
| $150 - $199 | 19877 | 20.0 | 16076 | 1782 | 10 | 2010 |
| $200 - $249 | 13659 | 13.7 | 11577 | 1342 | - | 740 |
| $250 - $299 | 8196 | 8.2 | 7287 | 636 | - | 273 |
| $300 OR MORE | 12141 | 12.2 | 10644 | 1041 | - | 456 |
| I.N.A. | 3360 | 3.4 | 3250 | 7 | - | 103 |
| SEPARATION REASON | | | | | | |
| LAYOFF | 91521 | 92.0 | 76687 | 8095 | 10 | 6729 |
| QUIT VOL. RET. | 181 | .2 | 130 | 41 | - | 9 |
| QUIT PREGNANCY | 23 | - | 14 | 8 | - | - |
| QUIT OTHER | 1668 | 1.7 | 1329 | 213 | - | 126 |
| DISCHARGES | 4660 | 4.7 | 3789 | 619 | - | 251 |
| LABOR DISPUTE | 48 | - | 48 | - | - | - |
| OTHER/INA | 1420 | 1.4 | 1300 | 110 | - | 10 |

ONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Table 41 (Cont.)

E

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
## STATEWIDE

.'77-JAN.'78

| | ALL AGES NUMBER | PER. | UNDER 45 YRS. | OVER 45 YRS. | NOT AVAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AL | 99358 | 100.0 | 62387 | 36971 | 239 |
| PROF.,TECH.,MGR. | 14429 | 14.5 | 9530 | 4900 | 18 |
| 01 ARCH./ENGINEER | 1159 | 1.2 | 685 | 475 | - |
| MATH & PHY. SCIENCE | 198 | .2 | 127 | 71 | - |
| LIFE SCIENCES | 597 | .6 | 518 | 79 | - |
| SOCIAL SCIENCES | 47 | - | 38 | 8 | - |
| MEDICINE & HEALTH | 996 | 1.0 | 590 | 406 | - |
| EDUCATION | 1991 | 2.0 | 1593 | 397 | - |
| MUSEUM, LIBRARY | 125 | .1 | 93 | 32 | - |
| LAW & JURISPRUDENCE | 74 | .1 | 46 | 28 | - |
| RELIGION & THEOLOGY | 5 | - | - | 5 | - |
| WRITING | 193 | .2 | 149 | 45 | - |
| ART | 362 | .4 | 284 | 78 | - |
| ENTERTAINMENT & REC | 279 | .3 | 232 | 47 | - |
| ADMINISTRATIVE SPEC | 3219 | 3.2 | 1868 | 1350 | 8 |
| MANAGRES & OFFICIAL | 4471 | 4.5 | 2782 | 1690 | 10 |
| PROFESSIONAL, TECN | 686 | .7 | 516 | 170 | - |
| CLERICAL, SALES | 17167 | 17.3 | 10226 | 6940 | 62 |
| STENO,TYPE,FILING | 4560 | 4.6 | 2851 | 1709 | 10 |
| COMPUTING & ACCOUNT | 5282 | 5.3 | 2856 | 2426 | 30 |
| MATERIAL & PROD REC | 1832 | 1.8 | 1307 | 524 | 3 |
| INFO & MESSAGE DIST | 1422 | 1.4 | 855 | 568 | 5 |
| MISC CLERICAL | 374 | .4 | 228 | 146 | - |
| SALESMEN, SERVICES | 389 | .4 | 235 | 154 | 9 |
| ,28 SALES, COMMODITI | 2224 | 2.2 | 1352 | 872 | 7 |
| MERCHANDISING | 1083 | 1.1 | 541 | 542 | - |
| SERVICES | 11170 | 11.2 | 6239 | 4931 | 87 |
| 0 DOMESTIC SERVICE | 291 | .3 | 116 | 175 | - |
| 1 FOOD & BEVERAGE | 4974 | 5.0 | 2907 | 2067 | 28 |
| 2 LODGING | 720 | .7 | 277 | 443 | 11 |
| 3 BARBERING,COSMETOLO | 260 | .3 | 203 | 57 | - |
| 4 AMUSEMENT & REC | 200 | .2 | 91 | 110 | 8 |
| 5 MISC PERSONAL SERV | 1145 | 1.2 | 773 | 372 | 3 |
| 6 APPAREL & FURNISH | 724 | .7 | 387 | 338 | - |
| 7 PROTECTIVE SERV | 1096 | 1.1 | 644 | 452 | 9 |
| 8 BUILDING & RELATED | 1748 | 1.8 | 839 | 909 | 27 |
| 0-46 FARM/FISH | 3334 | 3.4 | 2284 | 1049 | 10 |
| PROCESSING | 2052 | 2.1 | 1146 | 906 | 4 |
| 0 PROCESSING OF METAL | 153 | .2 | 111 | 42 | - |
| 1 ORE REFINING&FOUNDR | 70 | .1 | 57 | 13 | - |

TABLE
CONTINUED -1

Table 41 (Cont.)

| | ALL AGES NUMBER | PER. | UNDER 45 YRS. | OVER 45 YRS. | NOT AVAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52 PROCESS/FOOD,TOBACO | 501 | .5 | 327 | 173 | 2 |
| 53 PROCESSING OF PAPER | 71 | .1 | 36 | 35 | - |
| 54 PROCES/OIL,COAL,GAS | - | - | - | - | - |
| 55 CHEM,PLASTC,SYN,RUB | 490 | .5 | 268 | 222 | 2 |
| 56 WOOD AND WOOD PROD | 32 | - | 10 | 22 | - |
| 57 STONE,CLAY,GLASS | 79 | .1 | 43 | 35 | - |
| 58 LEATHER,TEXTILES | 513 | .5 | 254 | 259 | - |
| 59 PROCES/OCCUPATIONS | 143 | .1 | 38 | 105 | - |

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Table 41 (Cont.)

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
## STATEWIDE

EC.'77-JAN.'78

| | ALL AGES NUMBER | PER. | UNDER 45 YRS. | OVER 45 YRS. | NOT AVAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OTAL | 99358 | 100.0 | 62387 | 36971 | 239 |
| MACHINE TRADES | 6650 | 6.7 | 4098 | 2552 | 11 |
| 0 METAL MACHINING | 1482 | 1.5 | 848 | 634 | 8 |
| 1 METALWORKING OCCUP | 1225 | 1.2 | 731 | 494 | - |
| 2,63 MECHANICS REPAIR | 1983 | 2.0 | 1509 | 473 | 2 |
| 4 PAPERWORKING | 238 | .2 | 76 | 163 | - |
| 5 PRINTING | 395 | .4 | 248 | 147 | - |
| 6 WOOD MACHING | 107 | .1 | 73 | 33 | - |
| 7 MACH STONE,CLAY,GLA | 21 | - | 13 | 9 | - |
| 8 TEXTILE | 526 | .5 | 261 | 265 | - |
| 9 MACHINE TRADES OCCU | 673 | .7 | 339 | 334 | - |
| BENCH WORK | 8824 | 8.9 | 4344 | 4480 | 2 |
| 0 FAB.ASSBLY&REPAIR | 1045 | 1.1 | 668 | 377 | - |
| 1 FAB.REPAIR SCI&MED | 235 | .2 | 154 | 81 | - |
| 2 ASBLY&REPAIR ELECT | 1278 | 1.3 | 736 | 542 | - |
| 3 FAB.REPR ASSRT MATL | 305 | .3 | 193 | 112 | - |
| 4 PAINTING, DECORAT | 141 | .1 | 94 | 47 | - |
| 5 FAB&REPR PLASTC SYN | 82 | .1 | 58 | 24 | - |
| 6 FAB&REPR WOOD PROD | 157 | .2 | 103 | 54 | - |
| 7 FAB&REPR SAND STONE | 45 | - | 17 | 27 | - |
| 8 FAB&REPR TEXTILE | 5483 | 5.5 | 2295 | 3188 | 2 |
| 9 BENCH WORK OCCUPAT | 53 | .1 | 25 | 28 | - |
| STRUCTURAL WORK | 20446 | 20.6 | 13990 | 6456 | 26 |
| 0 METAL FABRICATING | 1495 | 1.5 | 1017 | 478 | - |
| 1 WELDERS, FLAME CUTT | 655 | .7 | 500 | 155 | 14 |
| 2 ELECTRICAL ASSBLY | 1575 | 1.6 | 1099 | 476 | - |
| 4 PAINT,PLASTER,WATER | 2915 | 2.9 | 1898 | 1016 | - |
| 5 EXCAVAT,GRAD,PAVE | 1921 | 1.9 | 1288 | 632 | 8 |
| 6 CONSTRUCTION OCCUPA | 10502 | 10.6 | 7265 | 3237 | - |
| 9 STRUCTURAL WORK OCC | 1354 | 1.4 | 893 | 461 | 5 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 15135 | 15.2 | 10434 | 4701 | 19 |
| 0 MOTOR FREIGHT | 3377 | 3.4 | 2409 | 968 | - |
| 1 TRANSPORTATION OCCU | 1547 | 1.6 | 994 | 553 | - |
| 2 PACKAGING&MATERIALS | 7488 | 7.5 | 5386 | 2101 | 11 |
| 3 EXTRACT OF MINERALS | 388 | .4 | 247 | 141 | - |
| 4 LOGGING OCCUPATIONS | 15 | - | 15 | - | - |
| 5 PROD&DIST,UTILITIES | 150 | .2 | 66 | 84 | - |
| 6 AMUSE, REC., MOVIES | 69 | .1 | 52 | 17 | - |
| 7 GRAPHIC ART WORK | 453 | .5 | 253 | 200 | - |
| 99 INFO NOT AVAILABLE | 1621 | 1.6 | 988 | 633 | 8 |

TABLE -

Table 41 (Cont.)

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
## STATEWIDE

DEC.'77-JAN.'78

| | | ALL AGES NUMBER | PER. | UNDER 45 YRS. | OVER 45 YRS. | NOT AVAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | | 99358 | 100.0 | 62387 | 36971 | 239 |
| ACCOUNTING/AUDITING | 160 | 616 | .6 | 311 | 305 | - |
| BUDGET/MGT ANALYSIS | 161 | 60 | .1 | 26 | 34 | - |
| PURCHASING MGT | 162 | 294 | .3 | 181 | 113 | - |
| SALES/DISTRIBUT MGT | 163 | 418 | .4 | 201 | 217 | - |
| ADVERTISING MGT | 164 | 33 | - | 15 | 18 | - |
| PUBLIC RELATIONS MGT | 165 | 82 | .1 | 61 | 21 | - |
| PERSONNEL/TRAIN ADM | 166 | 221 | .2 | 139 | 82 | - |
| INSPECT/INVEST,MGT | 168 | 111 | .1 | 79 | 32 | - |
| ADMIN SPECIALT NEC | 169 | 1360 | 1.4 | 847 | 513 | 8 |
| AGRI/FOREST/FISH MGT | 180 | 11 | - | 2 | 9 | - |
| MINING MGT | 181 | 19 | - | 19 | - | - |
| CONSTRUCTION MGT | 182 | 86 | .1 | 43 | 43 | - |
| MFG INDUSTRY MGT | 183 | 277 | .3 | 164 | 113 | - |
| TRANS/COMN/UTILT MGT | 184 | 222 | .2 | 136 | 86 | - |
| WHLE/RETAIL TRAD MGT | 185 | 1731 | 1.7 | 1123 | 608 | 10 |
| FINANC/INSUR/R E MGT | 186 | 268 | .3 | 172 | 96 | - |
| SERVICE INDUSTRY MGT | 187 | 1099 | 1.1 | 691 | 407 | - |
| PUBLIC ADMIN MGT | 188 | 20 | - | 5 | 15 | - |
| MISC MGT WORK NEC | 189 | 738 | .7 | 425 | 313 | - |
| SECRETARIAL WORK | 201 | 1982 | 2.0 | 1321 | 661 | - |
| STENOGRAPHY | 202 | 13 | - | 10 | 3 | - |
| TYPING | 203 | 144 | .1 | 116 | 28 | - |
| CORRESPONDENCE WORK | 204 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - |
| PERSONNEL WORK | 205 | 83 | .1 | 56 | 28 | - |
| FILING | 206 | 62 | .1 | 45 | 17 | - |
| DUPLICATE MACH WORK | 207 | 18 | - | 18 | - | - |
| MISC OFFIC MACH WORK | 208 | 34 | - | 25 | 10 | - |
| STEN/TYP/FIL/RALATED | 209 | 2220 | 2.2 | 1258 | 963 | 10 |
| BOOKKEEPING | 210 | 1057 | 1.1 | 497 | 561 | 16 |
| CASHIERING | 211 | 770 | .8 | 424 | 346 | 11 |
| TELLER SERVICE | 212 | 164 | .2 | 121 | 42 | - |
| AUTOMAT DATA PROCESS | 213 | 537 | .5 | 389 | 149 | - |
| BILLING-MACHINE WORK | 214 | 75 | .1 | 27 | 47 | - |
| BOOKKEEP-MACH WORK | 215 | 88 | .1 | 50 | 37 | - |
| COMPUTING MACH WORK | 216 | 21 | - | 7 | 13 | - |
| ACCT/RECORD MACH,NEC | 217 | 6 | - | 6 | - | - |
| COMPUT/ACCT RECORDNG | 219 | 2560 | 2.8 | 1330 | 1230 | 2 |
| CLERICAL WORK PROD | 221 | 87 | .1 | 58 | 28 | - |
| CLERICAL SHIP/RECV | 222 | 1010 | 1.0 | 678 | 332 | - |
| STOCK CHECK/RELATED | 223 | 688 | .7 | 530 | 158 | 3 |
| WEIGHING | 224 | 16 | - | 16 | - | - |
| MATERIAL/PROD RECOR | 229 | 27 | - | 25 | 2 | - |
| MESSENGER & RELATED | 230 | 39 | - | 26 | 13 | - |

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Table 41 (Cont.)

| | | ALL AGES NUMBER | PER. | UNDER 45 YRS. | OVER 45 YRS. | NOT AVAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IL SORT ETC | 231 | 207 | .2 | 114 | 93 | 5 |
| ST OFFICE CLERICAL | 232 | 131 | .1 | 76 | 55 | - |
| IL DELIVERY | 233 | 97 | .1 | 88 | 10 | - |
| IL PREP/HANDL MACH | 234 | 12 | - | 12 | - | - |
| LEPHONE WORK | 235 | 423 | .4 | 195 | 228 | - |
| LEGRAPH WORK | 236 | - | - | - | - | - |
| CEPTION/INFO DISP | 237 | 461 | .5 | 304 | 157 | - |
| FO/MESSAGE DISTRI | 239 | 50 | .1 | 42 | 8 | - |

TABLE

Table 41 (Cont.)

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
## STATEWIDE

DEC.'77-JAN.'78

| | | ALL AGES NUMBER | PER. | UNDER 45 YRS. | OVER 45 YRS. | NOT AVAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | | 99358 | 100.0 | 62387 | 36971 | 239 |
| COLLECTING | 240 | 16 | - | 12 | 4 | - |
| ADJUSTING | 241 | 29 | - | 18 | 11 | - |
| HOTEL DESK WORK | 242 | 73 | .1 | 28 | 45 | - |
| DIRECT SERV/CLERICAL | 243 | 25 | - | 16 | 10 | - |
| MISC CLERICAL WORK | 249 | 217 | .2 | 143 | 74 | - |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIP | 280 | 141 | .1 | 83 | 58 | - |
| BUSN&COMMCL MACH | 281 | 44 | - | 35 | 9 | - |
| MEDICAL & DENTAL | 282 | 22 | - | 17 | 4 | - |
| JEWELRY & SILVERWARE | 283 | 25 | - | - | 25 | - |
| SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS | 284 | 22 | - | 8 | 14 | - |
| PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIP | 285 | 3 | - | - | 3 | - |
| AMUSEMENT & SPORTING | 286 | - | - | - | - | - |
| MUSIC & MUSICAL INST | 287 | 14 | - | 8 | 6 | - |
| COMMODITIES NEC | 289 | 1268 | 1.3 | 857 | 412 | 7 |
| SALES CLERKING | 290 | 638 | .6 | 291 | 347 | - |
| PEDDLING | 291 | 22 | - | 15 | 7 | - |
| ROUTE WORK | 292 | 100 | .1 | 27 | 73 | - |
| CANVASSING & SOLICIT | 293 | 49 | - | 17 | 32 | - |
| AUCTIONEERING | 294 | - | - | - | - | - |
| SHOPPING | 296 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - |
| DEMONSTRAT & MODELNG | 297 | 18 | - | - | 18 | - |
| DISPLAY WORK | 298 | 7 | - | - | 7 | - |
| MERCHANDISING WORK | 299 | 247 | .2 | 190 | 58 | - |
| FOOD&BEVERAGE SERV | 310 | 164 | .2 | 51 | 113 | - |
| FOOD SERVING | 311 | 1533 | 1.5 | 876 | 658 | - |
| BARTENDING | 312 | 859 | .9 | 517 | 342 | 3 |
| COOKING,LARGE HOTELS | 313 | 1318 | 1.3 | 821 | 497 | 12 |
| COOKING,SMALL HOTELS | 314 | 102 | .1 | 83 | 20 | - |
| MISC COOKING | 315 | 155 | .2 | 102 | 53 | - |
| MEAT CUTTING | 316 | 307 | .3 | 159 | 148 | - |
| MISC FOOD & BEV PREP | 317 | 51 | .1 | 29 | 22 | - |
| KITCHEN WORK NEC | 318 | 432 | .4 | 254 | 178 | 13 |
| FOOD & BEV PREP | 319 | 52 | .1 | 15 | 37 | - |
| CLEANING & RELAT | 381 | 1134 | 1.1 | 542 | 591 | 8 |
| JANITORIAL SERV | 382 | 525 | .5 | 252 | 273 | 12 |
| ELEVATOR SERV | 388 | 21 | - | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| BUILDING & RELATED | 389 | 50 | .1 | 22 | 29 | - |
| MIXING & BLENDING | 550 | 40 | - | 19 | 21 | - |
| FILTER,STRAIN&SEPERA | 551 | 19 | - | 11 | 8 | - |
| DISTILL | 552 | 7 | - | 3 | 4 | - |
| HEAT,BAKE,SEASON,MEL | 553 | 11 | - | 11 | - | - |
| COAT,CALENDER,LAMINA | 554 | 8 | - | - | 8 | - |

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## Table 41 (Cont.)

| | | ALL AGES NUMBER | PER. | UNDER 45 YRS. | OVER 45 YRS. | NOT AVAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RINDING & CRUSHING | 555 | 9 | - | 9 | - | - |
| ASTING & MOLDING | 556 | 217 | .2 | 120 | 97 | - |
| XTRUDING | 557 | 23 | - | 15 | 8 | - |
| EACTING | 558 | 12 | - | - | 12 | - |
| ROCESSING,CHEMICALS | 559 | 145 | .1 | 81 | 65 | 2 |

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE

Table 41 (Cont.)

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
## STATEWIDE

DEC.'77-JAN.'78

| | | ALL AGES NUMBER | PER. | UNDER 45 YRS. | OVER 45 YRS. | NOT AVAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | | 99358 | 100.0 | 62387 | 36971 | 239 |
| MACHINING & RELATED | 600 | 425 | .4 | 233 | 192 | 8 |
| TOOLMAKING & RELATED | 601 | 104 | .1 | 32 | 73 | - |
| GEAR MACHINING | 602 | - | - | - | - | - |
| ABRADING | 603 | 48 | - | 30 | 18 | - |
| TURNING | 604 | 34 | - | 34 | - | - |
| MILLING & PLANING | 605 | 110 | .1 | 64 | 46 | - |
| BORING | 606 | 67 | .1 | 61 | 7 | - |
| SAWING | 607 | 64 | .1 | 35 | 30 | - |
| METAL MACHINING NEC | 609 | 630 | .6 | 360 | 270 | - |
| HAMMER FORGING | 610 | 7 | - | - | 7 | - |
| PRESS FORGING | 611 | 4 | - | 4 | - | - |
| FORGING NEC | 612 | 27 | - | 7 | 20 | - |
| SHEET & BAR ROLLING | 613 | 19 | - | 14 | 4 | - |
| EXTRUDING & DRAWING | 614 | 21 | - | 17 | 4 | - |
| PUNCHING & SHEARING | 615 | 51 | .1 | 31 | 20 | - |
| FABRICATING MACHINE | 616 | 636 | .6 | 392 | 245 | - |
| METAL FORMING NEC | 617 | 57 | .1 | 40 | 17 | - |
| MISC METALWORKING | 619 | 404 | .4 | 227 | 177 | - |
| MOTORIZ VEHICLE&ENG. | 620 | 1184 | 1.2 | 957 | 226 | 2 |
| AIRCRAFT REPAIRING | 621 | 108 | .1 | 105 | 3 | - |
| RAIL EQUIP REPAIRING | 622 | 8 | - | 8 | - | - |
| MARINE EQUIP REPAIR | 623 | 28 | - | 20 | 8 | - |
| FARM MACHINERY REPAI | 624 | 8 | - | - | 8 | - |
| ENGINE,POWER TRANSM | 625 | 28 | - | 28 | - | - |
| METALWORKING MACHINE | 626 | 30 | - | 14 | 17 | - |
| PRINT&PUB MACHINERY | 627 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TEXTILE MACH&EQUIP | 628 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - |
| SPEC INDUSTRY MACH | 629 | 6 | - | 3 | 3 | - |
| CARD,COMB,DRAW, RELA | 680 | 23 | - | 13 | 9 | - |
| TRIST,BEAM,WRAP, REL | 681 | 25 | - | 15 | 10 | - |
| OPINNINH | 682 | 6 | - | 6 | - | - |
| WEAVING & RELATED | 683 | 17 | - | 12 | 5 | - |
| HOSIERY KNITTING | 684 | - | - | - | - | - |
| KNIT,EXCEPT HOSIERY | 685 | 27 | - | 19 | 8 | - |
| PUNCH,CUT,FORM RELAT | 686 | 9 | - | - | 9 | - |
| REXTILE MACHINE WORK | 689 | 419 | .4 | 196 | 223 | - |
| PLASTICS,SYNTHETICS, | 690 | 253 | .3 | 108 | 145 | - |
| INSULATED WIRE&CABLE | 691 | 74 | .1 | 47 | 28 | - |
| FABRICATION OF PROD | 692 | 68 | .1 | 53 | 14 | - |
| MODELMAK,PATTERMAK | 693 | - | - | - | - | - |
| FABRICAT/AMMO ETC | 694 | - | - | - | - | - |
| MISC. MACHINE WORK | 699 | 263 | .3 | 124 | 139 | - |
| FAB/ASBL&REPR METAL | 700 | 39 | - | 28 | 11 | - |

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Table 41 (Cont.

| | | ALL AGES NUMBER | PER. | UNDER 45 YRS. | OVER 45 YRS. | NOT AVAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AB/ASBL&REPAIR TOOL | 701 | 38 | - | 31 | 7 | - |
| HEET-METAL PROD | 703 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - |
| NGRAV,ETCH,&RELATED | 704 | 21 | - | 14 | 7 | - |
| IL,GRIND,BUFF,CLEAN | 705 | 205 | .2 | 81 | 125 | - |
| ETAL UNIT ASBL& ADJ | 706 | 678 | .7 | 479 | 199 | - |
| AB/ASBL&REPR METAL | 709 | 61 | .1 | 32 | 29 | - |
| ADIO & TV | 720 | 25 | - | 14 | 11 | - |
| OTORS,GENERATORS | 721 | 13 | - | 3 | 10 | - |
| OMMUNICATION EQUIP | 722 | 27 | - | 8 | 19 | - |
| LECTRICAL APPLI&FIX | 723 | 156 | .2 | 81 | 75 | - |
| OILS,MAGNET,ARMATUR | 724 | 42 | - | 31 | 12 | - |
| ITE BULBS&ELECTRONI | 725 | 20 | - | 9 | 11 | - |
| LECTRONIC COMPONENT | 726 | 766 | .8 | 460 | 307 | - |
| TORAGE BATTERY | 727 | 16 | - | - | 16 | - |
| LECTRICAL WIRE&CABL | 728 | 25 | - | 2 | 23 | - |
| LECTRICAL EQUIP | 729 | 185 | .2 | 128 | 57 | - |

TABLE

Table 41 (Cont.)

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
## STATEWIDE

DEC.'77-JAN.'78

| | | ALL AGES NUMBER | PER. | UNDER 45 YRS. | OVER 45 YRS. | NOT AVAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | | 99358 | 100.0 | 62387 | 36971 | 239 |
| | | | | | | |
| UPHOLSTER,MATTRESS | 780 | 47 | - | 17 | 30 | - |
| LAY OUT,MARK,CUT,PUN | 781 | 496 | .5 | 160 | 336 | - |
| HANDSEW,MEND,EMBROID | 782 | 87 | .1 | 27 | 60 | - |
| FUR WORKING | 783 | 6 | - | - | 6 | - |
| HATS,CAPS,GLOVES ETC | 784 | 34 | - | 15 | 19 | 2 |
| TAILORING & DRESSMAK | 785 | 113 | .1 | 44 | 69 | - |
| MACHINE SEWING, GARM | 786 | 2095 | 2.1 | 974 | 1120 | - |
| MACH SEW,NONGARMENT | 787 | 1881 | 1.9 | 784 | 1097 | - |
| FOOTWEAR | 788 | 363 | .4 | 130 | 233 | - |
| TEXTILES,LEATHER | 789 | 360 | .4 | 143 | 217 | - |
| | | | | | | |
| RIVETING | 800 | - | - | - | - | - |
| FITT,BOLT,SCREW,RELA | 801 | 601 | .6 | 373 | 228 | - |
| SHEET METAL WORK | 804 | 350 | .4 | 233 | 117 | - |
| BOILERMAKING & RELAT | 805 | 122 | .1 | 79 | 43 | - |
| TRANSP EQUIP ASSEMBL | 806 | 131 | .1 | 105 | 26 | - |
| BODY WORK, TRANSP EQ | 807 | 161 | .2 | 132 | 29 | - |
| MISC METAL FABRICAT | 809 | 111 | .1 | 83 | 28 | - |
| | | | | | | |
| GENERATOR,MOTOR RELA | 820 | 15 | - | 7 | 7 | - |
| TRANS&DISTR LINE&CIR | 821 | 21 | - | 21 | - | - |
| WIRE COMMUN,DETECT | 822 | 114 | .1 | 98 | 15 | - |
| ELECTRON,COMMN DETEC | 823 | 47 | - | 39 | 8 | - |
| LIGHT EQUIP&BUILD | 824 | 982 | 1.0 | 670 | 312 | - |
| TRANSP&MATERIALS EQU | 825 | 40 | - | 11 | 29 | - |
| INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS | 826 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - |
| LARGE HOUSEHOLD APPL | 827 | 106 | .1 | 53 | 53 | - |
| ELECTRICAL&ELECTRONI | 828 | 79 | .1 | 59 | 20 | - |
| ASSMBLY,INSTALL,REPR | 829 | 169 | .2 | 137 | 32 | - |
| | | | | | | |
| EXCAVAT,GRADNG&RELAT | 850 | 677 | .7 | 492 | 185 | 5 |
| DRAINAGE&RELATED | 851 | 92 | .1 | 51 | 40 | - |
| CONCRETE PAVING | 852 | 139 | .1 | 94 | 45 | - |
| ASPHALT PAVING | 853 | 72 | .1 | 60 | 12 | - |
| EXCAV,GRAD,PAVING | 859 | 913 | .9 | 564 | 350 | 3 |
| | | | | | | |
| CARPENTRY & RELATED | 860 | 3885 | 4.1 | 2680 | 1204 | - |
| BRICK&STONE MASONRY | 861 | 1038 | 1.0 | 578 | 460 | - |
| PLUMBING,GAS FITT | 862 | 1248 | 1.3 | 936 | 312 | - |
| ASBESTOS&INSULATION | 863 | 108 | .1 | 82 | 25 | - |
| FLOOR LAYING&FINISH | 864 | 36 | - | 36 | - | - |
| GLASS SETTING&RELATE | 865 | 69 | .1 | 66 | 3 | - |
| ROOFING&RELATED | 866 | 437 | .4 | 381 | 56 | - |
| MISC CONSTRUCTION | 869 | 3668 | 3.7 | 2492 | 1177 | - |
| | | | | | | |
| CONCRETE-MIX,TRUCK | 900 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - |
| DUMP-TRUCK DRIVING | 902 | 67 | .1 | 42 | 25 | - |

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Table 41 (Cont.)

| | | ALL AGES NUMBER | PER. | UNDER 45 YRS. | OVER 45 YRS. | NOT AVAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UCK DRIVING,INFLAM | 903 | 20 | - | 16 | 3 | - |
| AILER-TRUCK DRIV | 904 | 426 | .4 | 260 | 166 | - |
| AVY TRUCK DRIV | 905 | 2015 | 2.0 | 1386 | 629 | - |
| GHT TRUCK DRIVING | 906 | 728 | .7 | 603 | 125 | - |
| TOR FREIGHT TRANSP | 909 | 105 | .1 | 86 | 19 | - |
| CKAGING | 920 | 2281 | 2.3 | 1412 | 870 | - |
| ISTING & CONVEYING | 921 | 208 | .2 | 115 | 93 | - |
| TERIAL MOVING&STOR | 922 | 2106 | 2.1 | 1638 | 468 | 11 |
| CK/MATERIALS HANDL | 929 | 2855 | 2.9 | 2184 | 670 | - |

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE

## Table 42

## AGE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED STATEWIDE

DEC.'77-JAN.'78

| | TOTAL | | MALES | | FEMALES | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | PER. | NUMBER | PER. | NUMBER | PER. |
| TOTAL | 99579 | 100.0 | 63940 | 100.0 | 35640 | 100.0 |
| AGE GROUPS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 99340 | 99.8 | 63786 | 99.8 | 35554 | 99.8 |
| UNDER 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UNDER 25 | 21303 | 21.4 | 15303 | 23.9 | 6000 | 16.8 |
| 25 - 34 | 25643 | 25.8 | 17424 | 27.3 | 8219 | 23.1 |
| 35 - 44 | 15429 | 15.5 | 9628 | 15.1 | 5800 | 16.3 |
| 45 - 54 | 15793 | 15.9 | 9365 | 14.6 | 6427 | 18.0 |
| 55 - 64 | 13565 | 13.6 | 7584 | 11.9 | 5980 | 16.8 |
| 65 & OVER | 7608 | 7.6 | 4481 | 7.0 | 3127 | 8.8 |
| WEEKLY EARN. | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 96222 | 96.6 | 61595 | 96.3 | 34627 | 97.2 |
| UNDER $100 | 19724 | 19.8 | 7746 | 12.1 | 11978 | 33.6 |
| $100-$149 | 22597 | 22.7 | 11627 | 18.2 | 10969 | 30.8 |
| $150-$199 | 19873 | 20.0 | 13080 | 20.5 | 6793 | 19.1 |
| $200-$249 | 13661 | 13.7 | 10769 | 16.8 | 2891 | 8.1 |
| $250-$299 | 8212 | 8.2 | 7051 | 11.0 | 1161 | 3.3 |
| $300 + | 12156 | 12.2 | 11321 | 17.7 | 835 | 2.3 |

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE Table 43

## DURATION MOST RECENT SPELL OF UNEMPLOYMENT - ALL PROGRAMS
## STATEWIDE

DEC.'77-JAN.'78

| | ALL AGES NUMBER | PER. | UNDER 45 YRS. | OVER 45 YRS. | NOT AVAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 99358 | 100.0 | 62387 | 36971 | 239 |
| BOTH SEXES | 98970 | 99.6 | 62183 | 36787 | 233 |
| 0 - 4 WEEKS | 32725 | 32.9 | 21000 | 11725 | 58 |
| 5 - 9 WEEKS | 23989 | 24.1 | 15545 | 8444 | 48 |
| 10-14 WEEKS | 13542 | 13.6 | 8713 | 4829 | 25 |
| 15-19 WEEKS | 9117 | 9.2 | 5682 | 3435 | 38 |
| 20-24 WEEKS | 7165 | 7.2 | 4493 | 2673 | 31 |
| 25-29 WEEKS | 5237 | 5.3 | 2983 | 2254 | 21 |
| 30 + WEEKS | 7194 | 7.2 | 3767 | 3428 | 13 |
| MEN | 63518 | 63.9 | 42195 | 21323 | 147 |
| 0 - 4 WEEKS | 21744 | 21.9 | 14754 | 6990 | 51 |
| 5 - 9 WEEKS | 16387 | 16.5 | 11246 | 5141 | 21 |
| 10-14 WEEKS | 8563 | 8.6 | 5886 | 2677 | 25 |
| 15-19 WEEKS | 5852 | 5.9 | 3734 | 2118 | 27 |
| 20-24 WEEKS | 4189 | 4.2 | 2774 | 1415 | 15 |
| 25-29 WEEKS | 2836 | 2.9 | 1612 | 1223 | 6 |
| 30 + WEEKS | 3948 | 4.0 | 2189 | 1759 | 3 |
| WOMEN | 35434 | 35.7 | 19975 | 15459 | 86 |
| 0 - 4 WEEKS | 10973 | 11.0 | 6241 | 4732 | 7 |
| 5 - 9 WEEKS | 7596 | 7.6 | 4296 | 3300 | 27 |
| 10-14 WEEKS | 4974 | 5.0 | 2822 | 2152 | - |
| 15-19 WEEKS | 3265 | 3.3 | 1948 | 1318 | 11 |
| 20-24 WEEKS | 2977 | 3.0 | 1719 | 1258 | 16 |
| 25-29 WEEKS | 2402 | 2.4 | 1371 | 1031 | 15 |
| 30 + WEEKS | 3247 | 3.3 | 1578 | 1669 | 9 |

TABLE

Table 43 (Cont.)

STATEWIDE

DEC.'77-JAN.'78

| | | DURATION | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | 0-4 | 5/9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 |
| TOTAL | 99597 | 33.0 | 24.1 | 13.6 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 5.3 |
| OCCUPATION | | | | | | | |
| PROF,TECH,MGT | 14448 | 19.2 | 20.7 | 16.6 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 8.0 |
| CLERICAL/SALES | 17229 | 23.6 | 19.8 | 15.2 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 8.1 |
| SERVICES | 11256 | 28.8 | 23.2 | 15.3 | 9.6 | 7.8 | 6.5 |
| FARM,FISH,FURS | 3344 | 52.4 | 28.8 | 8.6 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| PROCESSING | 2056 | 37.7 | 23.2 | 12.6 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 6.2 |
| MACHINE TRADES | 6661 | 32.8 | 22.7 | 15.2 | 8.6 | 6.7 | 4.9 |
| BENCH WORK | 8826 | 40.4 | 25.0 | 13.3 | 7.3 | 4.9 | 3.3 |
| STRUCTURAL | 20473 | 41.7 | 29.2 | 11.4 | 7.1 | 3.9 | 2.8 |
| MISC. WORK | 15154 | 38.4 | 25.5 | 11.5 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 3.8 |
| I.N.A. | 152 | 40.8 | 14.5 | 18.4 | 23.0 | - | 2.6 |
| INDUSTRY ATTACH. | | | | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING | 27339 | 35.0 | 25.4 | 13.9 | 8.2 | 5.7 | 4.6 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 16843 | 47.6 | 28.2 | 10.4 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 1.7 |
| TRANS/UTIL | 3697 | 36.8 | 22.0 | 13.6 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 4.2 |
| WHOL/RET/TRADE | 18916 | 27.4 | 21.9 | 14.2 | 10.7 | 7.9 | 6.7 |
| FIN/INS/R.E. | 2723 | 20.1 | 21.6 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 11.5 | 9.0 |
| SERVICES | 14059 | 23.6 | 24.0 | 16.0 | 11.5 | 9.8 | 6.2 |
| GOVERNMENTS | 10060 | 19.6 | 18.0 | 16.4 | 12.2 | 14.6 | 10.0 |
| OTHERS | 2886 | 51.5 | 33.6 | 8.3 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| I.N.A. | 3074 | 43.4 | 21.1 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 5.3 | 4.8 |

78/04/20. Table 44

APRIL CONTROL FORECAST
BY FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS (OCT. 1 - SEPT. 30)

SUMMARY REPORT
MASSACHUSETTS ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS MODEL
(Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates)

| | Fiscal 1975 | Fiscal 1976 | Fiscal 1977 | Fiscal 1978 | Fiscal 1979 | Fiscal 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employment--Nonag. W. & S. | 2288 | 2297 | 2360 | 2451 | 2518 | 2582 |
| % Change | NA | .4 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Manufacturing | 587 | 588 | 612 | 642 | 658 | 671 |
| % Change | NA | .1 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Non-Manufacturing | 1701 | 1709 | 1748 | 1809 | 1861 | 1911 |
| % Change | NA | .5 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Unemployment Rate | 10.5 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.4 |
| Employment Rate Index* | 99.6 | 100.0 | 102.4 | 106.3 | 107.8 | 109.4 |
| % Change | NA | .4 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Relative to U.S. Index* | 97.9 | 97.2 | 97.6 | 98.5 | 99.0 | 99.5 |
| Rate of Wage Change | NA | 5.7 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 8.2 |
| Wage Index Rel. to U.S.* | 98.2 | 96.5 | 96.2 | 95.2 | 94.6 | 94.2 |
| Avg. Weekly Hours in Mfg. | 39.3 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.4 |
| Rate of Price Inflation | NA | 8.4 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Relative to U.S. CPI* | 99.1 | 101.1 | 100.4 | 99.0 | 98.3 | 98.0 |
| Personal Income (mil$) | 34574 | 37541 | 40977 | 45037 | 49099 | 53899 |
| % Change | NA | 8.6 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.8 |
| Disposable Income (mil$) | 29622 | 32014 | 34704 | 38128 | 41874 | 45720 |
| % Change | NA | 8.1 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.2 |
| Real Per Cap. D.I. Index* | 97.0 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 104.8 | 108.9 | 112.1 |
| Relative to U.S.* | 100.0 | 97.6 | 98.0 | 98.8 | 99.4 | 99.4 |
| Rel. Business Cost Index* | 99.4 | 98.5 | 98.3 | 97.8 | 97.2 | 96.9 |
| Manufacturing* | 98.9 | 98.2 | 97.7 | 97.4 | 96.9 | 96.6 |
| Non-Manufacturing* | 99.6 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 98.0 | 97.3 | 97.0 |

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*Indexes equal 100 in calendar 1973.

78/04/20.

Table 44 (Cont.)

APRIL CONTROL FORECAST

EMPLOYMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS
(Thousands of People, Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| | 76:3 | 76:4 | 77:1 | 77:2 | 77:3 | 77:4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing | 593.2 | 605.1 | 604.0 | 618.7 | 620.4 | 633.9 |
| As % of U.S. | 3.12 | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.16 | 3.16 | 3.19 |
| Durables | 326.6 | 336.8 | 339.2 | 349.4 | 352.7 | 360.5 |
| Lumber (24) | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.7 |
| Furniture (25) | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| Stone, Clay, etc. (32) | 23.6 | 23.0 | 22.4 | 23.4 | 22.2 | 22.8 |
| Primary Metals (33) | 16.4 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 17.1 |
| Fabricated Metals (34) | 50.5 | 51.7 | 50.4 | 52.0 | 52.5 | 53.5 |
| Non-elec. Machin. (35) | 74.3 | 76.9 | 77.9 | 81.2 | 83.1 | 83.8 |
| Elec. Equipment (36) | 83.4 | 85.9 | 87.5 | 89.0 | 92.0 | 94.2 |
| Transport. Equip. (37) | 31.3 | 32.5 | 33.2 | 34.4 | 31.2 | 33.6 |
| Instruments (38) | 45.5 | 47.3 | 48.5 | 49.8 | 50.6 | 51.2 |
| Nondurables | 266.6 | 268.4 | 264.8 | 269.3 | 267.7 | 273.4 |
| Food (20) | 29.8 | 29.9 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 29.1 | 29.8 |
| Textiles (22) | 27.8 | 27.3 | 27.7 | 28.3 | 27.6 | 28.3 |
| Apparel (23) | 42.6 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 43.7 | 43.0 | 44.1 |
| Paper (26) | 29.0 | 29.0 | 28.9 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 29.9 |
| Printing (27) | 40.8 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 42.4 |
| Chemicals (28) | 18.0 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.3 |
| Rubber (30) | 29.6 | 30.4 | 29.8 | 30.1 | 29.9 | 30.2 |
| Leather (31) | 23.6 | 23.0 | 22.4 | 23.4 | 22.2 | 22.8 |
| Other Nondurables (39) | 25.3 | 26.6 | 25.8 | 26.3 | 26.9 | 28.6 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 1727.0 | 1736.4 | 1704.9 | 1758.9 | 1792.1 | 1809.5 |
| Contract Construction | 76.3 | 69.2 | 56.7 | 70.3 | 78.6 | 75.2 |
| Transport & Utilities | 111.5 | 113.0 | 113.0 | 114.4 | 114.1 | 116.9 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 518.5 | 527.5 | 509.7 | 526.4 | 539.4 | 550.3 |
| Finance, Insurance, etc. | 136.7 | 135.7 | 136.2 | 138.8 | 140.3 | 139.2 |
| Services & Miscellaneous | 517.2 | 517.6 | 514.4 | 532.3 | 543.6 | 551.2 |
| Government | 366.7 | 373.3 | 374.9 | 376.6 | 376.1 | 376.6 |
| Federal | 58.4 | 57.0 | 56.4 | 57.0 | 57.7 | 55.8 |
| State | 83.8 | 83.9 | 83.8 | 83.8 | 84.3 | 83.2 |
| Local | 224.5 | 232.4 | 234.6 | 235.9 | 234.0 | 237.6 |
| Nonag. Wage & Sal. Employ.* | 2320.1 | 2341.6 | 2308.9 | 2377.6 | 2412.5 | 2443.4 |
| As % of U.S. | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.91 | 2.89 | 2.91 | 2.91 |

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*EMPLOYMENT REVIEW concept.

Table 44 (Cont.)

78/04/20.

| | 76:3 | 76:4 | 77:1 | 77:2 | 77:3 | 77:4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nonag. Wage & Sal. Employ.* | 2320.1 | 2341.6 | 2308.9 | 2377.6 | 2412.5 | 2443.4 |
| Plus: All Other Nonag. | 150.7 | 148.1 | 146.5 | 156.6 | 158.8 | 154.4 |
| Plus: Agriculture | 33.8 | 22.7 | 19.5 | 25.6 | 35.2 | 27.1 |
| Total Mass. Jobs | 2504.6 | 2512.4 | 2474.9 | 2559.8 | 2606.5 | 2624.9 |
| Less: Adjustments** | -64.7 | -22.3 | 13.9 | -2.5 | 25.5 | 10.9 |
| Total Employment*** | 2569.3 | 2534.7 | 2461.0 | 2562.3 | 2581.0 | 2614.0 |
| As % of U.S. | 2.90 | 2.87 | 2.80 | 2.83 | 2.82 | 2.83 |
| Labor Force | 2825.0 | 2753.3 | 2720.0 | 2779.0 | 2825.0 | 2794.7 |
| Participation Rate | 66.4 | 64.7 | 63.8 | 65.0 | 66.0 | 65.2 |
| U.S. Participation Rate | 60.9 | 60.9 | 61.0 | 61.4 | 61.4 | 61.8 |
| Unemployment Rate | 9.1 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 6.5 |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.6 |

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*EMPLOYMENT REVIEW concept.

**Adjustments for double counting and place of residence.

***MASSACHUSETTS TRENDS concept.

****Total employment divided by the population sixteen and over.

78/04/20. Table 44 (Cont.)

APRIL CONTROL FORECAST
BY FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS (OCT. 1 - SEPT. 30)

EMPLOYMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS
(Thousands of People, Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Fiscal 1975 | Fiscal 1976 | Fiscal 1977 | Fiscal 1978 | Fiscal 1979 | Fiscal 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing | 587.0 | 587.9 | 612.1 | 641.7 | 657.6 | 670.9 |
| As % of U.S. | 3.15 | 3.12 | 3.16 | 3.18 | 3.22 | 3.25 |
| | | | | | | |
| Durables | 326.4 | 320.5 | 344.5 | 366.2 | 379.2 | 391.7 |
| Lumber (24) | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.6 |
| Furniture (25) | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 9.0 |
| Stone, Clay, etc. (32) | 22.6 | 24.4 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 21.8 | 21.2 |
| Primary Metals (33) | 16.7 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 17.6 | 18.8 | 20.0 |
| Fabricated Metals (34) | 48.1 | 49.7 | 51.6 | 55.2 | 56.6 | 57.6 |
| Non-elec. Machin. (35) | 76.0 | 72.9 | 79.8 | 84.9 | 88.4 | 93.8 |
| Elec. Equipment (36) | 85.2 | 83.0 | 88.6 | 94.6 | 98.2 | 101.3 |
| Transport. Equip. (37) | 27.5 | 30.3 | 32.8 | 34.7 | 35.9 | 36.0 |
| Instruments (38) | 43.2 | 44.1 | 49.1 | 51.4 | 52.3 | 52.9 |
| | | | | | | |
| Nondurables | 260.6 | 267.5 | 267.5 | 275.5 | 278.4 | 279.3 |
| Food (20) | 29.1 | 29.2 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 29.3 |
| Textiles (22) | 25.0 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 28.7 | 28.9 | 29.0 |
| Apparel (23) | 40.7 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 44.3 | 45.3 | 46.5 |
| Paper (26) | 28.6 | 28.7 | 29.1 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 29.5 |
| Printing (27) | 40.7 | 40.7 | 42.0 | 43.4 | 44.9 | 45.4 |
| Chemicals (28) | 19.7 | 18.9 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 18.2 |
| Rubber (30) | 28.8 | 29.2 | 30.0 | 31.1 | 31.8 | 31.5 |
| Leather (31) | 22.6 | 24.4 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 21.8 | 21.2 |
| Other Nondurables (39) | 25.3 | 25.4 | 26.4 | 28.5 | 28.6 | 28.7 |
| | | | | | | |
| Nonmanufacturing | 1701.5 | 1709.5 | 1748.1 | 1809.8 | 1861.4 | 1912.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Contract Construction | 83.4 | 73.1 | 68.7 | 73.2 | 75.7 | 78.7 |
| | | | | | | |
| Transport & Utilities | 115.7 | 112.9 | 113.6 | 117.4 | 120.7 | 123.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 513.4 | 517.3 | 525.8 | 544.8 | 562.4 | 580.2 |
| | | | | | | |
| Finance, Insurance, etc. | 135.9 | 135.2 | 137.7 | 140.8 | 144.4 | 148.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Services & Miscellaneous | 490.3 | 503.7 | 527.0 | 556.6 | 574.6 | 591.5 |
| | | | | | | |
| Government | 362.8 | 367.2 | 375.2 | 376.9 | 383.5 | 390.7 |
| Federal | 57.6 | 57.9 | 57.0 | 56.3 | 57.1 | 57.8 |
| State | 85.5 | 83.9 | 84.0 | 83.2 | 84.9 | 86.5 |
| Local | 219.7 | 225.4 | 234.2 | 237.4 | 241.6 | 246.4 |
| | | | | | | |
| Nonag. Wage & Sal. Employ.* | 2288.5 | 2297.4 | 2360.1 | 2451.6 | 2519.0 | 2583.0 |
| As % of U.S. | 2.97 | 2.92 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.91 |

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*EMPLOYMENT REVIEW concept.

Table 44 (Cont.)

78/04/20.

| | Fiscal 1975 | Fiscal 1976 | Fiscal 1977 | Fiscal 1978 | Fiscal 1979 | Fiscal 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nonag. Wage & Sal. Employ.* | 2288.5 | 2297.4 | 2360.1 | 2451.6 | 2519.0 | 2583.0 |
| Plus: All Other Nonag. | 153.4 | 152.3 | 152.5 | 157.2 | 161.9 | 166.3 |
| Plus: Agriculture | 26.0 | 25.9 | 25.8 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 26.7 |
| Total Mass. Jobs | 2467.9 | 2475.5 | 2538.4 | 2636.1 | 2707.6 | 2776.0 |
| Less: Adjustments** | 35.3 | 10.7 | 3.6 | -17.6 | -14.0 | -14.0 |
| Total Employment*** | 2432.5 | 2464.8 | 2534.8 | 2653.7 | 2721.6 | 2790.0 |
| As % of U.S. | 2.87 | 2.84 | 2.83 | 2.85 | 2.86 | 2.89 |
| Labor Force | 2716.8 | 2743.2 | 2769.3 | 2831.5 | 2897.2 | 2947.9 |
| Participation Rate | 64.5 | 64.6 | 64.9 | 65.8 | 66.6 | 67.0 |
| U.S. Participation Rate | 60.4 | 60.6 | 61.2 | 61.9 | 62.0 | 62.1 |
| Unemployment Rate | 10.5 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.4 |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.9 |

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*EMPLOYMENT REVIEW concept.

**Adjustments for double counting and place of residence.

***MASSACHUSETTS TRENDS concept.

****Total employment divided by the population sixteen and over.

78/04/20.

## Table 44 (Cont.)

APRIL CONTROL FORECAST

EMPLOYMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS
(Thousands of People, Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| | 78:1 | 78:2 | 78:3 | 78:4 | 79:1 | 79:2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing | 634.3 | 647.7 | 651.0 | 658.0 | 654.1 | 658.9 |
| As % of U.S. | 3.17 | 3.18 | 3.19 | 3.20 | 3.21 | 3.22 |
| Durables | 361.9 | 369.5 | 372.8 | 377.8 | 378.1 | 379.9 |
| Lumber (24) | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| Furniture (25) | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Stone, Clay, etc. (32) | 22.9 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 21.7 |
| Primary Metals (33) | 17.2 | 17.9 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.9 |
| Fabricated Metals (34) | 55.1 | 56.1 | 56.1 | 56.9 | 56.7 | 56.6 |
| Non-elec. Machin. (35) | 84.3 | 85.9 | 85.8 | 86.8 | 88.2 | 89.2 |
| Elec. Equipment (36) | 93.4 | 95.0 | 95.8 | 97.6 | 98.3 | 98.4 |
| Transport. Equip. (37) | 34.2 | 34.8 | 36.2 | 36.6 | 35.7 | 35.4 |
| Instruments (38) | 50.8 | 51.4 | 52.0 | 52.4 | 52.2 | 52.2 |
| Nondurables | 272.4 | 278.2 | 278.2 | 280.3 | 276.0 | 279.0 |
| Food (20) | 28.4 | 29.0 | 29.7 | 29.6 | 28.6 | 29.0 |
| Textiles (22) | 28.1 | 29.3 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 28.6 | 29.2 |
| Apparel (23) | 43.8 | 44.7 | 44.6 | 45.0 | 45.2 | 45.6 |
| Paper (26) | 29.8 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 30.3 | 29.8 | 29.8 |
| Printing (27) | 42.7 | 44.2 | 44.5 | 44.7 | 44.1 | 45.2 |
| Chemicals (28) | 17.3 | 17.8 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 18.1 |
| Rubber (30) | 31.0 | 31.7 | 31.6 | 32.0 | 31.8 | 31.9 |
| Leather (31) | 22.9 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 21.7 |
| Other Nondurables (39) | 28.3 | 28.7 | 28.5 | 29.5 | 28.2 | 28.4 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 1757.4 | 1827.7 | 1844.8 | 1860.4 | 1813.1 | 1879.5 |
| Contract Construction | 59.7 | 75.2 | 82.8 | 77.9 | 62.0 | 77.9 |
| Transport & Utilities | 115.3 | 117.9 | 119.5 | 120.7 | 119.0 | 121.0 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 524.0 | 550.3 | 554.7 | 567.3 | 544.2 | 567.4 |
| Finance, Insurance, etc. | 138.7 | 141.6 | 143.7 | 142.7 | 143.0 | 145.2 |
| Services & Miscellaneous | 543.0 | 565.8 | 566.7 | 567.5 | 562.2 | 584.7 |
| Government | 376.7 | 376.9 | 377.6 | 384.4 | 382.8 | 383.4 |
| Federal | 56.2 | 56.8 | 56.5 | 58.1 | 56.4 | 57.0 |
| State | 82.5 | 82.4 | 84.7 | 84.3 | 84.1 | 84.7 |
| Local | 238.0 | 237.7 | 236.4 | 242.1 | 242.3 | 241.6 |
| Nonag. Wage & Sal. Employ.* | 2391.7 | 2475.4 | 2495.8 | 2518.5 | 2467.2 | 2538.4 |
| As % of U.S. | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.91 |

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*EMPLOYMENT REVIEW concept.

Table 44 (Cont.)

78/04/20.

| | 78:1 | 78:2 | 78:3 | 78:4 | 79:1 | 79:2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nonag. Wage & Sal. Employ.* | 2391.7 | 2475.4 | 2495.8 | 2518.5 | 2467.2 | 2538.4 |
| Plus: All Other Nonag. | 152.8 | 160.8 | 160.9 | 159.4 | 158.1 | 165.3 |
| Plus: Agriculture | 21.4 | 26.7 | 33.9 | 24.9 | 21.4 | 26.7 |
| Total Mass. Jobs | 2565.9 | 2662.9 | 2690.7 | 2702.8 | 2646.7 | 2730.3 |
| Less: Adjustments** | -53.4 | -14.0 | -14.0 | -14.0 | -14.0 | -14.0 |
| Total Employment*** | 2619.3 | 2676.9 | 2704.7 | 2716.8 | 2660.7 | 2744.3 |
| As % of U.S. | 2.85 | 2.85 | 2.86 | 2.85 | 2.86 | 2.86 |
| Labor Force | 2808.5 | 2842.9 | 2879.7 | 2874.0 | 2883.9 | 2899.6 |
| Participation Rate | 65.4 | 66.0 | 66.6 | 66.3 | 66.3 | 66.5 |
| U.S. Participation Rate | 61.9 | 61.9 | 62.0 | 62.0 | 62.0 | 62.1 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.7 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 5.4 |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 |

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*EMPLOYMENT REVIEW concept.

**Adjustments for double counting and place of residence.

***MASSACHUSETTS TRENDS concept.

****Total employment divided by the population sixteen and over.

78/04/20.

APRIL CONTROL FORECAST

EMPLOYMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS
(Thousands of People, Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| | 79:3 | 79:4 | 80:1 | 80:2 | 80:3 | 80:4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing | 659.4 | 666.7 | 665.0 | 674.4 | 677.7 | 687.4 |
| As % of U.S. | 3.23 | 3.24 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.26 | 3.27 |
| Durables | 381.0 | 386.0 | 388.5 | 394.2 | 397.9 | 404.9 |
| Lumber (24) | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| Furniture (25) | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.4 |
| Stone, Clay, etc. (32) | 21.3 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 20.8 | 21.2 |
| Primary Metals (33) | 19.0 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 20.7 |
| Fabricated Metals (34) | 56.3 | 57.2 | 57.3 | 57.9 | 58.1 | 59.3 |
| Non-elec. Machin. (35) | 89.5 | 90.9 | 93.0 | 95.1 | 96.1 | 98.0 |
| Elec. Equipment (36) | 98.4 | 99.8 | 101.0 | 101.8 | 102.5 | 104.5 |
| Transport. Equip. (37) | 36.0 | 36.4 | 35.6 | 35.6 | 36.6 | 37.2 |
| Instruments (38) | 52.4 | 52.6 | 52.6 | 53.0 | 53.5 | 54.0 |
| Nondurables | 278.4 | 280.6 | 276.5 | 280.2 | 279.8 | 282.5 |
| Food (20) | 29.7 | 29.7 | 28.6 | 29.0 | 29.8 | 29.7 |
| Textiles (22) | 28.8 | 28.8 | 28.6 | 29.4 | 29.1 | 29.3 |
| Apparel (23) | 45.5 | 46.0 | 46.3 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 47.4 |
| Paper (26) | 29.6 | 29.8 | 29.3 | 29.5 | 29.3 | 29.5 |
| Printing (27) | 45.4 | 45.4 | 44.6 | 45.8 | 45.9 | 46.0 |
| Chemicals (28) | 18.3 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.3 |
| Rubber (30) | 31.5 | 31.8 | 31.4 | 31.5 | 31.1 | 31.5 |
| Leather (31) | 21.3 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 20.8 | 21.2 |
| Other Nondurables (39) | 28.3 | 29.4 | 28.4 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 29.7 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 1892.4 | 1911.1 | 1858.1 | 1931.7 | 1947.3 | 1971.2 |
| Contract Construction | 85.0 | 80.2 | 64.1 | 81.1 | 89.3 | 84.8 |
| Transport & Utilities | 122.1 | 123.1 | 121.0 | 123.3 | 124.6 | 126.1 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 570.8 | 585.7 | 559.9 | 585.4 | 589.6 | 606.7 |
| Finance, Insurance, etc. | 146.8 | 146.1 | 146.1 | 148.9 | 150.8 | 150.5 |
| Services & Miscellaneous | 584.2 | 585.2 | 577.4 | 601.9 | 601.6 | 603.9 |
| Government | 383.6 | 390.9 | 389.6 | 391.0 | 391.3 | 399.2 |
| Federal | 56.8 | 58.6 | 57.0 | 57.8 | 57.8 | 59.6 |
| State | 86.4 | 85.9 | 85.7 | 86.5 | 88.0 | 87.5 |
| Local | 240.3 | 246.4 | 246.9 | 246.7 | 245.5 | 252.1 |
| Nonag. Wage & Sal. Employ.* | 2551.8 | 2577.8 | 2523.0 | 2606.0 | 2625.0 | 2658.6 |
| As % of U.S. | 2.91 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 |

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*EMPLOYMENT REVIEW concept.

Table 44 (Cont.)

78/04/20.

| | 79:3 | 79:4 | 80:1 | 80:2 | 80:3 | 80:4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nonag. Wage & Sal. Employ.* | 2551.8 | 2577.8 | 2523.0 | 2606.0 | 2625.0 | 2658.6 |
| Plus: All Other Nonag. | 164.8 | 163.5 | 161.9 | 169.9 | 169.9 | 168.9 |
| Plus: Agriculture | 33.9 | 24.9 | 21.4 | 26.7 | 33.9 | 24.9 |
| Total Mass. Jobs | 2750.6 | 2766.1 | 2706.3 | 2802.7 | 2828.8 | 2852.4 |
| Less: Adjustments** | -14.0 | -14.0 | -14.0 | -14.0 | -14.0 | -14.0 |
| Total Employment*** | 2764.6 | 2780.1 | 2720.3 | 2816.7 | 2842.8 | 2866.4 |
| As % of U.S. | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.88 | 2.89 | 2.90 | 2.90 |
| Labor Force | 2931.3 | 2924.3 | 2932.4 | 2949.8 | 2985.0 | 2985.3 |
| Participation Rate | 67.1 | 66.7 | 66.8 | 67.0 | 67.6 | 67.5 |
| U.S. Participation Rate | 62.1 | 62.1 | 62.1 | 62.1 | 62.2 | 62.3 |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.7 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 |

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*EMPLOYMENT REVIEW concept.

**Adjustments for double counting and place of residence.

***MASSACHUSETTS TRENDS concept.

****Total employment divided by the population sixteen and over.

ACME
BOOKBINDING CO., INC.

OCT 28 1990

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CHARLESTOWN, MASS.